

LETTERS AND PAPERS,

142-

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

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BY

J. S. BREWER, M.A.,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AND WITH THE SANCTION OF
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES OF STATE.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY VIII.

A.D. 1524.

*The Preface and Index to this Volume will appear along with
the last Part.*

laues tant Recammande et de me man vous a versty
que les gardere le meux que Je poure Monss^r Je vous
supplya descusser sy ma lettre et male et sipta⁵ car je vous
asure quete et ottografie de monantend amant sule
la ⁶yne les autres ne sont faiz⁷ que escript de maman
et Semmonet me dit la lettre mes domeura fan je
le fie moy meme de peur que lone ne saces sance⁸

¹ This letter must belong to an earlier period, but has been placed here for convenience. It has already been printed by Ellis, but the ambiguity of many of the expressions rendered a close comparison with the original desirable, and the Rev. J. R. Lumby has kindly favoured me with the transcript, which is identical, line for line and letter for letter, with the MS.

² Appears to be touf followed by a single blurred letter most like another s. There is no such space between the two words as is intimated in Ellis.

³ Is the "Queen" here mentioned the French queen Mary, or Claude? and is the place from which the letter is dated Hever, as supposed by Ellis? If Claude, Anne Boleyn must have been sent over to France, in consequence of the French queen having expressed to Sir Thomas a wish to see his younger daughter.

⁴ *espe!*:—This is erased in the original, and may be only a mistake for the commencement of the next word.

⁵ *sipta*:—Sic in MS.

⁶ *yne*:—It is hard to say whether the first letter be o or v. There is e at the end, which does not appear in Ellis.

⁷ *faiz*:—The last letter is z.

⁸ *sance*:—As clear as possible.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY VIII.

A.D. 1524:

1524.

Corp. Chr.
Coll., Camb.,
MS. 119. f. 21.
Ellis, 2 Ser.
II. 10.

1. ANNE BOLEYN to [SIR THOMAS BOLEYN].¹

“ Monss^r. Je antandue par vre lettre que a ves envy que tous² onette fame quan Je vindre a la courte et maver-
tississ que la Rene³ prendra la pein de de visser a vecc moy de quoy me Regoy bine fort de penser parler a vecc vng persone tante sage et onnetecela me ferra a voyr plus grante anuy de continuer a parler bene franssais et oussy espel⁴ especy ale man pour sue que mel-
laues tant Recammande et de me man vous a versty que les gardere le meux que Je poure Monss^r Je vous supplya descusser sy ma lettre et male et sipta⁵ car je vous asure quete et ottografie de monantend amant sule la ⁶vne les autres ne sont faiz⁷ que escript de maman et Semmonet me dit la lettre mes domeura fan je le fie moy meme de peur que lone ne saces sance⁸

¹ This letter must belong to an earlier period, but has been placed here for convenience. It has already been printed by Ellis, but the ambiguity of many of the expressions rendered a close comparison with the original desirable, and the Rev. J. R. Lumby has kindly favoured me with the transcript, which is identical, line for line and letter for letter, with the MS.

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⁴ *espel*:—This is erased in the original, and may be only a mistake for the commencement of the next word.

⁵ *sipta*:—Sic in MS.

⁶ *vne*:—It is hard to say whether the first letter be o or v. There is e at the end, which does not appear in Ellis.

⁷ *faiz*:—The last letter is z.

⁸ *sance*:—As clear as possible.

1524.

ANNE BOLEYN to [SIR THOMAS BOLEYN]—*cont.*

que Je vous mande et Je vous pry que le lounire de vu¹
 vue net libertte de separe la voullante que dites aves
 de me edere car hile me samble quettes ascure on lue²
 la ou vous poues sy vous plet me vere de clarasion
 de vre paroile et de moy coues sertene que miara
 cuoffice de peres ne din gratitude que sut en passer
 ne et fasere mon a veccfion quecte de libere de-
 viere autont sance que vous plera me commander
 et vous prommes que mon amour et vondue par
 vng sy grant fermette quele nara James pouer
 de sane deminuer et feres fin a mon pourpon
 a pres mettre Recommande bine humblemente
 a vre bone grace et scripte a Veure de

Vre tres humble et tres obeiff³—
 fille ANNA DE BOULLAN.”

1 Jan.

Add. MS.
 24,965, f. 146 b.
 B. M.

2. DACRE to THOS. MUSGRAVE, Constable of Bowcastle.

Hears there is business between him and the children of Jas. Noble, who was always true to Musgrave's father, and Dacre, for the murder of Stapleton, Musgrave's servant. As there is now war with Scotland, advises him not to press them to an extremity, but to take surety of the Nobles and their friends till Easter. He knows what broken men will undertake for their friends. Morpeth, 1 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: "Copie of a lettre," &c.

2 Jan.

R. O.
 St. P. iv. 68.

3. ALBANY to DACRE.

According to what he wrote to Dacre by Carrick, has despatched his secretary, John de Barbon, in answer to the message sent by Dacre, in Surrey's name, through the said Carrick. Edinburgh, 2 Jan. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

2 Jan.

Lansdowne
 MS. 989,
 f. 125.
 B. M.

4. RIC. FOX BP. OF WINCHESTER to EDW. WOOTTON.

Hears of Wootton's talents from the president of Corpus Christi College, of which he is founder. Cannot make him fellow, as it is contrary to the statutes of Magdalen College, but makes him *socio comparem*, and gives him licence to travel in Italy to improve his learning, and chiefly to learn Greek, for three years from 1 May next, unless he wishes for a longer time, in which case the leave will be extended to five years. He will receive yearly⁴ and the same sum from the college, according to the statutes. Esher, postrid. cal. Jan. 1520,⁵ "*nostra translationis*, 23."

Latin, copy, pp. 2.

3 Jan.

Calig. B. i.
 234.
 B. M.

5. QUEEN MARGARET to DACRE.

My Lord Governor has shown her what Dacre has sent to him in Surrey's name, and the power which he has from Henry of making peace; of which she is right glad, as it will conduce to the good of Christendom. My Lord Governor is well inclined to it. Hopes Dacre will not defer truce till the Feast of St. John at Midsummer, with the comprehension of France,

¹ vu:—Blurred over at the end of the line, and apparently meant for the beginning of the next word.

² lue:—This is the nearest approach to the word. It might be a crushed form of *line*.

³ This comes in the original so near the edge of the paper that the word either was never complete or else the termination is worn away.

⁴ Blank in MS.

⁵ This should be 1524.

1524.

without which the King her son, and this realm, will not consent to it, as has been shown divers times in Parliament. Henry would not make peace without comprehending his friends. If Dacre have no power to conclude, he may send a safe-conduct for such as the Lord Governor will name, to endure till the 15th or 31st of May, with abstinence of war for that period. The thing cannot come to good effect without sufficient time. Hopes the winter will not pass without means of peace being obtained. "Now that the King my son and I am together, methink my request should not be denied." Stirling, 3 Jan.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.: "To my lord Dacres."

4 Jan.

6. JO. MAT. Ghiberti to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The Pope is grateful for Wolsey's kindness when he was in a humble condition, and for his and the King's letters in his behalf at the late Papal election. Begs his assistance in promoting a firm peace among Christian princes, and expects much from his prudence and influence. Ghiberti hopes Wolsey is satisfied with his services touching the legateship. Rome, 4 Jan. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

[5 Jan.]

7. KNIGHT to BRIAN TUKE.

Galba, B. VIII.

103.

B. M.

Thanks him for his letter, and that by his means my Lord has ordered Baptista to deliver the rest of the money in his custody. Hoped Wolsey would have directed that he should be recompensed thereby for his extraordinary charges in his journey to Almain and since, for which he had authority to take up 100*l.* by exchange. Is glad my Lord was so plain with Hesdin. They have not written of it to my Lady, as Tuke supposes. Was sent for by my Lady on New Year's Eve, and asked if he had any letters from England, when he said "No." She said, in presence of Hochstrate, that Wolsey, who formerly charged De Buren with the dissolution of the armies, now imputed it to her and Hochstrate; comparing him to a good housewife, who on her husband's return began to chide first, knowing that he had cause to chide her. She said Wolsey would in time blame her if these countries were burned or pillaged by the French; and though this has not yet happened, no thanks are due to the English.

As for lack of money, Hochstrate says there is neither horseman, footman, nor waggoner unpaid. But for the continuance of the war in winter, they could not supply what they had not; and as for his accounts, he is responsible only to the Emperor. He saw how matters went. The two princes had agreed in prosperity, and continued until one was at a disadvantage, when the other refused him at most need. "But Lord Jesu! so well my Lady and Monsieur agree together!" She said she knew the financiers did their duty to the Emperor faithfully; and Monsieur said that if my Lady were in Burgundy this would be the most miserable country in Christendom for lack of government. In the end my Lady said she could not believe Wolsey had spoken as Hesdin wrote; adding that she had sent many times into England one to further their causes, who does his best to hinder, and if matters did not mend Hesdin need look for no thanks from her.

Knight thinks, however, he is a better servant to his master than most of the others. Thinks if the King's army cross next year, they will do better alone. If joined with the Burgundians, he fears the third year will be like the two before. The Burgundians begin with fair promises of pay and plunder. Those who have obtained a prey return with it, and those who are not so lucky are anxious to get back for want of money. When they serve a strange prince, they cheat him, mustering one man thrice, and are always ready to mutiny at the time of most need.

Has sent a servant to Zealand to see if any friend of his can do good to

1524.

KNIGHT to BRIAN TUKE—*cont.*

the parties Tuke favors. The king of Denmark's Chancellor wishes to know if the King will buy the *Great Mary* of Denmark. Has written of this to my Lord, for on refusal the Chancellor will find a merchant. Wishes him a good new year. John Savage left on St. Thomas' day.

P.S.—Begs to be commended to Hesdin.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 5. Add.

8. [WOLSEY] to KNIGHT.

R. O.

Has received several letters from him, of which the last was dated the 24th inst., concerning the proceedings of the lady Margaret and her council, and their slack administration of justice to the King's subjects injured by those of the Low Countries. He is to remind her of the King's endeavours to compose the differences between the French king and her nephew, and his final declaration against Francis, which drew on a war with Scotland, and deprived him of the money due to him from France. Since that time he has carried on the war against the common enemy; by which means the Emperor has been able to attend to Spain, has preserved the Low Countries, passed quietly into Spain, recovered Milan, Jeanes, and Tournay, redeemed the pension of Naples, and is freed from his bond to marry the French king's daughter, to which he was bound by the treaty of Noyon. The King is rejoiced at his success, but still nothing has been done for the King's profit, and no portion of his inheritance recovered. The last letters from Spain state that now, the latter end of November, the Emperor's army has entered Berne, leaving Bayonne and other places in Guienne, which, by the former treaty, it was proposed to attack. He shall remind her also that the army in Picardy "is dissolved and skaled," that Bourbon's enterprise is frustrated for a time, that the French have received supplies and will remain in the duchy of Milan during the winter, that no great feat is likely to be done by the Emperor's army towards Spain, that the places taken by the common army on this side have been lost by their negligence, and that it is doubtful whether the Pope elect will join them for the defence of Italy as Adrian did. These things considered, the King desires to know how far the Emperor and my Lady are able and disposed to continue the war for the total expulsion of the French from Italy, and what they will do in return for the kindness he has shown them, seeing that for Charles's sake, he has refused to listen to the overtures made through Albany, and the Emperor's affairs are in good train. He is to urge the following reasons for continuing the war:—the honorable and necessary grounds which moved them to it; the firm alliance between them; the want of money and horsemen in France; the revolt of Bourbon, and 500 other gentlemen; the dislike in which the French king is held by his subjects; his distrust of his lords, of whom he does not know which are friends, and which foes; the danger of his recovering strength if not pressed; the dishonor he has suffered in Italy; the confederation between the states of Italy; the Venetians' abandonment of France, and adherence to the Emperor; the facilities for entering France on this side without besieging any strong places; the small resistance made to Suffolk, and to the Emperor's army in Spain; the discouragement given to the French king by the failure of the Scotch invasion and the flight of Albany; the annoyance already inflicted on the Scots; the readiness of the King's and the Emperor's ordnance; the large sums granted to them by their subjects; the likelihood that if the French king is once pressed, he will not be able for a long time to be again insolent; and the great uncertainty of his keeping a truce longer than is profitable to himself. My Lady should call a council, and thereupon declare to the King what she will do, and should take measures for its execution. Letters have been sent to the Emperor to the same effect.

1524.

The King will buy the king of Denmark's great ship, of which Knight wrote in his letters of the 5th inst., if the price is reasonable. He will send over Wm. Gonson to inspect her, and meanwhile Knight must speak to the Chancellor that he may not try to sell her elsewhere.

Wolsey cannot pass over in silence what lady Margaret and Hoghstrate said on New Year's Eve, on the receipt of letters from the Emperor's ambassador here and from Hesdyng, concerning the dissolution of the army, "with the color which they would make, affirming that neither horseman, footman, or wagonner of theirs can demand any piece of money of duty." Wishes Knight, when Hoghstrate is present, to say that Wolsey thought that a lady of her wisdom would not have excused notorious errors on their side by "inventions and compasses, by paraboles and assimulations, interpreting my sayings, mind, and intent to other sense than by the experience of mine accustomable manner she or the said lord Hoghstrate hath found cause or occasion to do;" for he has always endeavoured to promote the Emperor's and my Lady's weal, and has sometimes got the King to assist them when he might well have forborne to do so. Is not accustomed to ascribe anything to her wherein she is not culpable, but rather to excuse it. The King has never tried to separate himself from the Emperor, nor refused him in his greatest need, as Hoghstrate "indiscreetly and otherwise than truly inferred." My Lady cannot deny that long before the dissolution of the army she and Buren wrote that they could not find money to maintain it, whatever orders the Emperor might give; and this was shown to be the case when the Burgundians and lanceknights were daily departing, and those who remained were plundering the country; about which Wolsey wrote, and caused De Prat to write also, showing her what mischief would happen in case an invasion was made, and desiring her to have them better provided. But, however they may interpret his sayings, they will always find on this side such constant fastness as they have done hitherto. If they do not think so, he has bestowed much time and labor amiss. Wishes to know their answer by the next letter.

Draft, pp. 11. Endd. Begins: Master Knight.

8 Jan.

9. DACRE to WOLSEY.

Add. MS.
24,965, 146. b.
B. M.

Received, on St. John's Day in Christmas, his letter dated Hampton Court, 24 Dec., with a memorial in French in my lord Treasurer's name, in answer to the instructions brought from Albany by Carrick pursuivant. Gave it to Carrick, with a letter to Albany. Sends a copy. Four days after, Carrick returned with a letter (enclosed) from the Duke, asking for a safe-conduct for John de Barbon to Dacre. Last night Barbon came with a credence, also enclosed, and instructions signed by Albany, desiring a truce till Midsummer, with comprehension of friends and allies, engaging also to absent himself from Scotland for that time, or longer. Answered, he had no authority, but would conclude one for the time and according to the form prescribed by Wolsey. Barbon had no commission for such a truce; and showed Dacre an article in the instructions desired by Albany for persons to come to the King to treat for peace, and a blank for the names to be inserted. Encloses a copy of the instructions in Barbon's hand, and the form of safe-conduct Albany wishes. He desires also an abstinence of war for the same time, till the end of May, with comprehension for friends and allies, without which he can conclude nothing.

Encloses a letter received today from the Queen, asking for the safe-conduct and abstinence. Has promised her and the Duke to send them an answer in 12 days, as Wolsey will see by the enclosed. As there is no fodder for the horses of a garrison, advises the safe-conduct to be granted till the beginning of May. It may do much good, and can do no evil, as no great hurt can be done to Scotland in the meantime.

After the holidays, sent his brother to muster the garrisons. Great

1524.

DACRE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

default has been found, for which Dacre is blamed. Asks for special orders to check all who were absent. Of Sir Wm. Bulmer's retinue, many were away. It was said that 24 have ridden with him to London, and he expects wages for himself and them while absent. Morpeth, 8 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 3. Headed: Copie of a lettre to my lord Cardinallis Grace, aunswere to his lettre* hereunto sewed.

8 Jan.

10. DACRE to SURREY.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 148.
B. M.

Has written about Scotch affairs to Wolsey. The country has been in right good order since Surrey left. No great hurt has been done, either by Tindale or Riddesdale, or by Scotland, except "small stouthes." Has made an agreement between Tindale and Sir Rauff Fenwick, their keeper. Has sworn most of them to be the King's true subjects, and has charged Fenwick to swear the rest, so that if they break out he will be able not only to take them "as they may be gotten," but also to accuse them of breaking their oaths; "whereby they, nor their wives nor children, shall not come within any church to hear the service of God, nor yet have thing ministered unto them that doth appertain to Cristen man to have of the Church," as was the custom in the time of my lord of Winchester. This will be a fearful thing to them. Morpeth, 8 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

8 Jan.

11. DACRE to QUEEN MARGARET.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 148.
B. M.

Has today received her letter dated Stirling, 3rd inst., asking for a safe-conduct for the persons whom Albany will name, until the 15th or 31st of May, and an abstinence of war for the same time. Has not sufficient authority to grant it, but will write to the King, and send her letter. Promises her an answer in 12 days. Morpeth, 8 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

8 Jan.

12. DACRE to ALBANY.

Add. MS.
24,965,
f. 148 b.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 68.

Has received by John de Burbon his letter dated Edinburgh the 2nd; heard Burbon's credence, and seen his instructions, signed by Albany. Albany ought to know, by the answer he had from Surrey, that Dacre has no authority to conclude a truce till Midsummer, or for any less term than the minority of the king of Scots, and that the comprehension of France must be referred to ambassadors sent to the King himself, to whom Dacre will give a safe-conduct. Perceives by the queen of Scotland's letter received today that Albany desires a blank safe-conduct for ambassadors till 31 May and abstinence of war during that term, with comprehension of allies. Has no power to grant this, but will ascertain the King's pleasure in 12 days. Morpeth, 8 Jan.

Copy, p. 1.

R. O.

2. Another copy, written on the back of No. 3667, § 2. in Vol. III.

Headed: Copy of a letter to the duke of Albany sent to him from the lord Dacre, answer of this letter hereunto annexed.

8 Jan.

13. THOS. STANLEY (LORD MONTEAGLE).

R. O.

1. Acknowledgment by Sir John Huse of the grant to him, Thos. lord Darcy and Sir Alex. Radcliff, of wardship and marriage of Thos. Stanley, s. and h. of the late lord Montegle, for sum of 1,200 mks., of which 360l. have been placed to the King's use in the hands of the abbot of Whalley. *Signed:* John Huse. Hilary term, 15 Hen. VIII.

Mutilated.

* Not at present in the volume.

1524.

R. O.

2. Indenture of the delivery to Thos. lord Darcy, by Ric. Bank, of 285 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of plate, late the lord Mountegle's, including a gilt crucifix, candlesticks and basins for the altar, a salt, an ewer, four candlesticks, &c., [in exchange for] two pots, two bowls, a salt, &c., weighing 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., and 20*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Bank has also delivered a parcel gilt [ba]sen of 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and a gold girdle of Paris work of 23 oz., "to be paid for by the said Lord [Darcy] rth at such time as the said Sir John Hussey or Ric. Bank shall require it for my young lord king is payment." [Also delivered to] Darcy a gold chain of 12 oz., a gold cross a pointed diamond, four rubies, four small pearls and a great pearl. Temple-hirst, 8 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Bank.*

A fragment.

9 Jan.

14. CLERK, PACE, and HANNIBAL to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. (9).
[App. xxix.]

B. M.

The 1st inst. arrived a servant of the card. of Laur . . . *[from t]he French king, sent with answers to the Cardinal's letters about the Pope's e[lection,] and congratulatory letters to the Pope, making great offers of what is not his, as Parma, Placentia, and Ferrara, and saying that he only wishes for peace, and has sent [the Admiral] General of his army in Lombardy a commission to treat for peace in Italy. The Admiral has written to the Pope, offering to come to Rome for the purpose if the viceroy of Naples will do the same. The Pope has signified to the latter, that, if he can drive the French out, he will enter into no treaty, and has asked for a resolute answer, reminding him that the duchy of Milan is so exhausted that it cannot much longer sustain the war, "whereas the Florentines have lat[ely] refused any further contribution of money for the may[n]tenance of the war in Italy by vigore of the lige conclu[ded with the] late pope Adrian, alleging that after iij. m[onths] shall be] expiryd, they are not bounde to no such contri[bution]." The Pope, intending to show the King and Emperor that he will not fail to aid, has written sharply to the Florentines, and orders them to pay monthly 20,000 ducats, or 15,000 at least. Prosper Colonna is dead. The Emperor's affairs in Lombardy are not well governed, as the Pope hears from his servants in Milan.

The Duke of Austria has sent to the Pope for aid against Luther, whose heresy daily increases, and he will send Campeggio as legate thither. The Pope says he will not allow the Admiral to come to Rome without the Viceroy's consent; and he will not treat with him, if he do come, without the knowledge of the English ambassadors. Intend, as they have no commission for peace, to persuade him to conclude nothing with the French king, without having knowledge of the King's mind, and an answer to the letters they have written by his Holiness' order, which he is very desirous of having. Think it better to dissuade him from the treaty, as the Viceroy is ready to fight the French. Have obtained the prorogation of Wolsey's legateship for life, with the faculties he had, and those he wished for; but the Pope hesitates to grant such faculties *pro non familiaribus*, as he has already done [*pro*] *familiaribus*. Still sue for it, but without great hopes, for all the cardinals and the rest of the court, who are "in great misery for the small expeditions that are now h[ere] made," are against us. Rome, 9 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

9 Jan.

15. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vi. (7).
[App. xxix.]

B. M.

The agents of the bishops of P[ace] and Placentyne have asked him to translate Wolsey's pensions with which they are charged to the archbishopric of Toledo. Would not consent, because the translation would cost nearly

* *Qu.*, John cardinal of Lorraine?

1524.

CLERK to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

1,000 marks, which ought to be paid by the said bishops. Wolsey charged him not to allow the old pension to be extinguished till he was sure of the new; and the archbishopric being now void, though the Pope might assign a pension on the fruits, still, *sede vacante*, no one could be compelled to pay it. There are, besides, so many pensions and charges on the archbishopric that it is thought the Archbishop will not have enough. The Pope has a pension of 10,000 ducats, which he has divided among the *cardinales presentes*, [giving] to each one thousand an[d] . . . ducats; and they are discontented, and would rather have it on the Pope's livings in France. As Wolsey has not only bulls but "surety of bank" for his whole pensions, has demanded the same for the new, which they have refused, and wish him first to consent to the extinction of the old pensions, saying that the Pope should the same day assign the new one, which could not be done. Is advised, therefore, not to meddle further without some more assurance.

Are almost at a p[oint] with the Pope about Wolsey's matters.

He is contented to confirm the legateship, with all faculties, for life, which was never heard of before. The ordering of Frideswides in Oxford is also at Wolsey's pleasure. "The only sticking is for certain faculties granted un[to] et nobiles ut extendantur passim ad [his] holynes hath made great stikking and hope of grace therein for the greate and import[able contra]rieties made by thayme of the courte here, say[ing that the] courte hath been and is totally impoverisshid Fraunce a long season, and nowe Allmayn begy to withdrawe ther expeditions from hens, they s[tick] so vehemently in this thing that I suppose we s[hall be] fain in conclusion to be content with this that we [have,] and to leave our suit for the rest." Wolsey is much beholden to Jo. Matheo, now datary. Advises him to write to congratulate and thank him. He is in great favor with the Pope, and none can do Wolsey more service. Rome, 9 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 4, mutilated.

16. [CLERK to WOLSEY.]

R. O.

[P.S.]—The Pope, expecting that Clerk would send a courier to the King with Wolsey's new bulls of legation, desired him to send him by Almain, for greater security, as divers couriers have been detained by the French in the duchy of Milan. Might have sent him by France at half the cost, but, to please the Pope, has despatched him by Almain, at a cost of 120 ducats.

P. 1. Cipher deciphered.

9 Jan.

17. RUSSELL to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. vi. (3).
App. xxix.]
B. M.

Received letters from Wolsey on the 4th, instructing him to send a post after Bourbon, and tell him Henry wishes him to pass through England on his way to Spain. Bourbon had arrived at Trent on 3 Dec., six days journey from Guy[enne]. He took that way because Mons. de Bisse, marshal de lo[gis] to the Emperor, who came as ambassador to him, told him it was the shorter way, and as sure; and they have returned together. As to the King's wish that he should try to persuade La Fayette to come to England, has not heard from him since leaving Bourbon, but will send to Messe in Lorraine, to see if he be there. Messe is 200 miles off; but as soon as he hears where he is, will inform him of the King's wish. Bourbon wrote to La Fayette, when Russell was with the former at Augesey, that he should trust Russell as Bourbon himself.

As to the conveyance of the money he has in charge to Antwerp, there are no factors of the Fulkers or Belzars near Besançon. They are dwelling

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at Auxbrough, 500 miles away. It would take a month to send there, and have an answer; and if it did take effect, it might be discovered, for there is little confidence in Almain. Has enquired as much as possible concerning the exchange of money. They will give no more than two gold gilderns for a noble, which would be a great loss in so large a sum. Knows this to be true; for when Count Felix borrowed 8,000 fl. of gold on jewels of Bourbon's at Auguesey and Strawbrock to pay the lanzknechts, they would only take the noble for two gold gilderns, and more than 60 stivers cannot be got for it. Advises Wolsey to send to A . . . where the Fulkers and Belzers [have] their factors continually, and he will deliver the money to them in Besançon when the King orders. Has spoken to the man who conveyed the money hither; he thinks it should be carried in carts, packed in merchandise, and so pass through Lorreyne; and he also advises it to be carried through Almain in the same manner. Thinks it better to return by Almayne, as they have passed Lorreyne, Luxembourg, and Ardayne already; and it is too dangerous to pass them twice, and to carry it as before, on men's backs [in] coats of brigandines fashion, which the merchant will not meddle with for the same price as before.

My Lady's council bargained with him for . . . cr. Asks if he shall have the charge, and how much he is to be paid. Has persuaded him to undertake it in Russell's company, but he trusts he will have more, as the way is longer. Had 23 horses last time, of which half were lost. Lost four of his own. The merchant took no charge of it, but only to convey it in Russel's company to the best of his power; and he will do no more now. Shall require at least 20 horse. Shall be able to lie every night in a good town; and though horsemen are more expensive than carts, they are better able to save themselves if danger should happen. With such a company well horsed and weaponed will be able to withstand a greater number. Will leave at night, and have the gates shut after them, so as to win a day's journey before their departure is known.

The rectors and governors of Besançon are very honest men, and show great kindness to him for the King's sake. They have feasted him in their houses, and come daily to his lodging, offering to do what they can for him. Does not mistrust them in this affair; and, in fact, they are not privy to it, for he has spread a rumor that the money was long ago returned in vessels of wine. They are environed with evil neighbours,—French, Lorrains, Almain, Swiss, and Savoyards; but especially count Gilline de Fustembergh, who has a place near, and has always served the French king, and, it is said, has a pension from him. He daily tries to do them harm, threatens to cut down their vines, and is the chief cause of their making an alliance with the Swiss. Fears that the French king may have heard of the money, and caused him to make these threats, to obtain possession of it. If so, the governors may not be [able to withstand] the fury of the commonalty. Asks for orders as soon as possible. The Count is gone to Norr[imberg], 100 leagues from Besançon, where the archduke of Austria is assembling a general [diet] for the Emperor. It is said here that the 4,000 Swiss whom the French king has engaged, are ready, or gone to Italy, and that the French foot are returning daily. If they return as they have done this month, there will be few left.

While the French king was at Blaise he sent for the nobles, and told them what state he was in, and how Bourbon had left the realm, and made alliance with the Emperor and king of England, intending to attack France. Does not know what was concluded, but he has sent La Palize with 500 men-at-arms to Langdok. It is said Francis left Blaise on Dec. 29, and has gone towards Guienne. All the prisoners, Bourbon's friends, were brought to Paris, Dec. 28.

There have been divers "erthquaves," and it was feared the castles and

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RUSSEL to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

towns would fall. Floods are expected in February, and great quantities of food are being carried to the high grounds. They have made great processions, carrying the sacrament with great devotion, and going barefoot; the young people bearing white rods, and crying *misericorde*. They intend to continue this every Sunday till after February. Besançon, 9 Jan. *Signed*.

Pp. 7, mutilated. Add. Endd.

10 Jan.

Calig. E. I.

72.

B. M.

18. PACOLLET to MONS. DE PONTHEVRE.

Has received a packet from Jean Jaques, with a letter for Ponthievre. He is in a carrack of Genn[es] escorted by 20 galleys, &c. Hopes the French will not stay in the duchy of Milan. The viceroy of Naples has arrived with a Spanish force [and] the lanceknights which his brother went for. Pescara has arrived. Prosper Colonna died on the 15th Dec. The army of the Emperor has seized all the territory of the King of Navarre on this side the mountain of Rouse (?) The matter is growing worse. The gentlemen of the King's house have been twice sent for to rendezvous at Toulouse.* The Swiss have been ordered to [send back] (de rans) into Italy 6,000 men, "quar ceux que il estien dede san estien revenu. Il son fort apres parfaire . . declare nostre prince, mes il san gardera tan [quil] pourra. Il lon tan fest (Ils ont tant fait?) que lon nous a defandu de n[ous] bouger de nous meszon, mes quan le moche picquero sortiron haux chans, quy quanparle." Genesve (Genoa), 10 Jan.

Hol., Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.

11 Jan.

Add. MS.

24,965, f. 149.

B. M.

19. DACRE to MASTER CONYNGESBY.

Is asked by his kinsmen, James, William, and Thos. Peking, to desire him not to fetch away his goods in the North till he comes thither, that some friendly agreement may be made as to what they claim. As Dacre hears that he intends to come next Lent, it can do no harm to leave them.

As to the gentlewoman under age, who is heiress to the Moresby and Peking lands, Dacre and her other friends advise him to collect all the evidences and heirlooms belonging to the inheritors, and give them in charge to some substantial man in the North till she come to the age of consentment. Morpath, 11 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

11 Jan.

R. O.

20. WEST BP. OF ELY to WOLSEY.

Received on the 9th his letters dated 31 Dec., expressing a wish that master Robt. Noke should be sub-dean of his chapel. He is not yet in West's service, but has been with him this Christmas. Sends him as Wolsey desired. Thinks he will not be able to serve as sub-dean, owing to certain infirmities. Somersham, 11 Jan. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

12 Jan.

Add. MS.

24,965, f. 155.

B. M.

21. ALBANY to DACRE.

Has received his letter by John de Barbon. Is glad that he approves what was sent to him, and that he shows such good will to Albany and to universal peace. Has sent Barbon back to Caldstrame to wait for the answer

* The MS. adds "the last of this month" (31 Jan.), but in consequence of its mutilated condition it is uncertain to which of the paragraphs this date applies.

1524.

which will be sent to Dacre. Carrick, the bearer, will also stay with him, that not a single hour may be lost. Asks credence for Barbon's letters. Wishes him to keep matters as secret as possible. Haddington, 12 Jan. Signed.

Fr., p. 1. Add.

12 Jan. 22. For PATRICK FYNGLAS.

To be chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland for life, with 40*l.* Irish a year, having held the office previously,—notwithstanding the Act that no one shall administer justice in Ireland except at the King's pleasure. Hampton Court, 12 Jan.

Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 20.

13 Jan. 23. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

R. O. In commendation of Hannibal, and his services in promoting Clement St. P. VI. 232. to the Papacy. As a journey during the winter is unfit for his age, will retain him till the spring, and then send him with a golden rose for the King. Rome, 13 Jan. 1524, 1 pont.

Lat., vellum. Add. Endd.

13 Jan. 24. WM. KNIGHT to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. VIII.
101.
B. M.

On the 10th inst., Knight and Hochstrate, being "convited" by the card. of Liege, reasoned after dinner about the wars. The Cardinal said he could not commend Buren's conduct in pushing his army so far into France; for his advice was, that, avoiding strongholds, they should take places that could be won without difficulty, and fortify them as they went on, so that in two or three years you might have the enemy at your pleasure. In proof of this he pointed to Calais, by which the English had always kept France in fear, and obtained a great pension. Hochstrate expressed great satisfaction at the Cardinal's speech, saying he never heard anything that made better for the King's purpose. Knighte rather confirmed what they said in order to find out their object, saying that if Bohain, being strong in itself, had been fortified with men and victuals, it would have been a great security for Hainault. On this Hochstrate said that Bohain was lost; which Knighte was never sure of before, as the reports did not agree; and that the French were at its gates before the garrison knew of their approach. On hearing of it, they had gone to the walls, and asked what the French wanted, who answered they required delivery of the castle. The others asked what terms they should have; and the place was surrendered without a blow.

The Cardinal's plan would involve long continuance of war, and is quite contrary to that of Bourbon last year, who advised their marching into the interior of France, when he would have joined them, and compelled Francis to fight or fly. They have views of their own, like the late king of Arragon, who, on pretence of helping the King to his right in Gascony and Guienne, got Navarre at the King's expense. Last year, if the King's army had not been brought by policy to these frontiers, Friesland would not have been reduced; and now they mean to make war upon the Gueldrois, though he cannot believe they will attempt it without having Englishmen between them and France. For this Hesdin is now with Wolsey, though perhaps he is not privy to their object. Hochstrate said that if the armies had remained they would have been sent to Cambray, which is a neutral city. The Cambresis had fortified it from apprehension, and after the armies were dissolved my Lady sent, by advice of the Council, a mes-

1524.

WM. KNIGHT to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

senger to Cambray, bidding them be ready to defend their town against La Tremouille, who was going thither with a great power, or she would arrest all the goods of their townsmen in these parts. Thus they have coloured their intent, and defer it to a better opportunity. Brussels, 13 Jan.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 4.

13 Jan.

25. DACRE to SURREY.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 149 b.
B. M.

There has been great variance between the Horsleys, the Claverings, and Carrs, on account of two murders, in both of which the parties bound themselves to abide the award of lord Ogle, Sir Rauff Fenwick, and others. The awards were given, and the King's pardon obtained; but the Claverings and Carrs refuse to abide by the award. Advises they should be bound to keep the peace, or a special letter sent from the King to that effect. Morpeth, 13 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Headed: Copie, &c.*

14 Jan.

26. WOLSEY to SAMPSON and JERNINGHAM.

R. O.
St. P. vi. 233.

Wrote to them last by Lurey, Bourbon's servant, advertising them of the breaking up of the army under Suffolk, in consequence of the weather, the difficulty of obtaining limoners, and the skaling of Bourbon's army. The King had done his utmost to keep the expedition on foot, but was compelled to yield to circumstances. In declaring these things to the Emperor, they are to discover how he is disposed to the war; and whether he is inclined to carry on the enterprise. Judging from their last information, and the small appearance that the Emperor is furnished with money, and that the king of France, perceiving the same, is likely to be more obstinate, the King and Wolsey have found a way how the enemy may be annoyed without excessive charge to the Emperor, and perhaps be induced to offer better terms. If the device take effect, "the Emperor may say he is not a little bounden unto the King's Highness."

Notwithstanding the great expenses to which the King is subject by this war, he is content to bear the same, and even to do more, if a truce be not offered advantageous to both. He proposes that the duke of Bourbon should command in Flanders 3,000 Burgundian horse, to be raised at the Emperor's charge, and 10,000 lanceknights, jointly, to which the King will add 1,000 archers; the army to pass into Normandy or to Paris, "there to recover some towns and places to the King's use, which shall be more facile for the said duke of Bourbon to do than any other person." This done, the King will follow either in person or by his lieutenant.

Insists on the advantage of this arrangement, and on the saving to the Emperor of the portion of 200,000 cr. due to Bourbon.

The Duke, being thus supported, will be able to create a revolution in France, and the French king so occupied that he cannot attack the Emperor's countries. This, with some enterprise to be made in Britain by De Pountiver, who is now in England, will greatly advance the common affairs.

Are to urge the Emperor to send Bourbon into England, that they may deliberate upon this matter; and to give orders to his agents here to perform his commission, "without using such remiss manner, delay and difficulty therein by colorable excuses, and for lack of furniture of money, as hath been done beforetime." The King will give no further assistance to Bourbon, if the enterprise be not attempted on this side. They are to urge this upon the Emperor, and desire him to give orders for furnishing the money on his own part. Hampton Court, 14 Jan. *Signed.*

R. O.

2. Modern copy, dated 15 January.

1524.

14 Jan.

Vesp. C. II.

254.

B. M.

27. JERNINGHAM to [WOLSEY].

On news arriving of the breaking of Bourbon's army, the Emperor changed his purpose of joining the army, as they had written. Arrived at St. John Peterport on the 18th December, a place of no strength. The castle was razed by the French three years ago, the Emperor's staple being in the town, under Dygo de Vero. On the 19th at Santpelay under Comendador Menecis, where he met the prince of Orange. Halfe Fallas has been slain; a Burgundian named Bewgye taken, for whom the prince of Navarre paid 1,000 crowns, and sent him home without ransom. Salvatierra has been surrendered. Description of it. It stands most commodious for Bayonne and Axe. Jerningham reckons it the key of the country. Thinks it was surrendered by appointment. The prince of Orange and Rokyndolffe were not consulted. Much artillery found in it, and other provisions, worth 50,000 ducats; but the Emperor gains little.

The count Onyate and don Peryvell appointed governors. The 21st the prince of Orange marched to La Bastyll. Great lack of victuals till the army came to Fontarabia. Accounts of the taking of Vidach castle, belonging to Egremond, lieutenant of Lautrec, by the Almaines. Its situation described. On the 23rd overtook the Constable at La Bord in Guienne. On the 26th at Bastill de Clarence; on the 27th at Lesparrot. All anxious to attack Bayonne and not Fontarabia, notwithstanding the Emperor's words. Could not persuade the Constable to march thither. The castle of Moulyon su Sone, won by Mons. de Lucis, of the house of Beaumont, is likely to be as soon lost, as the Imperialists leave no garrison in the country. Its situation described. On the 28th marched to Ausse, when Jerningham left to persuade the Emperor to attack Bayonne. Thinks it was never intended, "whatsoever before hath been promised or said." The number of divisions of the army. It is inefficient, and badly managed. The Viceroy's brother of Arragon distinguished himself, especially at Olloron; but all his company, with the exception of 500, returned before they reached the army, as the Viceroy's brother pretends, through want of their wages. The alteration in Bourbon's affairs has changed those of Spain, as he will see by their letters. The army is now at Fontarabia. Thanks for being appointed vice-chamberlain. Vittoria, 14 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 12. Apostyle by Tuke in margin, and heading in Tuke's hand: Sir Ric. Jernyngham's letter apart.

14 Jan.

Add. MS.

24,965, f. 154.

B. M.

28. DACRE to SURREY.

There is no news since he wrote to Wolsey. Northumberland is in good order, and no hurt has been done "by stouthe nor reif" since he left. After Christmas, sent his brother to muster the garrisons; but the truth is too shameful to tell, on account of the great number absent. The inhabitants of the bishopric, who had bills filed against the men of Tindale before Sir Wm. Bulmer and others appointed by Surrey, complain that they can get no redress, as Bulmer can inform him. Sir Wm. Lisle, whom Surrey appointed captain of Wark, has not done his duty. He has never been in the castle since Surrey left, and only eight of his 40 horsemen were at the musters. He has now given up the post, and Dacre was obliged to send Chr. Thrilkeld to take it till he could hear the King's pleasure. Sir Rauff Fenwike has asked to be captain. Dacre advises Surrey to send him a letter that he can show to Fenwike, saying that he is surprised that he has not kept his promise touching the redress to be made by Tindale, that the King is displeased, and is minded, if he does not keep Tindale in good order, rather to take away his present offices than give him others; and he therefore advises him to occupy those he has better for the King's honor and the weal of the poor people. Asks him to speak to Sir John Husey, that he may have the prise wine of Newcastle when it comes. Will find surety to discharge him of it in the Exchequer. Morpeth, 14 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. Headed: Copie, &c.

1524.

15 Jan.

R. O.

29. JOHN BISHOP OF CARLISLE to WOLSEY.

According to the acts in Wolsey's last convocation, sends by the bearer, John Heryng his official, a certificate of the subsidy to be levied in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Certifies the sums which come to his audit of the whole revenues of the bishopric, both contributory and not contributory to the subsidy, of which Wolsey can tax all or part, as he pleases.

Northumberland: spiritualties, 60*l*. *Cumberland*: spiritualties and temporalities, demesnes, and casualties, 260*l*. *Westmoreland*: 8*l*. *Lincolnshire*: spiritualties and temporalities, deducting fees, 110*l*. *Derbyshire*: spiritualties and temporalities, 45*l*. *Carlisle*: rents at London, 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Total, 496*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Has been charged at London 40*l*. this past year for repairs, not including piecing and mending the old houses in these parts, but all he has is at the King's commandment. The Roos Castle, 15 Jan. Signed.

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Sealed. Endd.

15 Jan.

Vesp. C. II.

260.

B. M.

30. SAMPSON and JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

Left Pampeluna 1 Jan. Met Bourbon's servant coming from England on the 2nd, who delivered them Wolsey's letters of the 4th and 8th Dec., with copies from my lady Margaret, De Buren, the Duke of Suffolk; Sir Will. Fitzwilliam's instructions if the said Duke should send lord Sands to lady Margaret, and the King's and Wolsey's letters to Bourbon. The Emperor had arrived on the 5th. On the 6th presented their letters, declared their charge touching the movement of his army, its delay and inefficiency long after the English were at Calais, the causes of the King's forces staying at Dover, lady Margaret's refusal to entertain them, &c. The Emperor's reply. They urged him to be candid, as their master was much pressed by his armies in Flanders and Scotland, and on the seas, and receives no advantage; persuading him also not to disband. On the 10th the Chancellor proposed that an army should be set on foot next year, Bourbon remaining in Italy, England contributing with him. Their reply, insisting on the King's charges and his loss of all profit, especially as the Emperor declined the recovery of Bayonne; that Italy is of no consequence to the English; Scotland is more important. He desired, however, that instructions should be sent to the Spanish ambassadors in England. On their marvelling at Bourbon's failure the Chancellor answered in such a way that they could not believe him. *Cannot perceive any intention to extend the King's dominions. It is not acceptable to the Spaniards. All that the Emperor wished in commanding his army was to meet the duke of Bourbon; that failing, it withdrew to Fontarabia, and is to be disbanded. Can perceive no indication in the Duke or his servants of any goodwill to England.** On the 13th., urged the Chancellor to dispatch,

* In No. iii. occurs the following passage in cipher, nearly corresponding with the above: "Thys schalbe the cyfre for the duke of Burbone, in whom we have perceyvid no manier of favor towardis the Kinges grace at any tyme, but al to the Emperor, withought any respecte of the Kinges highness. And truth it is that long before his skalyng or determination to com hither, be Italie and so be the sees, here ware neuis that he schuld com hithir be londe and post. Wherefore w[e] beleve som former intelligence, and thow that we think the Emperor of good mind, yet be al that we perceve we beleve them here of no mind to extend the Kinges dominions, especially to the corone of France; and this may fortune to be one of the causes of his sudden skalyng and other determination, never minding to join with the King's army for fear that then the King's army should have been too puissant; for the duke of Bourbon's mind was only to join with the Emperor in some parts of France, and, when that was not thought feasible, both suddenly the duke of Bourbon scaled there, and this army withdrew here. For, notwithstanding any treaty, we assuredly beleve that, but only for the meeting with the duke of Bourbon, none army should have been set forth here; and that only for this cause the Emperor war so determined to pass in person. And we think that much rather the Chancellor would have the duke of Bourbon married to the Emperor's sister to the corone of France (*sic*), that by such means the duchy of Milan for ever after might be sure. According to your commandment, this is our opinion, the which we shall dissimule."

1524.

as their King was waiting for his answer. The Emperor could not entertain an army in Flanders; would not press the King, except to the contribution of 100,000 crowns for Bourbon in Italy. The Emperor desires some arrangement, but cannot maintain the war under the pretext of preparing for the great enterprise which he cannot perform. He will merely secure his own frontier.

Sampson adds that in consequence of Jerningham's absence he had written already to Wolsey that Beaurain is despatched into Italy to the Pope, and about the affairs of Bourbon, and to raise an army in Italy against the French. The Emperor is glad to hear of the King's success in Scotland; Nassau takes little interest in affairs. The imperial army has suffered much from cold and hunger. Jerningham had written to Wolsey of its successes. The wife of Dr. De Victoria, physician to the Queen's grace, has shown them many favors. Have no news of the papal election. Vittoria, 15 Jan.

Hol., pp. 14; part in cr. deciphered by Tuke; also, apostyle by the same.

f. 268.

31. ii. The SAME to HENRY VIII.

A breviat of the previous letter, with the exception of one or two minute particulars, in one of which they enter more fully into Madame Victoria's hospitality. Jerningham lodged in her house; Sampson in one of her kinsman's. Same date.

Hol., pp. 4.

f. 270.

32. iii. The SAME to WOLSEY.

A breviat of their previous letter of the 15th. Pampeluna, 18 Jan.

Hol., pp. 5.

16 Jan.

33. JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.

R. MS.
13 B. II. 320.
B. M.

Has nominated to the preferments now vacant, but had no intention of granting any exemption to the suffragans of St. Andrew's. Requests the Pope to preserve the superiority of that see in the next promotion to the abprie of Glasgow, and issue briefs to guard its rights against the present Archbishop, the Chancellor of the kingdom, who bears the rule next to the Governor. Refers him further to card. St. Eusebius. Edinburgh, 16 Jan. 1523.

Lat., p. 1, copy.

34. JAMES ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S to the CARD. ST. EUSEBIUS.

R. MS.
13 B. II. 321.
B. M.
Ep. Reg. Sc. I.
342.

The King is writing to the Pope, to prevent any derogation from the primacy and legatine authority of the see of St. Andrew's; and desires the Cardinal to further his suit. James bishop of Murray contends that he is exempt from the Primate's jurisdiction. Desires that he and the future archbishop of Glasgow be commanded, under censure, to yield the accustomed obedience. Edinburgh.

Lat., copy.

17 Jan.

35. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. VI. 239.

When about to send Campeggio to the diet at Nuremberg, heard with pleasure of Henry's determination to send ambassadors thither. Has ordered his legate to consult with them. The Pope will not allow Henry's interests to suffer by Campeggio's absence. Rome, 17 Jan. 1524, 1 pont.

Lat., vellum. Add. Endd.

1524.

18 Jan.

36. BOURBON to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. vii.

26 b.

B. M.

St. P. vi. 241.

* * * As he was waiting to start, Beaurain brought him his commission from the Emperor to continue as his lieutenant where he is. Has accepted the charge, and regrets therefore that he cannot come to England. Genoa, 18 Jan.

Hol., Fr., mutilated. Add.

18 Jan.

37. BOURBON to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. (1)

(App. xxix.)

B. M.

* * * * *
 "de
 ennemis, s
 ier qu
 sent en bon
 q cons[fiant que fe]rez marche[r vostre]
 armee qui sera ne que no[s ennemis] viendron[t a la raison]
 entreprinse."

Everything depends on Wolsey. His great cordiality shows that this hope is not ill founded. Asks him to send news, and promises to do the like. Gennes, 18 Jan. *Signed.*

Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: A, &c., le legat d'Angleterre. Endd.

18 Jan.

38. CHARLES [DUKE OF BOURBON] to the COUNT DE PONT-THIEVRE.

Nero, B. vi. 52.

B. M.

Has already informed him of his arrival here, and the cause of his tarrying. When on the point of leaving, Mons. de Beaurain with Lurey brought him the best news he could wish, that if he desired to execute "l'affaire que savez," he would be well received "par de la," and Beaurain would accompany him. If he wished to stay, the Emperor made him lieutenant-general of his army, both by sea and land. Has accepted this charge. Ponthievre must urge the king [of England] to bring his army into the field. The enemy cannot oppose him without leaving his frontiers undefended, or recalling his Italian army into France; which if they do, Bourbon will pursue them; if not, and the Emperor push on from Guienne into Picardy, it will bring France to reason. Genoa, 18 Jan.

"Mon bon cousin," the Emperor, has written to Ponthievre by Beaurain. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2. Add.: "A mon bon cousin mons. le conte de Ponthievre et de Bloys."

18 Jan.

39. JOHN PALSGRAVE.

R. O.

Indenture, dated 18 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII., between John Palsgrave, prebendary of St. Paul's, and Ric. Pynson, citizen and stationer, London, for the printing of a book named "Lez le Clarissimaunt (l'Eclaircissement) de la lange Frauncois," containing three books, with certain tables and a French vocabulist. Palsgrave will pay 6s. 8d. for each ream of paper, 20 quires; 750 copies are to be printed, of which Pynson shall have as many as, at a price agreed between them, will pay him at the above rate.

Clauses to be inserted that Pynson shall not print more than 750 till that number is sold, and that Palsgrave shall deliver the copy from time to time truly corrected.*

Draft in Cromwell's hand, corrected by Palsgrave, pp. 3. Endd.

* See vol. III. 3680.

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20 Jan.

E. S. Cypriani,
Ep. Gothanæ,
No. vi.Baronius xxxi.
428.40. HENRY VIII. to FREDERICK, JOHN, and GEORGE, DUKES
OF SAXONY.

Thinks it would be unkind not to advise them in a matter which concerns not only their honor, but also their fortunes. What can be more the duty of powerful and devout princes than to restrain the Lutheran faction, which will produce the greatest mischief unless resisted by the good and pious. Does not consider Luther likely to impose upon the good and prudent, for his impious writings would shock their ears, but he knows that there always is a rabble, of which the most foolish are the most apt leaders. Formerly he wrote some things not altogether bad, but he has so progressed for the worse that his former laudable works seem intended to render saleable his poison. Supposes now that there is no one with a spark either of brains or piety who has not cast out of his mind him and his madness. He began by discussion, then grew angry, and in his last book against the King surpasses all his previous fury and folly. Cannot answer the book, as he writes nothing to the purpose, giving ravings instead of reasons. Any one who fairly reads the King's book and his will easily judge that Luther's follies have been sufficiently answered. Though conscious of his own weakness, Henry knew that his cause was invincible, but now his adversary has shown the whole world that he can find nothing but cavils and abuse in answer to his reason. He is mistaken if he thinks that the King is moved thereby. Does not mind being called mad by a madman. Supposes that they are more moved than he is by this abuse; for although the abuse of himself did not touch him, he felt very indignant at Luther's blasphemy against the Emperor and other German princes, in suggesting that the safe-conduct given to him to go to Worms would be broken. Who doubts that he would have been deservedly punished, if the Emperor and the peers had wished it; but how could the Emperor or any honorable Christian ever intend to violate public faith? Wonders that the Germans can bear such disgrace from a good-for-nothing friar. The more the King feels indignant at it, the less he is moved by the lies about himself, of which he has read those in Latin, and heard of those in German. It is no new thing for him to make use of any lie to excite the people against their princes, and he has already collected a band of wicked men for the same object. No faction was ever so universally pernicious as this Lutheran conspiracy, which profanes sacred things, preaches Christ so as to trample on his sacraments, boasts of the grace of God so as to destroy free will, extols faith so as to give licence to sin, and places the inevitable cause of evils in the only good God. The poison is producing dissension in the Church, weakening the power of the laws and of the magistrates, exciting the laity against the clergy, and both against the Pope, and has no other end than to instigate the people to make war on the nobles, while the enemies of Christ look on with laughter. Refers to the progress of Mahomedanism and the Bohemian sect. Princes must assist in preventing these evils, and must not consider the matter merely scholastic. It is their duty, more than others, as they are nearest to the danger, and can most easily crush it before it increases.

Luther writes in more than one place that he has been chosen by God to preach this doctrine, which alone he calls the Gospel; but they will easily perceive that he shows no reasons why he should be thought to understand the Gospel better than the old saints and doctors of the Church, all of whose interpretations he despises, in comparison with his own, while he rejects what has been handed down by tradition from the Apostles.

His doctrine is like that of Wycliffe, which, he doubts not, they abhor, as German princes and their progenitors endeavoured to exterminate it, and have confined it to Bohemia. Feels sure they will prevent it from flooding Saxony and the whole of Germany.

1524.

HENRY VIII. to FRED., JOHN, and GEO., DUKES OF SAXONY—*cont.*

Was the more inclined to exhort them, as they come from the same stock as the kings of England. Urges them to restrain the sect, without bloodshed if possible, but, if not, by any means, and not to allow laws, magistracies, in fact everything human and divine, to be trampled under foot.

Urges them not to allow Luther's translation of the Bible to be published. Does not deny that it is a good thing for the Scriptures to be read in all languages, but not in his version, in which the people will read all that he has drawn from heretics. Greenwich, 20 Jan. 1523.

Lat. Add.

20 Jan. 41. CAMPEGGIO to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Informs him of his appointment as legate to Germany. It is a very onerous office, but he trusts to the Pope's authority and Henry's. Asks if he can serve him in any way in his new capacity. Expects to leave before the end of the month. Rome, 20 Jan. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

20 Jan. 42. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. VI. 385.

Melchior Langus, sent from the Pope's holiness to England, arrived to-day. He has news from Innsbruck that the French have suffered great losses at Arona, and been driven from Marignani by Pescara, who has entered Pavia with a great company. The Pope and the Florentines have sent their contributions to Milan, as bound by the league. Prosper Colonna died 31 Dec., and the Viceroy entered Milan the same day. The king of Denmark's Chancellor wishes to know Wolsey's pleasure concerning the king of Denmark's great ship. Brussels, 20 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.

20 Jan. 43. JAMES STEWARD.

Calig. B. II.

348.

B. M.

"The effect of 19 letters concerning James Stewart's matter for the abbey of Drybrughe, bearing date about the 20th January."

Albany has given the abbey of Dryburgh, taxed at 100 duc., to Lennox, on condition of his undertaking the offices of warden of the borders, and lieutenant of Sadmyn and Lowdian. Lennox has appointed to the abbacy James Stewart, a secular, who intends to take the habit, instead of the lord Mango, his brother, because he is disposed to be a temporal man, and his own children are not of sufficient age. The Earl is to enjoy half the revenues of the abbey, amounting in all to 4,000 marks Scotch per annum. The Duke has written about this to Rome, both to the Pope and the card. St. Eusebius, stating that the place was on the borders of the hostile kingdom of England, and much exposed. Stewart expects his bull to cost 3,000 ducats. The Earl writes to lord Dobingny to get a banker to advance the money, and keep the bulls till his pension of 1,000 marks, obtained by the Duke from the French king, be payable. This is the effect of the 19 letters, except that the Earl writes a letter of recommendation to the French king; and Allan Stewart, capt. of Dumbarton, makes a letter of attorney to Wm. Fullerton, his servant, for receipt of money due to him, to be employed in the matter. No mention is made of the state of the kingdom, on which they refer to the bearer. Two or three letters mentioned that the Scots have pensions out of France, and velvets and silks from the King's wardrobe. The instrument in parchment shows that "an expectative given by pope Leo to the said James was executed by the accepting of the vicarage of Dundonald." The other nine letters, enclosed in one paper of the above date, sent by Thos. Stewart, are on private affairs, except the following particulars mentioned in his letter to Daubigny :—Albany has made Lennox

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warden of the borders, lieutenant of the Moor, Tavedale, and Lothian, with power to raise the sheriffdoms of Ayr and Dumbarton, and pass to the borders, displaying the King's banner if need be, and has promised his friend better things than the said abbey. He has taken leave for five months of the young King and his lords, leaving their realm, it is thought, very ill governed, being entirely under control of Lennox, on whom chiefly wait the lord Wedderbourg, the lord Bowclam (Buccleuch or Buchan?), lord Sasford (Cesford), the lord Mark Kere, and Dand. The earl of Neria (? Moray) will rule all the north land, for the earl of Huntley is dead. It is thought Arran and Argyll will take part with England, as they did not come in with the other lords when the Duke took his leave. The lords of Scotland will confederate with England, and take their young King about to see the country, as they think Albany will not return shortly.

Pp. 3. Endd.: "The effect of letters concerning James Steward, a Scot."

20 Jan. 44. The SAVOY.

Cleop. C. v. 2.

B. M.

"Institutio hospitalis de Savoy cum testamento Henrici VII.," 20 Jan. 1523, 15 Hen. VIII., with references to a great book.

Pp. 113 (small 4°).

21 Jan. 45. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

Theiner,
p. 539.

Has confirmed his legatine authority, and added new privileges, but not equal to Wolsey's merits, or his services to the Holy Sec. Refers him to Melchior Langus, lately sent to England. Rome, 21 Jan. 1524.

Lat.

21 [Jan.] 46. [CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. v.
(153.)

B. M.

* * * M. Regiæ et R.D.V. signif
 et perpetuæ meæ erga vos voluntatis ra
 nihil minus vitæ meæ rationibus nu ctionis causa
 acerbior et multo gravior vires meæ exigant, tantæ
 tamen provinciæ oner sum non modo pietate illa
 qua me in ecclesia Dei Christo sed de S.D.N.
 auctoritate et gratia ita mihi suadent consilium
 hujus re ex animo depulerunt ut feliciter satis
 animo in hanc provinciam ivisse; in qua tamen pro Ch[risti] servi[t]oris
 mis[ericord]ia qui cum fidelibus suis est usque ad consummationem sæculi, et
 principum G[erma]niæ genuina pietate, spero me aliquid proficere posse,
 præsertimque istius Regis et R.D.V. auctoritate mihi superveniente, quem et
 in hac quoque par[te] fidei strenuum defensorem appellari cupio. Erit
 autem ut, in universa hac p[ro]vincia tractanda, illud dubio procul per-
 suasum habeatis, me nihil quicquam m[ajore] studio prosecuturum quam
 quod vestris rationibus gloriæ et dignitati accessurum intelle quod
 ut impense admodum cupio ita perpetuo vobis et nomini vestro debeo, quorum
 [beni]gnitatem et benevolentiam amplissimis testimoniis comprobata habeo.
 Et [fe]licissime valeat R.D.V., &c. Rome, xxi. J[an.] MDXXI[v].

Lat., mutilated, p. 1.

21 Jan. 47. SURREY to DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 153.

B. M.

The King and Cardinal have asked him to write to Dacre to find out when Albany will leave Scotland, and what number of ships will accompany him, with their portage. They want the information in 10 or 12 days. Bids him redress the disorder of Sir Wm. Lisle concerning the prioress of Coldstream. He needs not write to Surrey about it, as he has the whole

1524.

SURREY to DACRE—*cont.*

authority there. Sends two letters to be forwarded to Candishe and William Pawne, bidding them return. Pawne can deliver the rest of his victuals to Geo. Lawson. Many great things depend upon his answer to Wolsey's letter. "And if he that sent Carik the pursuivant to me wold come hither in person, that were the best way, so it came by his desire. No man can handle this mater so well as ye." Honsdon, 21 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To, &c., my Lord Dacre, warden of the Marches.

21 Jan.

R. O.

48. HUGH CLERK to SIR JOHN HUSEY.

I have attended on Mr. Tunys for an answer to your letter. "He hath moved to my lord Cardinal of your business for my lord Monteagle, and in your name offered to the King 1,000 marks and 30*l.* land by the year during the nonage of the young lord for his marriage." The Cardinal had learnt that the young lord is but 14 years of age, and his lands are worth yearly above 500*l.*, which the King is entitled to have during his nonage, and "which the King will not depart with, and with the marriage, for 1,000 marks." The Cardinal told Tunys that he had mistaken your letter, and that your mind was to give 1,000 marks for the marriage only, and to have 30*l.* for his finding; and so he is content to make an end between you and the King. I showed Tunys that the lands have been put in feoffment, and by the will the executors are to take the profits for its performance, which will not be till long after the young lord is of age; and so the King gets no profit. The Cardinal will not believe there are any such feoffments or will, until he sees them. He will not speak of the reversal of the outlawry, till "you be at a point for the other matter." Lincoln Yn, 21 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

22 Jan.

R. O.

49. JO. MATT. Ghiberti to WOLSEY.

Though he has done his utmost to secure the confirmation of Wolsey's legateship, must not detract from the praise due to the Pope, who has so great an esteem for him that he would adorn him with every possible honor. Hopes some time in spring to visit England, where he first became indebted to Wolsey, who preserved his fortunes under Adrian VI. Hopes that now, in consideration of his devotion to Wolsey, the Pope will confer upon him the pension of 2,000 ducats reserved to him before his election upon the bishopric of Worcester, although one half of it is to be given up to the use of another. Rome, 22 Jan. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. and endd.

22 Jan.

R. O.

50. CHARLES [DUKE OF BOURBON] to HENRY VIII.

Wrote lately about the arrival of the sieur de Beaurains with orders from the Emperor for Bourbon to remain in Italy as his lieutenant general, with power to lead his armies by sea and land where necessary. Was glad to hear from Ponthievre of Henry's desire to keep his army marching as long as they do their duty here. If the Emperor's army march by the side of Guyenne, and Henry's prevents the enemy from being reinforced, they will compel him to do justice to both. Genoa, 22 Jan. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

22 Jan.

R. O.

51. CHARLES [DUKE OF BOURBON] to WOLSEY.

To the same effect. Genoa, 22 Jan. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1524.

22 Jan.

Calig. B. III.

201.

B. M.

52. ALBANY to MADAME [LOUISE COUNTESS OF ANGOULÊME].

Has received letters from the King (Francis) and from her, of the 28 Dec., and articles in cipher, explaining the state of the King's affairs, which he was glad to hear of, not having received news from France since his departure; especially as they promise to send a messenger within five or six days with an answer to what he had sent them. Was on the point of embarking for France when he received her request to stay in Scotland. Has reduced the kingdom into excellent order, and could leave it without danger. Having remitted to them the King's money ("les deniers du Roi") thinks it would be better in his present necessity to go to France to give the French king his advice. Regrets the want of confidence in him shown by the French king and his mother, in not informing him of their great affairs. Desires to know who has given them cause to suspect him. If he cannot convince them of his affection, he will return to his wife to help her to recover her health. Dumbarton, 22 Jan.

P.S.—Desires her to tell the King that since he was twelve years old he has given his best service to the house of France. *Signed.*

Add.: "A Madame."

Fr., pp. 3.

Jan. 22.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 150.

B. M.

Hearne's Ot-
terburne,
II. 586.

53. WOLSEY to DACRE.

Has received his letter dated Morpeth, 8th inst., with the copy of the article exhibited by Barbon, &c. The King thanks him for his discreet answers to Albany. He cannot agree to a truce with comprehension, on account of his claims in France, his pensions there, and his conventions with the Emperor, without the express knowledge and assent of the latter, who is so far away that the time of the safe-conduct would expire before answer could be had from him. He sends two blank safe-conducts, one till the beginning, and the other till the end of May, as Albany wished; so that if the king of Scots will send persons to treat, omitting the truce and comprehension, Dacre shall send them the safe-conduct to be filled up on entering England.

He must try and satisfy them with that for the 1st of May, and must send a copy of whichever they have directly to the Duke, with letters, saying that he retains the original to be delivered to the persons he shall send as soon as they are near the borders; for if he sends it with the names inserted, the Duke may forbear to send them, and boast that the King had asked for peace or truce. He may conclude, as warden, a cessation of hostilities during the safe-conduct, which may be prorogued upon the coming of the ambassadors, and perhaps communication will be had about the comprehension of friends. This cessation may be concluded by the wardens without interfering with other treaties. He had better not send the copy of the safe-conduct to Albany, but only write to say he has it, as Albany requested, lest Albany should have a pretext for some untrue report to the French king. Dacre may let the Duke hear, as from himself, that since he desires so eagerly the comprehension of France, which would require the discussion of many important matters, it would be a good way for him to put his own name into the safe-conduct, and come hither to consult with Wolsey. Dacre may assure him that he could obtain an ampler safe-conduct if he desire it, or may say that he would persuade the King to send hostages for him. If he could be persuaded to come, there would be singular benefit to the King's causes. Leaves the management of it to him. He must in any case do all he can, by espial and otherwise, to find out what the Duke intends touching his departure into France, for they hear that he will not tarry longer than Candlemas or the beginning of Lent. Bids him spare no cost to find out when he leaves, and other particulars. Westminster, 22 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add.: To, &c., lord Dacre, warden of the marches.

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23 Jan. 54. BEMBO to POLE.

Poli Epist.
i. 387.

Has received his letters. Ghiberti is highly delighted with them, and holds him in great estimation. Thinks Pole should write to him and to Sadoleti. Rome, 10 kl. Feb. 1524.

Lat.

23 Jan. 55. BARBON to DACRE.

Calig. B. vi.
448.
B. M.

Thanks him for writing to the captain of Wark, who has shown him the letter, and offered assistance. Trusts "that sik thingis sal not hapnit, for I am heir with ane gud lady, the quhilk maks me wele to fair." Fears that he tarries too long. Expected the answer would have come within twelve days. Albany is gone west to Glasgow; for what purpose Barbon does not know, as Albany has not communicated it to him. The bearer tells him "that ther is men in Edinburgh bydand me cuming, and traistis wele that quhowbeid he wald passe is ways he has left his mynd to my lord Chancelair and others lordis of ye Kingis graceis counsail." Thinks he is gone to see "his gallyons and uther graith." Hopes he will never "gon on the sey quhill he has answer fra me agane." Desires to see his master, and therefore hopes for an early despatch. Caldstreme, 23 Jan.

Add.: "To my lord, my lord the Dacre and Guilislande," &c.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

23 Jan.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 154 b.
B. M.

56. DACRE to the ABBOT OF KELSO.

Asks him to cause his brother Wm. Carr and the sheriff of Tevidale to enter to him according to his bond. Will not warn him again. Asks him to warn his brother, the laird of Farnyhurst, for he will not receive any writing from Dacre. Hears that he keeps a garrison in his abbey, which annoys Wark Castle. Advises him to send them away, and live like a religious man, and no man shall do him hurt. If he will not, he must blame himself, not Dacre, whatever happens to his abbey. "And if any men come within youe to do youe displeasure, defende yourself the best ye can." Morpeth, 23 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

23 Jan.

R. O.

57. GEORGES HEMPTON to [HUMPHREY] WINGFIELD
(Monseigneur Ouygvoult.)

Desires to be recommended to the Queen (Mary) and his master (Suffolk). Is at present in the castle of Louray, Basse Normandie, thirty leagues from Rouen, and one from Alençon. Is kept in a tower belonging to the bailly of Caen, guarded continually by two archers, and put to the expence of 10 cr. a week, which will ruin him. Should not be left so long, as he came to France on the business of the King and Queen. Wingfield wrote, in the letter he sent him at Boulogne, that the King was displeased with him for putting himself at such a ransom. Was obliged to do as he did, since he did not wish to have his leg broken. The irons he wears weigh 3 cwt. Was taken 15 days before war was declared; and thinks Henry might give an order before the French embassy leaves England, and cause his ransom to be paid through some of the Frenchmen now in England. Mons. de la Fayette has told the bailly of Caen that Hempton has money enough to pay his ransom; and that is why he is kept so strictly; but De la Fayette has half the said sum, and will not repay him a penny. Thinks he could make a bargain with the Bailly if he had 4,000 livres, and asks him to persuade his master to send that sum, and to tell his wife to sell his goods, and his brother to furnish him with as much as he can. Will be glad of any news. Had better send his letters in French to Robert Bellnys post of

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Calais. If there are other prisoners, would be glad to know their names and countries. Wishes him to ask the King also for leave to import some wools of the country, as there is none here, and the price is 10 sols the lb. Hopes to obtain a safe-conduct for them into France. Considers Wingfield his greatest friend, next to his brother, and sends his respects to Wingfield's wife, and the other ladies and gentlemen of the house. Chateau de Louray, 23 Jan.

If Wingfield can do anything with Guylaume Coo, he has a brother-in-law, a banker at Blays; and if the King write to that banker, believes he may be taken as pledge in the writer's affair. Has written to Maistre Jehan Bodet to ask whether he or Mons. le General would become pledge, but he cannot help him.

Hol., Fr., pp. 4.

23 Jan. 58. MALT.

R. O. * * * * * for the v. * * * * * first day of March in the [23] day of January then next ensuing.

Malt sent to Calais from Berks, Bedford, Herts, Essex, Cambridge, Suffolk, and [Norfolk], vii^m. In money, 2,315*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.* Costs, and losses of selling the said malt. The accountant bought in Bedford, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdon 3,105 qrs., which were not sent to Calais. 3,052½ qrs. were sent to London, costing, with the carriage, 6*s.*, and were sold for 5*s.* The remainder was wasted in houses and garners, and cost 5*s.* 1*d.* a qr. Bought in Cambridge and Suffolk 140 qrs. of wheat at 7*s.* 4*d.*, which was not sent to Calais, and afterwards sold for 5*s.* 8*d.* 100 qrs. of oats at 3*s.*, sold for 2*s.* 4*d.* Wages, costs, and charges:—Wages for himself and two servants, from 1 March to 23 Jan., 49*l.* 3*s.*; to a clerk, for writing indentures, &c., 9*d.* a day. Wages of Thos. Milner, his deputy at Lynne, to pay the freight, &c., 160 days at 12*d.* Wages of nine men in 11 counties for 40 days, 12*d.* each a day. For three men overseeing and measuring the grain, 90 days at 8*d.* a day. Two servants who rode with the accountant to Lynne and other places for the safety of the King's money, 12*d.* a day each. A man sent to Calais to see the receipt of the malt, 54 days at 12*d.*, and his passage 4*s.* For writing commissions and privy seals, 10*s.* 50 half-quarter measures, at 16*d.* Sacks and bags, 42*s.* 6*d.* Portage of 7,000 qrs. into houses and to the ships, 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Rent of eight houses at Lynne and London, 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Toll at Ware and Hightgate for 1,000 qrs. of malt, ¼*d.* a qr. Total, 315*l.* 19*s.* 6½*d.*

Mutilated at the commencement.

24 Jan. 59. DACRE to ALBANY.

Calig. B. vi.
447.
B. M.

Has received his letter by Carrick, dated Haddington, 12 Jan., by which he sees that Barbon remains at Coldstream. Has just received a blank safe-conduct under the Great Seal according to Barbon's copy. Will deliver it to the personages required, on their arrival at the borders. His master cannot condescend to a longer truce than is necessary for the return of the ambassadors, in consequence of his treaty with the Emperor. Thinks Cornell or Coldstream the most suitable place for his meeting with the ambassadors. Has sent a private letter for him to Barbon at Coldstream. Morpeth, 24 Jan.

Pp. 2. Headed: "Copy of a letter to the duke of Albany sent from the lord Dacre."

Add. MS. 2. Another copy in Dacre's letter-book; dated "24th night of Jan 24, 965, f. 154b. 15 H. VIII."
B. M.

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24 Jan.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 156.
B. M.

60. DACRE to JOHN DE BARBON.

Thanks him for his letter sent with Albany's by Carrick. Is sorry that he has been kept so long, owing to Dacre's failure to send an answer in 12 days, as he promised. Doubts not Albany and he will consider that princes must consult with their councils before meddling with such weighty matters. Cannot write all his mind, but desires credence for the bearer, and asks Barbon to report what he says to the Duke. Morpath, 24th night of Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

24 Jan.

Vesp. C. II.

274.

B. M.

St. P. VI. 242.

61. WOLSEY to SAMPSON and JERNINGHAM.

Sends them full directions, in consequence of the distance of Spain, and the importance of the case. Reiterates the small ability of the Emperor to continue the war, the ill state of his affairs in Italy, the incapacity of the Burgundians, joined with the overtures of the archbishop of Bari; in replying to which the Emperor had answered that he would ask the King whether he would consent to an honorable peace. They are to say that, if the Emperor desires it, the King will forbear the advantage he expects from the war, and condescend to the Emperor's wishes, on condition it may be done with his honor, and some personage be sent from France to England to make proper overtures. And although in the proposals of the Archbishop little mention is made of the King, as if he were the principal author of the war, ways and means must be found with the Emperor "that pursuit and motion may be made unto the King's Grace, in such wise as the matters depending between his Highness and the French king may be here debated," and not elsewhere. The Emperor to treat of his own affairs at his own cost; neither party coming to any definite conclusion without consulting the other.

They are to use great dexterity in this affair, as the Emperor, finding his affairs in Italy in some perplexity, and thinking they may be relieved by advancing an army on this side, will rather endeavor to put the King to excessive cost, promising what he cannot perform, than be inclined to peace.

If the Emperor leans to the former alternative, they are to tell him plainly that the King is willing to continue the wars, if the Emperor will sincerely do the same; and if he hearkens to peace, it is only for the Emperor's sake, lest the burden of carrying on the war should be too great for him. They are to urge the peace, as it is most expedient for the King, if it be offered by the French king in a manner conformable with his honor; but they must not let it appear that the wish proceeds from the King, but that it is only for the sake of the Emperor.

If, after long observation, they cannot discover "how the peace may be brought about in manner and form before mentioned," but that a truce is proposed by the Pope with a view to peace;—if it is to endure for a long season, they shall insist on the advantage it will be to the French;—and if for a very small time, the difficulty of communication, the parties being at such a distance. Proposes it shall be till May twelvemonth, by which time the King and the Emperor may gather their treasures and their forces, and discover the temper of the Pope, the Venetians and others.

Sends a minute of the form in which the King wishes for the truce.

They are also to remind the Emperor of the King's indemnity, without which he will not condescend to any truce or abstinence with France, as they have been already instructed. If Charles consents to the article of indemnity, the minute of the truce may be concluded, whether it be by a French agent here, or by the bishop of Bath at Rome.

If the French king decline to send a personage for peace to England, but will remain in hostility, they shall propose to the Emperor this plan of a

1524.

campaign :—the Emperor to furnish an army by the middle of May, and invade Guienne, being well furnished with money ; Bourbon to be sent to England ; an army of 3,000 Burgundians and 3,000 lanceknights to be raised by the Emperor ; and the King to furnish at his own charge 20,000 horse and foot. The combined forces to march to Paris in June. “Thus doing, the 100,000 crowns promised by the Emperor to the said duke of Bourbon may be converted towards the charge of these his armies.”

If peace cannot be had, this is the best plan the King can think of, if it be followed with effect. They are to urge it with all their power, arguing that it is indispensable for Bourbon to join the common enterprise “by this side,” without which the King is not inclined to send any army to France. They are to stick to this with all their might ; but if they find the Emperor is resolved to keep Bourbon where he is, they shall pretend they have received new letters, remitting the article of Bourbon, and urging the setting forth of the Burgundians and lanceknights as aforesaid.

Thinks that the Emperor must adopt one of these ways ;—probably the invasion of Paris, which would produce a great effect. If the Emperor allege that he cannot advance such an army, they shall urge that, out of tender consideration to him, the King is content that the Emperor order his army to keep the field in Italy, and send to England the duke of Bourbon, putting under his command 5,000 Almaines to be used in Flanders ; the Burgundians and lanceknights as before ; the King raising an army of 20,000 horse and foot ; and so pushing on to Paris.

If he will not consent to this, it is probable he will not consent to anything. And in the event of his rejecting all these, nothing else is to be done but to resort unto the enterprise of the duke of Bourbon, mentioned in Wolsey’s previous letters. If peace or truce cannot be had, nor the Emperor advance his army in any of the ways proposed, the King cannot bear the whole burthen alone ; and the French king, perceiving this, will become more fierce and dangerous than ever. Jerningham is to remain there till he bring the Emperor’s answer in all and every of the premises.

Modern copy.

R. O.

2. Copy of the same.

24 Jan.

62. For JOHN BUTTELER, Abbot of Vale Royal.

S. B.

Protection for five years. *Del.* Westm., 24 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.

25 Jan.

63. BOURBON to CHARLES V.

Bradford,
p. 93.

I have dispatched De Bissy, who will give you ample details. De Beaurain has arrived, and I am here waiting your commands. De Penthièvre has written to me, that if your army here were placed under my command, the king of England and Madame would renew their attack upon France. If that were so, Francis would be compelled to withdraw his troops, and defend his frontiers. Urge the king of England in this behalf. Genoa, 25 Jan.

Fr.

25 Jan.

64. CHARLES DE LANNOY to CHARLES V.

Bradford,
p. 95.

I have received your letter, and heard Beaurain’s instructions. I will obey Bourbon, as you have pointed out. I have given him my opinion as to a movement on France. You view the affairs of Italy differently from what they are. The want of money is great, and things must be brought to a crisis. Had the Germans been here as soon as I, we should not have lost a month, which has been lost since my arrival at Pavia. I hope to meet the French before the end of the week, and have apprised Bourbon of my intention. If I had not been compelled to be here by the urgent

1524.

CHARLES DE LANNOY to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

demand of the Duke, and Prospero's ill health, as well as by the letters of your ambassador, De Sessa, I should have been at Apuglia. I beg of you to look carefully to your name. De Moncada is coming to Bourbon, and we will consult as to your service. Milan, 25 Jan. 1524.*

Fr.

25 Jan. 65. JOHN DE BARBOUN to DACRE.

R. O.

Since his last writing, by James Litoljohne, has received letters from Albany, desiring "this answer to be sped." Has a safe-conduct ready for Dacre's servants. Trusts that Albany will never go against his words, which however are to be kept secret. Hopes for a speedy answer. Coldstream, Monday, 25 January.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

25 Jan. 66. MONASTERY OF ST. MARY AND ETHELFLED, ROMSAY.

Writ to the escheator of Hants and Wilts for the restitution of temporalities on the election of Eliz. Ryprose as abbess.

ii. Similar writs to Gloucester, Dorset, and Marches of Wales.—Westm., 25 Jan.

Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 15.

26 Jan. 67. ALBANY to his DUCHESS.

Calig. B. III.
78.

B. M.

A letter in cipher, the key to which had not been found at going to press. Dated, "à Dombertrand (Dumbarton) ce xxvj^{me} Janvier, ou jamais l'on ne vist faire si mauvais temps. Faictes haster la Chapelle." *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.

68. WAR with FRANCE.

Calig. D. VIII.
279.

B. M.

To invade France, I think the King must do as follows: (1.) Bourbon must be got to accompany the King. The report of it must be spread through the camp, and it must be made known to the French people that the King is not making war for [his own good,] nor in order to be crowned, but only for the public weal, and to replace the Constable; otherwise the people will be crucified sooner than not do all the damage they can to the English. (2.) Proclamation must be made through the King's camp against plundering the people. (3.) If the King lands at Calais, he ought not to stop before any place, but go straight to Paris, which will be glad to open its gates to Bourbon. (4.) If this plan be followed, he must see that Francis have no notice of it. (5.) It would be good to land in Normandy, and go straight to Rouen, giving out a contrary intention. (6.) I think the best landing of all would be at Rochelle, giving out that they were going to invade Guienne. They could take Poitou, go along the Loire, and come to Orleans. On hearing of their approach, the friends of Bourbon would join them and yield everything, as the country of Berry would also do. (7.) The Emperor should raise an alarm on the side of Languedoc, to draw the French army thither. (8.) It is not likely that the French king will give battle, "pource qu'il ne luy sera donne pour cosseil, pource que jametz deffen[d]eur qui a bonnes places et villes fortes pou[r] t[enir] quelque temps ne doit donner batallie," but the invader ought to seek it, and there are many examples of the French having lost their kingdom to the English by having given battle. (9.) The King should get ready his army as soon as possible, having sent a number of men in a direction he does not intend to go, to deceive the French.

* So in Bradford's translation, but qu. Nov. 1523?

1525.

(10.) The King should send letters to some of his friends, giving false information where he means to land his army, and manage that the bearer get robbed on the way, so that the letters should come into the hands of the French. (11.) As to the duke of Albany, [I am] of opinion that the French king and Madame must do next summer what is contained in one of the articles that I delivered, "p[our] garder] de dessendre le Roy et son harmee, do[nt j'at]tent ma response;" and that if do not send him money (for he has not a crown piece in Scotland), and if he receive no answer, I believe on my honor he will go away before Shrovetide; for he bid me say [so] to the French king and Madame his mother. (12.) I think the intention of him who calls himself [Blanche] Rose and duke of Suffolk is to have a number of lanzknechts and land in England, but the French king must furnish him with money. He says he has plenty of friends in the country, but they dare not declare themselves till he appear there; and also that he counts on many in Ireland, and promises the French king a certain number of men if Francis will send him money. He also trusts that the present possessor of the kingdom of Denmark will aid him with all his power, as he has signified to Albany. The French king is therefore sending him letters. As mentioned in one of the articles which I delivered to the King, after my departure from Scotland a German priest who knows the language was to be sent "pour r apporter." (13.) I don't think the Scots will do anything that will help the French king, if Albany leave. The chief lords say that if Albany abandon them, they will break the old alliance with France and take part with England, for they say they lost their king for the sake of the French.. (14.) It was never easier to conquer France; first, because Bourbon is absent, who holds the greatest part of the land; secondly, because he is loved by [great] and small more than ever prince was; and thirdly, because the country was never so eaten up or overburdened with subsidies, "pource que l'eglise est m prent on dessus comme sur les talli[ages] est contre Dieu et raison." The gens d'armes of the ordnance are not paid; and while they are raising adventurers, they disburse not a penny to their leaders, who are compelled to live upon the poor peasants, "et que piz est, au partir du logix du poure il le font rançonner et ballier argent et ilz forssent bien souvent les fames." (15.) The lords of France are universally dissatisfied because they are not paid their pensions or kept as they were under the late kings, Charles and Lewis, and no respect is paid at the French court to the good men who have done service. (16.) The gens d'armerie is all, the nobles were never and the horsemen never so ill mounted. They can get no coursers of Naples, and no horses from Flanders. The gens d'armes and foot [are worth] nothing but to guard a breach. (17.) The King ought to beware of setting fire to the country and terrifying the people, for it is one of the things which lost France to the English. (18.) With policy the hearts of the French might be gained, for I have heard them say lately they would rather have the English in their houses than the adventurers, provided they would not burn the country. (19.) I declare upon my life that to the articles is the credence given me by Albany to tell the French king and his mother, in order that they may do one of the things therein described this next summer, to prevent the King invading France. (20.) It is the intention of Albany, if the French king tells him he will do it, and send money, to remain in Scotland till the end of the war; otherwise he will come away.

Fr., pp. 9, badly mutilated.

26 Jan.

69. SAMPSON and JERNINGHAM to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. ii.

284.

B. M.

Have already informed him that a secretary of the abp. of Barrie had been sent into France. On the 24 Jan. the Emperor told him that this secretary was stopped at Bayonne by Lautrec, his letters taken from him

1524.

SAMPSON and JERNINGHAM to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

and sent to the French court. Francis will allow no one to pass through his realm, as he is making great preparations. Vittoria, 26 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2.

Ib., f. 285.

2. Duplicate of the above, with slight verbal differences.

26 Jan.
P. S.

70. For THOMAS BENNOLT, Clarencieux King-at-Arms, of Gillingham.

Protection, going in the retinue of John Bourghier, lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Greenwich, 20 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Jan.

27 Jan.

71. GONZOLI[ES] to the TREASURER OF AUVERGNE.

Calig. E. i. 81.
B. M.

Has been obliged within these two days to alter ("[faire cha]nge de") his letters and purpose. Had written under the impression ("pan[sant que]") that my Lord, who was here, would embark; but the wind and the moon being contrary, he has been obliged to remain. Gonzolles, whom he had left ambassador for the king [of France], would not stay but for the desire to do him service. My Lord and all his company are well. Received eight days ago a letter from his correspondent, but no news, nor any letter from home ("cheulx moy"). Wishes to hear from him whatever occurs, and to be remembered to Madame and to Mademoiselle Villevoute (?). Dumbarton, 27 Jan.

Hol., *Fr.*, mutilated, p. 1. *Add.*: "A Mons. le Trezorier dela compte d'Auvargne Satournyn Bessiere cheulx madame la duchesse d'Albanye."

27 Jan.
R. O.

72. JOHN ROPER, of Eltham, Kent.

His will. The executors are the prior of Christ Church, Canterbury; Sir John Fyneux, his father-in-law; Ric. Broke, judge; John Hales, baron of the Exchequer; Jane, his wife; and Chr. Hales, John Sethe, Robt. Maycote, John Chilton, and John a Bery, his old servants. Sums are left to divers churches in Kent for tithes forgotten, and for their repairs; 100 marks to make a horseway for the fishwives and others, in the highway from Whytestaple to the entry of the street of St. Dunston, the Westgate, Canterbury. Gives directions for the division between his sons William, Edward and Christopher, according to the custom of gavelkind, of his lands in Kent; viz., Wellehall, Eltham; a place in St. Dunstan's parish, Canterbury; Chestfeld, in Swalecliff parish; the Logge, Linsted parish; lands in Dodyngton, Kyngisdowne, Norton and East Greenwich; manors of Welhawe and Estborne in Eltham; and other lands in Modyngham, Lee, Chesylhurst, Kydbroke, Charleton, Wolwyche, Bexley, Brambyltigh in Hakyngton, &c. Bequests to his wife, his daughters, Agnes the nun of Dartford, Elyne and Margaret, lady Fyneux, subprioress of Dartford, &c. 27 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII. 1523.*

Pp. 32.

R. O.

2. Another copy, imperfect.
Pp. 21.

28 Jan.
Calig. B. i. 5.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 69.

73. DACRE to WOLSEY.

Received on Sunday night a packet of letters in answer to his, for which Carriek was waiting with him, and Barbon at Coldstream. Sent Carriek to Albany with his answer on Monday, and a servant to Barbon; but Barbon had departed, leaving a letter for Dacre, which he incloses. His

* See Act of Parliament, 21 Hen. VIII. c. 23.

1524.

servant has sent a letter to Barbon, to say that he will wait at Coldstream till Barbon returns, that he may show him his instructions.

Albany is quite determined to depart. Is credibly informed that he is at Glasgue, and his vessels, three ships and one bark, are at Dumbretan, waiting only for wind and weather. The Earl of Huntley, the greatest lord in Scotland, in name and "aunciantie," is dead, leaving as his heir his son, ten years old.

Some of the French whom the Duke sent home were driven by the weather into the out isles of Scotland, and 400 or 500 were starved and killed. Morpeth, 28 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 156b.
B. M.

2. Copy in Dacre's letter book.

28 Jan.

74. DACRE'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Calig. B. vi.
444.
B. M.

I. "Instructions given by Thomas lord Dacre unto his trusty servant John More, to be showed upon the said Lord's behalf unto John de Barbon, servant and secretary to the duke of Albany, and thereupon the same to be declared by the said John de Barbon unto the said lord duke of Albany."

1. Is to give Barbon a letter for Albany, and show him a copy of it. 2. To tell Barbon how much it will be to his credit to advance the Duke's designs for the welfare of Christendom. 3. Dacre desires ambassadors to be sent to England to conclude the matter now so well advanced; and if his Grace desires a passage through the realm to communicate with Wolsey, a safe-conduct shall be granted him, with such other as he may think good. 4. If he need a more ample one Dacre will readily grant it. 5. He will surrender himself as a hostage to Dunbar castle till Albany is returned. 6. Is to desire Barbon's secrecy. 7. If Albany will take the peace in the manner aforesaid, the bearer may go to the Duke in Barbon's company; otherwise to remain at Coldstream or Wark until he has received satisfactory communications from Barbon.

II. "Instructions given by Thomas lord of Dacre unto his trusty servant and secretary John More, to have been by him showed and declared upon the said Lord's behalf to the Lords of the Council of Scotland, in case the duke of Albany had been departed; which instructions were devised and sent after the sight of John de Barbon's letter dated at Coldstream the 23d day of January."

1. He is to stay at Coldstream six days, unless Albany sends a safe-conduct for him to Dumbretain (Dumbarton), or Barbon desires him at Edinburgh if Albany is absent. Is to say to the lords there that as Albany is gone, his instructions are discharged; nevertheless, that Albany had made a proposition for peace, and sent Carrick to my lord Treasurer (Surrey); that he (More) and Barbon had met for this purpose at Morpeth, and when they could not agree, according to the instructions signed by Albany, devised an abstinence and a safe-conduct for the Duke, of which Barbon drew the copy, consenting to abandon Scotland; that all this is now void and of none effect, except some person having authority can communicate with him.

III. "The credence by instructions given by the duke of Albany to John de Barbon, his secretary, translated out of French into English; the principal whereof, signed with the said Duke's hand, is in the keeping of the said John de Barbon."*

Copies, pp. 12. The leaves transposed.

* The original, which is in Cal. B. vi. 325, will be found noticed under date 5 Feb. post.

1524.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 157.
B. M.

DACRE'S CORRESPONDENCE—*cont.*

2. Copy in Dacre's letter-book of No. I.
Ibid. f. 160 b. 3. Copy of No. II. Dated Morpeth, 28 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 161.
B. M.

4. "The contents of the paquet sent up with John de Barbon to my lord Legate's grace."

The copy of the letter sent to Albany, dated Morpeth, 24 night of Jan. The principal letter from Barbon, dated Coldstreme, 23 Jan. Copy of the instructions to John More to be shown to Barbon, and of the instructions to be shown to the lords, if the Duke had departed. Two principal letters of credence from the Duke, one by Barbon, and the other by More, both coming together. Copy of the credence by instructions given by Albany to Barbon. A letter to my lord Legate.

P. 1. *From Dacre's letter book.*

30 Jan.
R. O.

75. THOMAS LORD DACRE to WOLSEY.

Considering the war, there is not much spoiling or robbery, except small "stouthes," which are of little effect. Wrote on the 28th inst. that Albany was going to depart, and waited only for wind. Hears now, by a letter in De Barbon's own hand, that he will return to Edinburgh; but he does not believe it. Will inform Wolsey by post of the issue of the matter mentioned in his last letter dated Westm., 22 inst. Mr. Candish, the bearer, is now sent for by my lord Treasurer, who is discontented with Dacre for not paying him wages for six men attending on him, which would be 4s. 4d. a day according to Robt. Lord's book. They are part of the Lord Lieutenant's men who were discharged by the King's order, to the number of 699 horse and 530 foot, whose monthly wages were 1,099l. 18s. 8d.; and a fortnight's wages were due when Dacre entered. Candish is captain of 100 gunners, and has 4s. a day, as other captains have. Wishes to know Wolsey's pleasure in the matter. Had only 2,000l. assigned for the payment of the garrisons at my lord Treasurer's departure. Has spent it all, and they cry out for their wages. Morpeth, the penult day of January. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. : To my lord Legate's Grace. Endd.*

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 160.
B. M.

Copy in Dacre's letter book. Dated 30 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.

30 Jan.
R. O.

76. ALLAIN STEWARD.

Letters of attorney from the above, as captain of the guard, and of the castle of Dumbarton, constituting William Fullertoun as his proxy to receive from David Balfour, servant of lord Obenye (d'Aubigny), the sum of 350 ducats of gold, received by him from the bishop of Vintemill, "for expenses that I made upon the said Bishop being in my keeping in the rock of the castle of Milan at the time I kept the said rock." At Glasgow, 30 Jan. 1523. *Signed.*

P. 1.

30 Jan.
R. O.

77. CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.

Wrote lately about the mission to Germany on which the Pope has determined to send him. Was hourly on the point of departing. The English ambassadors will, doubtless, inform Wolsey what has been done for the increase of his dignity. Can never be too grateful to Wolsey. Rome, 30 Jan. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. and endd.

1524.

31 Jan.

78. JAMES V. to the CARDINAL [OF ANCONA].

R. MS.
13 B. II. 322.
B. M.

In behalf of John Forman, precentor of Glasgow, in an action brought against him in the Rota, by John Duncan, touching the precentorship. Edinburgh, 31 Jan. 1523.

Lat., p. 1, copy.

31 Jan.

79. CLEMENT VII. to REGINALD POLE.

Baronius,
xxxi. 453.

Returns thanks for compliments on his election. Expresses great kindness to the king of England and the English generally. Is anxious to promote the tranquillity of Christendom. Urges Pole to study. Last day of January 1524, 1 pont.

Lat.

80. IRELAND.

R. O.

"Remembrances for Ireland."

1. As the bishops and clergy of the Irishry give most help to the rebels, be it provided that no clerk be promoted to any bishopric there unless he be of English birth, or of the English nation and language. The bishoprics are so poor, that "no honest and learned man" of England will accept them; for while in England there are but 2 abpries. and 19 bprics., there are in Ireland 4 abpries. and above 30 bprics. The Pope should be applied to to unite the sees so as to make but 2 abpries. and 9 or 10 bprics.

2. That the churches of Ireland be built and repaired, the ministers reformed, and that no temporal man have any spiritual benefice, and no provision from Rome henceforth be allowed.

3. That Wolsey, as legate of England and Ireland, appoint some bishop there as his substitute.

4. That the revenues be well and truly levied.

5. That the King's ancestors granted to the cities of Waterford, Cork, and Limerick, and the towns of Youghal, Kinsale, and Galway, their fee farms and customs for murage and pavage. As the walls are now well built and repaired, be it enacted that such grants be resumed.

6. That every 20 acres of arable land in the Englishry pay to the King a subsidy of 12*d.* a year, and every 20 acres of the Irishry 8*d.* and that all the churches pay the same subsidy as those of the 12 English shires, which will considerably increase the revenue.

7. That commissioners be appointed through the land to make books of the said arable lands and subsidy, and to assess the churches.

8. That a Great Council be held as soon as possible after the arrival of the King's lieutenant, first at Dublin and then at Kilkenny or Waterford, where all the temporal lords and gentlemen shall be bound, under sureties to the value of their lands, to appear before the King's Deputy, whenever warned, to make answer to matters laid to their charges.

9. That all the great captains of Irishmen put in pledges to the king's Deputy, and be sworn to do the King service whenever called upon, to keep true peace with the King's subjects, and to observe such ordinances as the Deputy and his council shall devise for the common weal; and that if any of them violate their oaths, my lord Cardinal's Deputy shall accurse them, and interdict their countries till they find sureties to be reconciled.

10. That a sufficient army of spears, archers, and gunners be sent by the King to support his Deputy.

11. The king's Deputy must be liberal in rewarding captains of Irishmen.

12. The statute of Absentee must be put in force to increase the King's revenues, and no licence of Absentee granted to any one.

13. None of the judges to receive any fees or annuities of any subject.

1524.

IRELAND—*cont.*

14. None of the King's subjects to make war on any of the Irish captains on pain of high treason.*

Roll of paper. Endd.

81. IRELAND.

R. O.

"Articles to be showed unto the King's most noble Grace by my lord of Surrey, admiral of England, on the behalf of the earl of Ormond, the king's Deputy of his land of Ireland."

1. To show the great enfeebling of the English pale, and the increase of the Irishry in strength. Never since the conquest were there so many valiant captains among the Irish, and it will be hard to defend the King's subjects without an army of English spears and bows.

2. Surrey has appointed the lord of Kilmainham, treasurer of Ireland, with the Chief Justice and the Chief Baron, to levy the King's revenues due next Lady Day; so that the Deputy will receive none of them till after All Hallow tide, and he cannot defend the land at his own expence.

3. The lands of the said Deputy and his kinsmen in Kilkenny and Tipperary are far distant from the four shires, "marching to the King's Irish enemies, and the English rebels being of as rude and evil demeanor as the said Irish enemies;" so that the Deputy being in the said four shires will not be able to defend his own lands, unless his son James, now in England, be sent over in all haste.

4. As the King's revenues are insufficient, the Deputy will be obliged to entertain such as will do the King's service with offices instead of wages. Desires, therefore, that the King will give no offices in Ireland to any one suing for the same who will not personally remain here to do the King service, that he will not grant away any of his revenues, and that the statute of Absentees be put in force.

5. The intercourse between France and Scotland is carried on mainly through the Irish Channel, and there is no navy in Ireland to encounter such ships; so that in time of war the Britons and the Scotch do infinite damage on the coast, and no picards dare cross the sea between England and Ireland. Desires, therefore, five or six ships well manned.

6. Requests a new patent of the deputyship, as his present patent is not so large as those of former deputies, which will encourage the rebels when they know it.

7. Desires the King, when he can find time convenient, to see to the reformation of this poor land, being in great misery and captivity.

8. Desires a commission to hold a Parliament for one year, beginning in the octave of Trinity next, to pass certain expedient Acts which were comprised in Surrey's commission.

Signed: P. Ormond.

Pp. 3. Endd.

R. O.

2. Another article, on a separate paper.

That as the Geraldines of Kildare are in contention among themselves, and will not do anything for the King's service, the King may send the earl of Kildare home to arrange their disputes and reform his own lands. *Signed: P. Ormond.*

P. 1.

Jan.

82. COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY.

R. O.

Copy of letters patent, dated 14 July 22 Hen. VII., granting the abbey of Creke to Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby. Enrolled in the Memoranda of 15 Hen. VIII., amongst the records of Hilary term.

Lat., pp. 2. Endd.

* The document may be two or three years earlier.

1524.

83. CHRISTOPHER COO.

R. O.

List of prizes taken by Captain Coo since leaving the Thames on 22 Jan.* 13 Hen.VIII. to the present date of his discharge from the King's wages.

A ship of 50 tons, laden with salt, taken in the Tradde, sold for 70*l*. 2 ships, laden with Dauske rye, taken from the galleys of Dieppe and Homflete, 140*l*. The *Mary of Homflete*, 90 tons, with ordnance, delivered to Thos. Clere for the King's service. The *Galley of Dieppe*, 50 tons, 40 men, taken in the Narrow Seas. The *Yennett Purwyn*, taken in the North Parts, with 16 pieces of ordnance, delivered by the Admiral's commandment to the mayor of Hull. The *Michael of Depe*, the *Mary of Boloyne*, the *Griffin of Depe*, a ship of Rouen, laden with Newfoundland fish, fisher boats, crays, &c. Total 1213*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*.

P. 1.

R. O.

2. Another statement of the value of some of the above. 5 Jan. 14 Hen. VIII.

P. 1.

3. Expences of Chr. Coo, in the King's service.

R. O.

Repairs of his ship the *John Baptist*, at Hull, after the fight with the *Paraunt*, 64*l*. 2 months' victuals, in place of the same quantity lost in the *Erasmus*, at Sandwich, 65*l*. Repairs of the mainmast and tackle of the Fleming sent with the *John Baptist* to waste the Zealand fleet, 90*l*. Bowsprit, foresail, and spritsail of the *William*, broken in boarding the *Griffyn*, 8*l*. A bowsprit, in a chase of Scots at Yarmouth, 2*l*. 6,000 biscuit, beer, &c., lost when the *William* was sunk, 100*l*. Healing 16 men burnt at the taking of the Newfoundland ship, 6*l*. 18*s*. Half the tonnage of the *Mary of Homflette*, from 20 July to 27 Jan., 14*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. Conduct of 24 Dutch gunners from London to Hull to serve in the *William*, the *John*, and "*Cosgaly*," set forth 20 Jan. 15 Hen.VIII., 9*l*. 16*s*. Lead dice and hides for repairing artillery, 6*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*. Delivered to Ric. Coo, groom of the Chamber, the King's part of the *Michael*, 6*l*. For tallowing all the ships on the sea, every two months, 10*s*. a cwt., 12*l*. The moieties of the *Mary of Boleyn* and other prizes, in the King's hands, 196*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. To the vicar of Pagan, 3 months' tonnage for the *Rakett*, at 30*s*. a month. 9 months' wages of 3 trumpets and one sackbut, 20*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. Rewards to masters and gunners. 24 handguns bought in Flanders, 4*l*. 60 pair harness, 20*l*, &c. Total, 1,438*l*. 13*s*. 2*d*.

Pp. 4.

Jan.

84. The LOAN.

R. O.

Report, by some Commissioner, of privy seals delivered to different persons in the western counties for loans of various amounts, in December 1523 and January 15 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 10, badly mutilated. Add.: To the most reverend, &c., cardinal of York.

Jan.

85. SHIPPING.

R. O.

Costs of shipping from 20 March to 24 August, paid by Wm. Seynt-peir and Wm. Beynam.

To Andrew Johnson, 10*l*. Fl. a month. Adrian Bosse, ship of 70 tons, 8*l*. 15*s*. Fl. a month. John Mathes, 90 tons, 11*l*. Fl. a month. John Valore, 60 tons, 7*l*. 10*s*. Fl. Thos. Perys, 70 tons, 8*l*. 15*s*. Fl. Bonne Adryon, 40 tons, 6*l*. Fl. John Besser, 62 tons, 8*l*. Fl. George Van Hychyngham, 60 tons, 7*l*. 10*s*. Fl. Wm. Deryeson, 50 tons, 6*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. Fl., and Mehell Fynke, 60 tons, 7*l*. 10*s*. Fl. With other sums.

A paper roll, endd.: "Thys ys Sempars boke." And elsewhere, in the same

* 29 Jan. in No. 2.

1524.

SHIPPING—*cont.*

hand as the document: "Yf yt be provyd the Kyngs offessers pays 31 days for the monthe, the sayd schepers to have after the same manner, and not 28 days for the monthe."

R. O.

2. Expenses paid by Wm. Seyntpeir* for making 374 lasts and 11 barrels "of the great bonde," at London, Berwick, and Calais, from the stuff bought in Flanders.

To Robt. Hall and Robt. Chapman, coopers, of London, for making 72 lasts and 7 barrels, finding the hoops, 5s. st. a last, 23*l.* 9s. 4½*d.* Fl. To coopers at Calais, at 2s. 4*d.* and 2s. 6*d.* Fl. a last. 40,600 hoops at 12*d.* st. a 100. Wages of 7 coopers at Berwick, from 7 May to 20 July, 6*d.* st. a day. Total, 102*l.* 18s. Fl.

Wages of other coopers at Berwick till 8 Dec., for making up 115 last of small barrels, which were made at Dunkirk, but broken up to save freight, 19*l.* 6s. 3*d.* Fl.

Total, 122*l.* 4s. 3*d.* Fl.

P. 1.

R. O.

3. Another copy of the above.

Pp. 2.

86.

GRANTS in JANUARY 1524.

Jan.

GRANTS.

3. George Whytwang, captain of *The George* of London. Protection for Wm. Marchall, wire-seller of London, whom he has retained to serve in the war. Windsor, 3 Jan.—P.S.

7. John Harryson, captain of *The Marre Jamyse*. Protection for Robt. Harmanson, of the Tower of London, yeoman. 7 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

14. John Barnard of Bristol, mariner. Protection. Newhall, 24 Aug. 14 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

18. Sir Ric. Weston, captain. Protection for John Naper *alias* Dampere, of Reading, Berks, butcher. *Del.* Westm., 18 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

22. Wm. Crowche. To be bailiff and warrener of the lordship of Sherston; on the revocation of patent, 14 Sept. 2 Hen. VIII., granting the same to John Thompson, yeoman of the crown, to Hen. VII. Westm., 22 Jan.—*Pat.* 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 16.

23. John Bourghier, lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Protection for Edm. Baker, of Norwich, inn-holder, *alias* "orshal-maker." *Del.* Westm., 23 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

23. Lord Berners. Protection for Hen. Starboro, of Norwich, worsted-weaver. *Del.* Westm., 23 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.—P. S.

23. Lord Berners. Protection for Th. Wolf, of Stalam, Norf., wool-merchant. *Del.* Westm., 23 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.—P. S.

23. John Speke, captain of *The Nicholas*, of Dermuthe. Protection for Leonard Osborn, of Bristoll and of London, merchant. *Del.* Westm., 23 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.—P. S.

24. Peres Carytas, of Bristoll, native of Condom, in Gascoigne. Protection. Newhall, 25 Aug. 14 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

24. Robt. Votyer, of New Windsor, blacksmith, otherwise called Robenet, a native of Normandy. Protection. *Del.* Westm., 24 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

26. Ralph Thomson, comptroller of customs at Kingston-on-Hull. Licence, being Queen Katharine's page porter, to act by deputy in the above office. Westm., 26 Jan.—*Pat.* 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 24.

27. Thos. Walsshe. To be remembrancer of the Exchequer, *vice* Rob. Blagge. Westm., 27 Jan.—*Pat.* 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 16.

28. John Bourghier, lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Protection for Rob. Candeler, of London or of Westminster, fuller. *Del.* Westm., 28 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

28. Sir Edw. Ryngeley. To be bailiff and verger of Sandwich, on surrender of patent 17 June 23 Hen. VII. by Brian Tuke, clerk of the signet to Hen. VII., who held in the same manner as Th. Lovell. *Del.* Westm., 28 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat.*, p. 1, m. 5.

29. Ric. Thyrykyl, captain of *Le Marie Bone Espoier*. Protection for John Lorkyn, of St. Clement's Danes, London, butcher. *Del.* Westm., 29 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.—P. S.

29. Wm. Vaughan, LL.D. Presentation to the church of Kylgarron, St. David's dioc. *Del.* Westm., 29 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

30. John Mountague and Agnes his wife. Inspecimus of grant 5 Hen. V. to the above from Rob. More and Rob. Blanesford, of lands, &c. in Sutton Mountague and other districts. Westm., 30 Jan.—*Pat.* 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 8.

30. Commission of Gaol Delivery.—*York (City and Castle)*.—Anth. Fitzherbert, John Porte, and Th. Stray. Westm., 30 Jan.—*Pat.* 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 17*d.*

1524.

1 Feb.
R. O.**86a. JAMES STEWARD, POSTULATE OF DRYBURGH, to MATTHEW STEWARD, VICE CHANCELLOR OF MAYBOLE.**

The lord of Lennox has given him the abbey of Dryburgh, which he had received from the Governor, to be disposed of for relief of his house and himself. Lennox has written to lord D'Aubigny for the bulls of the said abbey, which will not cost above 300 ducats. Begs him to solicit D'Aubigny, with all diligence, to leave the said bulls as security for the money in the hands of some banker at Paris or Lyons. Although the writer has the name of the benefice, "my lord of Lennox man (must) have the profit." Is to use the best speed for the sake of all parties. Glasgow, 1 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

1 Feb.
R. O.**87. THOMAS CROMWELL.**

Fragment of an award between — Bolt and Wm. Vyneyerd relating to a house. 1 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.

Signed: Per me, Robt. Warner : Per me, Thomam Crumwell : Per me, John Purser.

P. 1.

1 Feb.
Vit. B. VI. 1.
B. M.**88. ITALY and CLEMENT VII.**

"Extracts of letters written in cifres unto my [lord Legate] from Rome, by my lord of Bath and other the [King's am]bassadors there, of the first day of February."

The Pope tells them that Beaurayn is arrived at Genoa with the Emperor's letter to the duke of Bu[rbon], desiring him rather to remain in Italy than to go into Spain, for which intent he has been waiting at Genoa for a wind. The Emperor has made him lieutenant-general of his army in Lombardy, and has ordered the Viceroy to be obedient to him. The Duke is now going to Milan. Beaurayn is coming to treat with the Pope; the Pope does not know for what, but promises to tell them as soon as he knows. He hourly expects Mons. Mer[san] coming from the French king to treat of peace; but his Holiness will do nothing without the consent of the Imperial and English ambassadors. Francis makes great offers to draw the Pope to his side, and has promised large pensions to those who influence him. He is in great perplexity, fearing for the duchy of Milan; for Francis has lately sent to his army there 100,000 cr., and written to his Ad[myral] that the Imperial army coming from Spain is dissolved, and he intends to join his army as soon as he has finished a process for the deprivation of Bourbon. "The duke of Milan and the viceroy of Naples ha[ve] They have had by the Pope's means of the Florentines for a as may sustain their army against the French men until the my[ddle of the] month of March next ensuing." They say they will strike battle, and have begun to skirmish. They have slain 300 Swiss, and taken and killed as many horsemen. The Pope says two things put him in great perplexity. The Emperor's ambassadors wish him to bear all the charges of the war; which he cannot do, for in this see he found not the treasure of one groat sterling; and he cannot put the Florentines to excessive expense for other men's profit. If he knew the way the King would take for peace or truce, he would declare his mind. Thinks he should be informed of the King's mind, lest he should be compelled by necessity to do something contrary to the King's intention. All the court, which lives by the profits of expeditions sent out of France, are anxious to join his Holiness with the French king. Francis has written to his admiral that he is sure of him. Heard this from the duke of Suessa.

Interrupt the French practices to the best of their power, but they fear that unless the King and Wolsey help they will labour in vain. The duke

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ITALY and CLEMENT VII.—*cont.*

of Suessa has asked them to go with him to ask the Pope to show * * * [since he] "hath obtained his high dignity then he hath done hith[erto]." The Duke intends to make the Pope declare against the French king. Have told the Duke that they will be always ready to do anything to further the common cause. Nothing would more cause the French king to abate his pride than for the Pope to declare against him. Remit to Wolsey whether the King had better allow him to come to Italy or not. Wolsey must write sharply if he intends to make the Pope declare against Francis.

P.S.—Mons. de Marshawe has arrived, and has had audience of the Pope, but has not declared the details of his commission. 6,000 lanceknights have lately arrived in the duchy of Milan, and the Venetians have ordered their army to join them, and then proceed to join the Emperor's army, which now numbers 30,000 good footmen, and 2,700 men-at-arms, the French being much less in numbers.

Pp. 3. Endd.

3 Feb. 89. JOHN LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

On the 3rd of this month, a Flemish prisoner, who had been kept in a house belonging to the writer's servant, came from Depe. He affirms that the letter which comes from Berners' servant, enclosed in this, is true. My lord Morley and other the King's ambassadors, and an ambassador from the Pope's Holiness, are waiting at Calais on account of the bad weather. Calais, Feb. 3.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

5 Feb. 90. JOHN DUKE OF ALBANY to DACRE.

Calig. B. vi.

445.

B. M.

Credence for John de Barbon. Edinburgh, 5 Feb. *Signed.*

Add.: "A mon cousin Mons. Dacres," &c.

Fr., p. 1.

5 Feb. 91. [ALBANY to FRANCIS I.]

R. O.

Desires credence for his secretary Jehan de Barbon, whom he sends with information about the prospects of peace between Scotland and England. Wishes to know his pleasure, which he will do his best to accomplish. Edinburgh, 5 Feb.

Fr., copy, p. 1.

5 Feb. 92. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. vi.

446.

B. M.

1. Albany to Dacre.

Has received his letter by Karicq, and the credence and articles of John More. Sends an answer by John de Barbon. Edinburgh, 5 Feb. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Addressed as before.

2. Barbon's instructions.

Calig. B. vi.

325.

B. M.

"Pour respondre à ce que le seigneur Dacres a envoyé, tant de la part du Roy son maistre que de luy par Carrik et Jehan More son secretaire, et par articles soubzscriptz de sa main. Fera entendre Jehan de Barbon, secretaire de monseigneur le gouverneur d'Escosse, depar ledict Sieur, ce que sensuyt":—

1. That, seeing no truce or comprehension could be made until some expedient be taken for preventing incursions, Albany is content that ambassadors be sent under safe-conduct, with power to pass over to France, like surceance of war being meanwhile granted by England to France, if the king of France will accept it. If France will not accept, Albany will.

2. Is to urge Dacre to put an end to these disputes, as delay occasions danger. 3. If he has no power to conclude, he is to accelerate the posts, as

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Albany trusted on the last occasion to have received an answer within 12 days. Will send one of his own servants with the post, if Dacre thinks fit, who, in the event of England's compliance, might pass into France. The said messenger to speak for prisoners, and recover such as he can out of France. 4. In reply to Dacre's proposal that Albany should visit England, he must know for certain if Henry desires the same, and on what conditions, as it would not be to his honor to make such a journey in vain. If so, the King must make it appear by his writings, subscribed by his hand. With such securities he will be willing to communicate with Wolsey, and will be better able to prevail with the lords. 5. Must know what respect is to be paid to him. If Dacre pleases, he may send Barbon to Wolsey, with permission to go or send to France. Meantime abstinence of war is to be taken between France and England, biding the answer of France. If it is needful for the king of England to advertise the king of Castile, Barbon shall require from France a safe-conduct for the messenger. Albany will spare no pains in going to Rome to promote the peace so much required by Christendom. 6. If Barbon likes appearances, he is to go to England, thence to France, or else return. If he does not pass, shall send Carrick, if Dacre agrees. If England consents, and Henry subscribes the conclusion with his own hand, and will send Barbon into France, he is to notify Albany. If he will not, nor give security for his passage, as he requires, subscribed by the King or the Cardinal, he shall advertise Albany thereof with all diligence, and send notice to France. 7. If England will consent, Albany will pass through the realm to repair to France and consult with the Pope. He will spare no pains. Edinburgh, 5 Feb. 1523.

Fr., pp. 9.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 161b.
B. M.

3. English translation of the preceding, in Dacre's letter book.
Pp. 6.

8 Feb.
Vit. B. vi. 3.
B. M.

93. CLERK, PACE, and HANNIBAL to DUKE [OF BOURBON].

The King their master is determined to persevere in the enterprise against the common enemy, as they hear by his letters of 27 Jan. Have declared them to the Pope, to his great satisfaction. Among other plans, the King intends to make a secret enterprise, beside the general one, by the aid of the Duke, and desires him to come to England as soon as possible, where he will be most honorably treated. The Emperor consents to this. Ask for an answer. - Rome (ex Urbe), 8 Feb. 1524. *Signed.*

If the King had known that the Duke was still in Italy, and had not gone to Spain, he would have written, but, not knowing, he ordered them to write if he had not gone.

Ital., pp. 3. In Pace's hand.

8 Feb.
Add. MS.
24,965, f. 166.
B. M.

94. DACRE to SIR THOS. FORSTER.

Hears that he has committed to ward Thompson, one of Candish's crew of 100 gunners, for taking certain goods in Scotland, and not giving them up. Neither the captain nor any other has power to assure any Scot without Dacre's consent. If they do, it is punishable. If they assure any Scot for obtaining information, they must inform Dacre in four days, if he be in the country; if absent, in four days after his return. Orders him to set Thompson at liberty without payment of gaol fees, till the captain returns, when Dacre will settle the matter with him. Being paymaster of the gunners, must see them ordered accordingly. Morpath, 8 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: "Copie of a lettre sent to Sir Thos. Forster, knight, marshall of Berwygk and deputie of the same, now in the absence of the capitain, and to others the counsell of the same."

1524.

8 Feb.

95. DACRE to ALBANY.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 165b.
B. M.

Has received his letters of credence from Barbon and John More. Thanks him for the good mind he bears towards him, and for his offers. As Albany referred to him whether Barbon should return or go to Wolsey, has given him a safe-conduct to go; because, if he had returned to Albany, and Dacre had written, much time would have been lost. Thinks that, by his going, a final resolution will sooner be made, especially as Albany can conclude no surceance of war without advertising the French king. Will forward all letters from Barbon, or will send word of anything he hears. Morpath, 8 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII. 1523.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

8 Feb.

96. DACRE to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. iv. 71.

Has received his instructions dated Westm. 22 Jan., with two safe-conducts in French. Wrote immediately to Albany, and encloses a copy of his letter which he sent by Carrick. Sent also a servant to Barbon, with credence about Albany's coming to England; of which there is a copy in the book he sends. Barbon took him to Albany, to whom he declared everything. Barbon, however, had previously written to say that Albany was gone to the West, but had left his intentions with the Chancellor and other lords. Sent, therefore, fresh instructions, of which he sends a copy, but they were useless, as Albany had returned. His servant was in Scotland 14 days, and returned with a letter from Albany, which he encloses. Barbon accompanied him, with instructions signed by Albany, of which he also forwards a copy. Wolsey will see that Albany wishes Barbon to go to England and obtain a safe-conduct, that he may show the French king what is being done; and if he will not accept the surceance of war, Albany will, and send ambassadors to England. Has given him a safe-conduct to go to Wolsey, as he had a credence to him; and Dacre thinks he has some privy instructions from the Duke, though it did not become him to ask anything about it. Albany has returned to Edinburgh. Before he left, he obtained licence from the lords, and made them promise not to take peace or truce with England without his consent. There is great dearth in Scotland. Wheat is 26s. 8d. a quarter, malt 24s., and oats 16s. There would be almost as great a dearth here if no ships came in. Morpath, the 8th night of Feb. 15 Hen. VIII. 1523. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 164.
B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding.
Pp. 3.

9 Feb.

97. DACRE to SIR JOHN BULMER.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 167.
B. M.

Writes today because he was "craysed" yesterday, and could not see him. Wishes him to discharge the watchmen of the East March, and the Northumberland men in his retinue. Ten of the eighty men assigned to keep Norham Castle can also be discharged, as there are ten gunners of Candishe's retinue in Berwick. If any of them are absent without licence he can check them. Morpath, 9 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: "Copie of a lettre to Sir John Bulmer, deputie to his fader, Sir William Bulmer, lieutenant of thest marche of England, foranempst Scotland."

9 Feb.

98. DACRE to SIR WM. EURE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 167.
B. M.

Has paid to Sir William's servant, John Highbington, a month's wages for him and his retinue, without any check, and wages for the watchmen of the Middle Marches within his charge. Now that Candlemas is past, and

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the cattle are so feeble that they will not drive, and besides, as he has spent all the King's money, and paid this month's wages himself, wishes him to discharge them immediately, and also the Northumberland men in his retinue, till more money arrives. Will see that those who are "no country men" are paid, even if he has to pay them out of his own purse. Barbon, Albany's secretary, has been here, and Dacre has sent him on to Wolsey. Morpath, 19 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: "Copie of a lettre to Sir Willm. Eure, knight, lieutenant of the Middle Marches of England, foranempst Scotland."

9 Feb. **99. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.**

R. O.

Grant by William abbot of Lesones, Kent, of an annuity to Ric. Clement of 10*l.*, for the sum of 80*l.*; and a residence in the aforesaid monastery, called the Upper Gate-house. 9 Feb. . . Hen. VIII.

Lat., p. 1. Endorsed by Cromwell: "Ye wrote to me in your last letter that your errand was in good point. For God's sake forsake not that, and make much of them that offers it till ye know more. There can no man make me believe but as I have written. The 6th day at midnight, Master Pace hath written to me, and he opened the letter, but there was no harm in it." *By Tuke:* "Look whether the letter that came from Rome be opened or not."

Also endorsed: "Radulphus Mylforde versus Robertum Mellers, r. in 3 septimanas Paschæ atach."

11 Feb. **100. MARGARET COUNTESS OF SALISBURY.**

R. O.

i. Two receipts by Margaret countess of Salisbury for 28*l.* and 40*l.* from Oliver Frankeleyn, her bailiff at Clavering, dated 2 July and 11 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

ii. Order for the payment of 5*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.* to Frankeleyn, for repairs at Clavering for the year ending Mich. 15 Hen. VIII., including 500 paving tiles for the chapel, 20*s.*; laying them, and mending the wall, 5*s.*; a load of plain tile for the fermer hall, 5*s.*; four days to a tiler and his man for tiling the hall, 3*s.* 4*d.*; painting St. Edward and St. John in the chapel, 40*s.*; meting my Lady's woods there, 8*d.*; painting of a chamber for my Lady's council to lie in, 13*s.* 4*d.* *Signed by the Countess.*

iii. Receipt by Michael Byre of 15*s.* 6*d.* from the bailiff of Clavering. 17 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

13 Feb. **101. CHARLES [DUKE OF BOURBON] to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Wrote lately from Genoa to the King and Wolsey that the Emperor desired him to *stay* there. Received yesterday a letter from the English ambassador at Rome, dated the 8th inst., saying that the King wished him to go to him. Writes also to the King. With Wolsey's help and advice, affairs will be brought to a profitable issue. Will write often. Wishes to hear from him. "Au Camp de la Mothe," 13 Feb. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A mons. mon tres bon cousin et frere, mons. le legat d'Angleterre.

13 Feb. **102. BOURBON to [CLERK].**

Vit. B. VII. 53.

B. M.

Has received his letters of the 8th from Rome, saying that the King wishes him to go to meet him. Has written to him, and encloses a copy. Assures him that his intention is to serve the Emperor and the King, as their affairs depend on each other. Asks him to send him news frequently.

Beaurayns is going to the Pope in four or six days, and will give Clerk information. "Au Camp de la Mothe," 13 Feb. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A monsr. lembassadeur pour le roy d'Angleterre a Romme.

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13 Feb.

R. O.

103. HARRY [LORD] MARNY to LORD DARCY.

John Highfelde, Darcy's deputy steward at Dunstanburgh, lets and sells the iKing's land, as he says, by Darcy's order, who is steward and surveyor. Stewards have never done this, except to customary lands, of which there are none there. All other lands are let by the Chancellor of the duchy. There are many stewards and receivers in the duchies who have the same words in their patents, but they never let any but the customary lands. Prays him to refrain from doing so, as it belongs to Marney's office. One George Brotherwike has entered into certain of the King's lands, to the value of 4s. a year, of which the King is answered neither of his rent nor his other services. London, 13 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

14 Feb.

Calig. B. II.

290.

B. M.

104. ALBANY to BARBON.*

“Aujourduy seuleman, quy est le xiiij., jay resu les lestres et responsses de Mons. Dascres et de vous du viij^{me} de se mois, et ay trouve bien estraunge de plus tost navoir eue la responsses, veu se que vous avois comande fayre tres expresseman, et aussy le m'avies rescrist de Caldestram; du quel lieu sestoist apsante Karic, auquel jay faist connoistre quil la mal faist, et sy le ranvoye audit Cadestram pour n'an bouger et y faire, sen que li ay hordonne et m'envoyeret faire tenir les paques et lestres seureman; de la quyele chose je rescris a Mons. Dascres, suyvan se que maves mande, quil a acorde deles fere tenir seureman et courre, et ausy pour savoir la cause dela longue demeure des distes lestres, quy a este de vij. jours, et avant autres plus avan au austres propous (?) vous veus asouvenir pour ungne austre fois que de tiel lieu hou vous estes vous ne vous abuses plus a perdre le taumpz a rescrire a nul vivan que a moy; et nuse pas panse que eusies eu sy peu davis que dele faire comme aves. Sest asses pour seste foys queles sont tugbees (?) tombées) an mes mains, et sy vous aves a despescher vostre frere, hou austres postes, ne le faistes plus, et sy luy desfandes de ne dyre riens a nul vyvan dumonde, ne ausy nest besoin quil antande riens des affaires, mes le tout soit tenus (?) secrest; et desa et dela, sy y passes hou anvoies estresises seste plume fors a moy, et la langue ancores plus; et par chiffre hou austreman bien ampleman me porres donner avis delafaires pour le quel estes, a se que mesages ne le puiset ascouter, ne nul vyvan que Mons. Dascres, quy me fera tenir toutes choses seureman, hou le ne porres despescher home seur; vous avisant que je suis contant de coy Mons. Dasere vous at ordonne et conseille vostre veage. Voise comman il porra aler, car il mest avis quil y va a bonne fin et intansion de vostre depars et pour le moins des mapart an aie faist le myen de voir sans quy puyse estre dist que par ma fauste soit demeure ne recule; et jay bonne esperance que tout yra bien, connoisan mons. le Cardinal personnage de sybon sans et vouloir pour parvenir a tiel effaist quil nest posible de plus, comen† vous ay donne charge a dreses vous du tout a luy et luy pries deparmoy que hou il ni auroist (?) aparansse de bon effaist il vous ranvoye tout aplus tost, et hou il li auroist bonne voye de venir a bon acort que jan puisse estre averty par seluy que menvoyeres et par la poste antre deus, et selon que les choses pasent et aviendront de jour a austre, a se que la hou il se trouveroist difficultes et anpeschemans avec son bon avis moians et invansions les racoustrer et adouber, car il ne tiendra a moy que je ny serve de tout le myen pouvoyr, et de sela lassasures (*sic*) et hou la surseans sera acordee, selon vos memoires et instructions auplus tost le me festes antandre, et ales au Roy et a Madame a laquele vous adreseres antante estreme dilyjansse hou anvoyes selon vos distes instrucsions et sur tout que dans le terme a moy prefis par vos lestres

* The handwriting of this letter is very careless, and one or two of the words ambiguous. There is no punctuation in the original.

† For “comme en” (?)

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je puiſe avoir voſtre reſponſe ſur toutes choſes et par ſeurte bien ampleman ſans y eſtre pareſeus ne faire fauſte, et ſy paſes an Franſe ſoliſites ny . . . jamais (?) voſtre deſpeſche et retour, car illan (*il en*) eſt beſoin, connoiſant les longueurs acoutumees, et anvoyes a ma fame unges leſtres que luy anvoye an chiffre pour nos affaires, a ſe quele aiſt de mes nouvelles bien ſeureman, ſe me fera gran plaisir et ne (?) le faiſtes exſtreme dilyjansſe ſans riens deſcouverir ne dela ne deſa autrepar que an aves la charge. Je ranvoye Carie a Kadeſtram pour fere les delijansſes an ſeurte. A Edambourg, ſe xiiij^{me} fevrier.—Jehan.”

A P.S. of 13 lines in cipher follows.

In margin: “Dysy an aula (?) meſtes chiffres perdues cant ſera beſoin man anvoyer, car je ne veus que meſages entandest (?) riens.”

Hol., Fr., pp. 3. Add.: A Jehan de Barbon, mon ſecretaire a Londres.

14 Feb.

105 SEDITION at COVENTRY.

R. O.

Receipt by William Umpton, of Coventry, draper, for 10*l.* from Sir John Daunce, by the King's commandment, as reward for discovering the insurrection intended to have been made by Francis Philippe and his adherents at Coventry, in addition to 5 mks. formerly received at Hampton Court. 14 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

16 Feb.

106. 1. The EARL and COUNTESS OF OXFORD.Baker MSS.
Camb.

Arbitrament of card. Wolsey. 16 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.*

2. [Wolsey to Norfolk ?]Cott. Appx.
XLVIII. 29.

B. M.

“My lorde,” the young countess of Oxford has lately returned to the King and Council, alleging that his lordship still keeps her out of possession, although it was supposed that she had entered by force of the King's writ. A new commandment is sent out to the justices for removing the said force, and restoring her to her former possession. Informs him of it, that he may suffer her to have her “ordinary course and way, whereby your title, possession, nor entry can not to abide the same to be done by an extraordinary way by reason whereof further trouble might ensue to the hindrance of your matter and you.”

* * *

Hol., p. 1, mutilated.

3. A. Countess of Oxford to [Wolsey].Vesp. F. XIII.
87.

B. M.

Since she wrote, the executors of the late earl of Oxford have, with much ado, delivered the stuff and plate bequeathed according to the letter directed to them by [Wolsey], but not the 100 marks. They declare they can do no more, and are displeased with Sir Rob. Drowre for being so ready to grant it to [Wolsey]. “They squared with him afore me, and now I find him better than the remnant in divers causes; and I desired them to have their advice in ordering my lord's house, and in other great causes concerning my lord's business, and they said they would not meddle,” although they speak fair before [Wolsey]. Regrets to trouble him on this matter considering his great affairs, but has few powerful friends.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord's grace.

4. A. Countess of Oxford to Wolsey.

R. O.

Received his letters on Saturday last, when she wrote to inform him of my lord of Oxford's coming hither. He entered this town about 11 o'clock with 50 horsemen, and Sir John Raynsforthe came the same day with 30

* See Vol. III. No. 2932, which has been inserted by mistake in 1523. Nos. 2-7 are of later date, but have been placed here for convenience.

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The EARL and COUNTESS OF OXFORD—*cont.*

horse. My lord broke open the park, his men entered with their bows ready bent, and killed 17 of her deer. On Tuesday he entered the park with about 500 men, having sent to the neighbouring towns to cause the people to assemble, and they killed 100 deer. The justice of the peace bound him and her to keep the peace, but he has to-day broken open her house at Campys, accompanied with 300 persons, beaten her servants and taken her goods. Asks his and the King's aid. Lavenham, 11 Aug. *Signed*: A. Oxynfford.

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*: Letters from the young countess of Oxford.

5. A. Countess of Oxford to Duke of Suffolk.

R. O. The writ she had from Wolsey for Cambridgeshire does not serve her, for the persons at the castle of Campys answered the justices that they would not depart till their master ordered them. The justices did not think they could remove them by their own power, or by raising the country, without greatly disturbing the King's peace. They have proceeded no further in executing the said writ. Cannot obtain her possessions without his help and her brother's (Norfolk). Wyttysforthe, 22 Aug. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

6. The Same to the Duke of Norfolk.

R. O. A similar letter. Same date. *Signed*: Youre loveyng sister, A. Oxynfford.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

7. The Earl of Oxford.

R. O. "An instruction for Master Cromwell, to know upon what point and for what cause the matter in variance between the earl of Oxenford on the one partie, and the heirs general of the old earl of Oxenford deceased on the other partie, doth stand undetermined concerning the inheritance of the said old Earl."

P. 1. Endd. by Wriothesley: "Item a paper of instructions of the earl of Oxford to my master."

17 Feb.

107. WM. HOLGILL, Priest, to LORD DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 144.
B. M.

Has received his letter dated Morpeth, 31 Dec., concerning the tithe of Conyscliffe. My Lord's Grace granted it to Mylis Forrest, a groom of his chamber, at Christmas, so that it is past remedy. Has received from Dacre, by Frankeleyn, 200*l.* of the revenues of Heyham. Asks him to command his servant there to levy the arrears of last year, and the rest that should have been paid at Martinmas. On Ash Wednesday* an ambassador came from the Pope, but his charge is not publicly known yet. Savoy, 17 Feb.

The indenture was made in 1516, and is taken under the convent seal for 31 years, so that it is five years to the entry of our indenture.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

18 Feb.

108. WOLSEY to DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 175.
B. M.
Hearne's Otterburne, II.
592.

Has received his letters and copies by John de Barbon, showing all that has passed between him and Albany since he received the safe-conduct sent by Wolsey. These matters have been debated by the Council. Wonders that Dacre, being so amply instructed how to answer Albany's overtures, should suddenly disclose to him by a servant the whole effect of his instructions. There were many important matters, as the longer

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safe-conduct and the hostages, which should have been "long stikked upon." Besides, considering that the overtures came from Albany, to whom right strange answer had been made by my Lord Treasurer and otherwise, the matter should have been handled so that the Duke might not have too much comfort given him, or think the King over ready to take an appointment, and therefore make difficult offers, as he has done. Is surprised that he allowed Barbon to bring such instructions, especially without giving any notice of it, so that he might have come into the council chamber in open presence, before any knowledge was had of him, or who he was. Wolsey, however, contrived to prevent his coming to the King's presence, received Albany's letters only under protest, as from an enemy, and gave no sign that the purpose of Albany's coming proceeded from any but Dacre. Barbon is licensed to go to France, with Albany's letters to the King and his mother, and has been answered that Wolsey dares not show the King the instructions lest he should be displeased, but that by good mediation he has brought him to hear of peace; that if in consequence of the Duke's letters, the French king or his mother will commission him to come to England as their ambassador with offers of peace, he shall be welcomed and honorably received, though not as governor of Scotland, and any other person sent from France shall also be favorably heard. If he has commission already from the French king to treat on his behalf, or if he is minded to come as ambassador from Scotland, he shall have as large a safe-conduct as he can reasonably desire, or may use either of those which Dacre has, and may trust them, for the King would not break a safe-conduct to win the realm of France or Scotland. Rather than fail, the King, thanking Dacre for his offer, is content that he should be his hostage. He may be sure that, whether he come from France or Scotland, such honor shall be shown him, by his conduct hither by the earl of Northumberland and other nobles, and by his entertainment here, that he will, perhaps, find that he receives more honor than he has done in any country. If he does not wish to come till he has answer from France, ambassadors, as before proposed, shall be favorably heard, and any proposals they make touching France further spoken of. The King will grant a cessation of hostility from the time they enter till the term of the safe-conduct, which needs not be "capitulate by you or any other," and will therefore not interfere with the treaties with France; which country cannot be comprehended by the King, and, if he could do it, it would not be convenient until ambassadors were sent either by the King or his mother. If the Duke delays to send ambassadors the King will establish his garrisons on the borders to annoy the Scots in their sowing. Barbon sends the effect of the above to Albany, and Dacre must give the bearer a safe passage, and send a similar letter to Albany by him, in such form that it may appear only an answer to his overtures, and not as proceeding from the King; for the King hears that Albany and others make the Scots think that the King is urging him to make peace. If there is any delay in sending the ambassadors, he must send word of the numbers, places, and other requisites for establishing garrisons, lest the time for annoying the Scots be lost. Westm., 18 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add.: To, &c., the lord Dacre, warden of the Marches foranempst Scotland.

19 Feb.

Galba, B. VIII.

6.

B. M.

109. The PROVOST OF UTRECHT.

On the 29th Jan. 1523, the Archduchess, Regent, &c., at a sitting of the Council "au petit palle de l'Empereur," at Brussels,—present, Erard cardinal of Liege, Florys d'Egmont, count de Buyren, Antoine de Lalaing count de Hochstrate, Adolf de Bourgoigne, seigneur de Beures, Jehan seigneur de Berghes, Loys de Lignes, seigneur de Barbançon, Phillebert Naturel, dom prevost of Utrecht, Josse Lawerrens, president of the Great Council and others,—the said Cardinal, Buren, Bevres, Berghes and

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The PROVOST OF UTRECHT—*cont.*

Brabançon requested Madame for a private audience, which she granted, and ordered the rest, except Hochstrate and the Audiencer, to retire. The Dom Prevost remained, and desired permission of Madame to say two words before leaving; which being granted, he said that eight days before he had been suffering from gout, and had been unable to reply to the reports spread against him of his being French. He spoke of the long time he had served the late Emperor and king Philip, and said that he was the Chancellor of the Emperor's order and first of the long robe; that he had discharged all duties honorably, and, if any one would accuse him, he wished Madame would tell him who, and he was ready to reply to it; and requested that those who accused him unjustly should be punished. Madame replied that his request was reasonable; and that he might be sure, if he were accused, he should be heard. On this the Provost left the Council. Then De Berghes said, in the name of the Cardinal, Buren, Bevres and Brabançon, that it was of the Provost they wished to speak,—that they bore him no ill will, but it was noised through all the country that he was French,—that they did not wish definitely to accuse him, but there was a presumption that there was something in it. The Emperor had once said to him, "I fear the Provost eats too many French crowns." He reminded Madame that she herself had often said that she did not dare speak about French affairs in presence of the Provost; and when the Provost was in France the late marquis of Arschot had told Berghes he was cheating them, and that he ate up too much money. The Provost had received many benefices from the king of France, and once a sum of 10,000 crowns. He had taken leave of the Emperor at Bruges, and given up his office and seals, intending to retire into France; for which purpose he had gone to Cambray, whence he had since returned. Berghes also reminded Madame that in August the Cardinal, himself and others spoke to her of the cordelier of Cambray, who came to Brussels with a writing making mention of certain revelations, copies of which have been sent to the Emperor, showing that his charge was to go to the Provost, and that other cordeliers had been at Brussels in disguise, with the same charge, and it might be presumed had intelligence with the Provost. A cordelier of Avesnes had told Brabançon that the cordelier of Cambray was to address himself to the Provost. When the cordelier of Cambray was examined by Madame's order, it was found that the *Bonhomme*, from whom, according to the saying of the cordelier, the Divine revelation proceeded, was the seigneur de la Hargerie. De] Buren said that, when lately with the army beyond the Somme, he had spoken with La Hargerie, who affirmed that he knew nothing of the cordelier's revelation. Buren confirmed the statement of De Berghes, and added that the French knew all that they were doing, and that the presumption was it was through the Provost. He had heard that the Provost's official was much inclined to Gueldres, and informed the duke of Gueldres of what was done every day; and certainly it was not right that such a man should be in the secrets of the Emperor. He said, "See the state we are in from this country of Gueldres, and all through the Provost; for if it had not been for the appointment made by him, king Philip would have had the whole country in subjection." King Philip himself had said to the Provost, "You have gone beyond your instructions." The Cardinal said that in France he had heard from Robertet that the King often had news of what was done here, and that it was notorious the French had friends here. Berghes finally said they were resolved not to come to Council so long as the Provost was there, and that Madame might choose whether she would have him or them. The Cardinal then asked the others if it was so, and they all said, "Yes."

Madame then asked the Lords if they meant to accuse him of anything. They said, "No." Berghes said he had no quarrel with him, and that formerly he had procured his advancement at Rome, at the instance of king

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Philip. Madame then said it was not for her to remove the Provost from the Council without cause. Berghes said they had sent him back from Spain without cause, and that his ill repute was a sufficient reason to forbid him the Council. Madame said it was only the Emperor who could remove him, and that he was Chancellor of the order. Berghes said he was not, and that neither the Emperor nor the Knights could make a chancellor or other officer of a man of bad repute (*homme noté*). After a long discussion Madame said she would inform the Emperor, and Berghes said for himself and the others that they would do the same. The cause which moved the Lords to make this request to Madame was the arrival of the provincial of the Observants of France, which looked like a continuation of the practices of the cordeliers. The Provincial addressed himself to the cardinal of Liege, who informed Madame of everything.

On the 14th Feb., at Malines, the cardinal of Liege and De Berghes, on leaving the Council towards evening, came to Madame in the presence of the count Hochstrate, the president of the Great Council and the Audiencer, whom they called. The Cardinal told Madame that by what Berghes and the others had said to her at Brussels they did not mean to interfere with the Emperor's right to appoint whom he pleased, Turk or Frenchman, or even the procureur of France, on his Council; but desired Madame that the matter should be put in writing by the Audiencer, and they would sign it, and send it to the Emperor, and requested that Madame would sign it with them. The Audiencer suggested that the Lords ought to have put in writing themselves what they meant to have from Madame; but they insisted that he should do it, and Madame ordered him to do so. Underneath was a certificate by Laurence du Blioul, first secretary to the Emperor, that the cardinal of Liege and De Berghes had presented that writing to the Archduchess. Malines, 19 Feb. 1523.

Fr., pp. 7.

Galba, B. VII.

375.

B. M.

110. THE PROVOST OF UTRECHT.

Summary of what the Archduchess said to the King's ambassador in answer to what he told her on the part of the King and Wolsey touching the provost of Utrecht.

That as he was the King's ambassador to the Emperor, and in the Emperor's absence to her, he ought to address himself to her without paying attention to what was said by private individuals. The Provost was aware that Berghes and others had said he was affected to France. He had complained of it in the Council in presence of the cardinal of Liege, the counts of Buren and Hoochstrate, De Beures, the president of the Council, the sieur de Barbençon, the Audiencer and others, and stated that he was ready to reply to it, demanding that his accusers should be punished if they could not make good the charge; and none of the said Lords ventured to charge him with anything. (2.) That after the Provost left the Council, Berghes said to my Lady that the Cardinal, Buren, Beures, Barbençon and himself desired to speak to her about the Provost, and said that he had been many years in France, had received great gifts there, had been suspected by the Emperor, my Lady, the late lord Chievres, the marquis d'Arschot and others of being French; and had once taken leave of the Emperor to retire upon a bishopric that he expected to have in France. Berghes spoke of some French cordeliers who had been at Brussels in July to speak to my Lady, through the Provost's means, and of other French cordeliers who had been at Brussels at the same time in disguise, and spoken to the said Provost. He said there was a general murmur against the Provost—that it was not right such a man should be in the Emperor's council; and the Cardinal declared that he and the other Lords would not come to Council if the Provost was there. My Lady said

1524.

The PROVOST OF UTRECHT—*cont.*

common report was not trustworthy ; told the Cardinal that for many years he had been French,—that his brother and kinsmen were so,—yet the Emperor trusted him ; and that as to the Provost, she had found him faithful, and could not remove him without orders from the Emperor, or at least finding some well-established charge. She then asked if they would accuse him. They all replied No, for they knew nothing but hearsay. Nevertheless, the Cardinal declared he and the Lords would not go to Council if the Provost was there. My Lady tried to appease them, but to no purpose. At last she proposed to inform the Emperor, which she has done, and which she supposes the Lords have done also. My Lady then related to the ambassadors that in July, when the cardinal of Liege and Berghes had suspicion of the Provost as to the coming of the cordeliers, she asked the Cardinal how the Provost had conducted himself when he was in France, and whether he was considered French by the Frenchmen ; and the Cardinal answered in full council that he had always known the Provost as a respectable man, not in the confidence of the French. On the examination of the principal cordelier it did not appear that he knew the Provost, or that he had meant to communicate with him, but with Madame, which even the Cardinal acknowledges. My Lady believes the Cardinal to be quite faithful to the Emperor ; but if she were to suspect anyone, she would have more suspicion of him, who has been for the most part of his life in the service of France, as his brother and nephews are still. She said that, before writing to Wolsey what private individuals might have said against the Provost, the ambassador ought to have spoken with herself ; and Wolsey ought not to have bid her remove the Provost, and told her that otherwise she should be deprived of the communications between the Emperor and the King, without first informing himself of the truth, which he might have learnt sooner from her than from others. She further said that she thought none more faithful to the King and the Emperor than Wolsey. Yet it had been reported that he and other English lords had received great pensions from France and were good Frenchmen, and that the letters written by the Emperor to England were sent to France, but the Emperor had never advised the King to remove Wolsey ; and that if the Emperor had dared write to the King or Wolsey such advice as Wolsey had given her, what to do with their own servants, it would not have been attended to. My Lady added, that when Hesdin was at Calais, on his last passage into England, Wolsey had sent to tell him that he need not come further to make Suffolk's excuse for the breaking up of the army, for the King knew what to do with his men. Wolsey should have considered that she is the Emperor's aunt, and might possibly succeed him. She is, therefore, much more interested in maintaining the alliance of the two princes than the persons to whom he has given credit ; and she ought not for their sake to be deprived of intelligence of what passes between the two princes. The Provost was chancellor of the Emperor's order ; and if he had done anything wrong, he ought not to be arrested, but the case should be referred to the chapter of the order. Although she had no grounds to remove the Provost, yet, to prevent any obstruction in the Emperor's affairs, she had requested him to absent himself for a time, that his enemies might themselves acknowledge their mistake ; and he had consented to do so for the Emperor's honor. She has arranged that for some time, that she may have news from the King and Wolsey, the Provost shall absent himself on pretence of looking after his own business and preparing his conscience against Easter, in confidence that the King and Wolsey will think better of his conduct. She wishes to be like a mother to Wolsey, and desires the ambassador to promote a good understanding.

Signed by Margaret.

Fr., pp. 9, mutilated.

1524.

20 Feb.

R. O.

111. FRANCIS SFORZA, DUKE OF MILAN, to HENRY VIII.

Has commissioned Augustine Scarpinello to request a loan from Henry, to whom he is already so much indebted. This long war has pressed so heavily on him for six months, that he has exhausted two years' revenue in advance, and can hope for nothing from his subjects. The loan will be the preservation of Italy. Milan, 20 Feb. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. and endd.

21 Feb.

112. THOS. KNATCHBULL.

His will. Proved, 21 Feb. 1524. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 616.

22 Feb.

Bradford,
p. 98.**113. BEAURAIN (ADRIAN DE CROY) to CHARLES V.**

Since my last from Castle St. John and this city, I have heard of the surrender of the castle of Cremona. The governor here has rendered great services to Bourbon. Your affairs in Italy go on well, excepting the money. When I am at Rome I will let you know my proceedings. Piacenza, 22 Feb. 1524.

P.S.—If the king of France lose his army, he will lose his senses.

Fr.

23 Feb.

R. O.

114. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

Has already written that the card. of Liege, Berghes, and others, suspecting the loyalty of the domprevôt of Utrecht, determined to take information on the causes of suspicion against him, "accumulate the same in writing," and inform the Emperor of all the conferences with my Lady for excluding him from the council. Hearing that it was to be sent this day, signed by my Lady, the Cardinal, Berghes, and others, to the Emperor, with a duplicate to La Roche, has obtained copies for Wolsey, who they all trust will lend a hand in the matter. Mechlin, 23 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

24 Feb.

Add. MS.
15,387, f. 101.
B. M.
St. P. vi. 256.**115. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.**

Has received the bull of his legateship confirmed for life in the fullest manner, an immense addition to his obligations to Clement. Will devote every effort to fulfilling the Pope's commands, and omit no opportunity, in conducting his affairs with the King, to serve his interests. Will execute his office with as great care for the honor of the Holy See as for his own safety. London, 24 Feb. 1523.

Lat., copy, pp. 5.

24 Feb.

R. O.
Vit. B. vi. 8.
B. M.
St. P. vi. 254.**116. CLERK and HANNIBAL to WOLSEY.**

After sending their letters yesterday, returned to the Pope, and urged him to contribute money for sustaining the army in Italy, and to show himself favorable to the King. He promised never to forsake the King, even if the French had power to drive him out of Rome, and desired them not to suppose that in any practices he had with the French he had changed his mind. He said, when the King's army had left France, and the Spanish army coming towards Languedoc was dissolved, he thought the King was anxious for peace.

Understand by the archbishop of Capua, who has great influence with him, that the Pope is sincere in his intentions.

Rome, 24 Feb.

Copies.

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24 Feb.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 168.
B. M.

117. SIR JOHN BULMER to DACRE.

This Sanct Mathow's eve (St. Matthias), the Scots burnt Furde, Braxton, and Cornell, as he told Dacre last time he was with him. Hears that they still keep together. They are growing in courage, but this country is failing. Would have proved them if he had had but 300 men. Has but 40, and could do nothing, for the country rises so evil. Asks him to provide some remedy, and will do as he orders. Norham.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To, &c., my lord Darkers, the King's warden generall of all the marchys forgaynst Scotland.

25 Feb.

Calig. B. II.
382.
B. M.

118. DACRE to ALBANY.

Has received from Wolsey writings by John de Barbon's brother, and one from John de Barbon, who has been despatched to France. Ambassadors must be sent with diligence, or the safe-conduct will expire, and he will have to furnish the border with garrisons. The earl of Lennox with David Carr made an incursion into this realm. Had received two hogsheads of wine from the Duke, because, finding that a merchant of Edinburgh had applied for leave to dispose of half a tun to Dacre, the Duke refused and made a present of them. Morpeth, 25 Feb.

Headed: "Copy of a letter to the duke of Albany."

Add. MS.
12,965, f. 167b.
B. M.

2. The same, from Dacre's letter book.

25 Feb.

Add. MS.
15,387, f. 104.
B. M.

119. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

No one can be more bound to the Pope than Wolsey is by the most elegant brief lately sent to him, and the letters written by the Pope's own hand, which shall be a perpetual treasure to him. His gratitude is due, both for old and new favors, beyond what he can write; and no servant of his Holiness can be more devoted. Is ready to devote his goods, or even his life if necessary, to his service. He may depend on the King as a firm ally, whom Wolsey will continually strengthen in his good purpose. Cannot but praise his Holiness's object in promoting peace among Christian princes, which is even more necessary now than ever. Has conversed on this subject with Melchior Langus, and written to the bishop of Bath, the King's ambassador, in cipher (*secretioribus notis*), for whom he desires credence. London, 25 Feb. 1523.

P.S.—Has been prevented from writing this with his own hand by a sudden attack of fever. Begs the Pope, therefore, to be satisfied with these few lines, written with a tremulous but most devoted hand.

Copy, Lat., pp. 9.

25 Feb.

120. For THOS. LORD DARCY, SIR JOHN HUSEY, and SIR ALEX. RADCLIFF.

Wardship of Thomas s. and h. of Sir Edw. Stanley, lord Mountegall. Westm., 25 Feb.

Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 19.

26 Feb.

Vesp. C. II.
286.
B. M.

121. SAMPSON and JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

Letters came from the Duke at* Genoa on the 17th. The Pope inclines to the Emperor's cause, and has sent 20,000 ducats to succor Milan. Francis has offered to marry his daughter to a kinsman of the Pope. The Emperor's army is 30,000 foot, 1,400 men-at-arms, and a number of light horse; the French, 20,000 foot, 8,000 of which are Swiss, and the same number men-at-arms. Bourbon is lieutenant-general in Italy. The French

* "of" in MS.

1524.

have their bridges over the Ticino. Mismanagement of the Imperialists' attack on Fontarabia. The Emperor refused Jerningham's request for going to Fontarabia on the plea that his army was not ready. The Emperor is badly counselled, his army ill-served. Vittoria, 26 Feb.

Hol., pp. 3, apostyled by Tuke. Add.

27 Feb.

122. The SUBSIDY.

R. O.

Henry VIII. to Sir Edward Darrell and Sir Edward Baynton, commissioners for the subsidy in Wilts, sending them a memorial for their direction in levying the subsidy, in consequence of the misinterpretation and misapplication of the Act. They are by doulce and amiable means to make overture of the said defaults to as many as it shall concern, "showing unto them how that ye, not understanding the whole of the said Act, have in some things mistaken the same, so that, by your policies and circumspection, the oversights and things be* passed for lack of perfect understanding, omitted and committed," may be effectually reformed. They are to use such order in assessing the collection as is contained in the memorial, before Easter next ensuing, when their former certificate shall be effectually discharged. Given under our signet, at our manor of Greenwich, 27 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. Add.

27 Feb.

123. DACRE to SIR JOHN BULMER.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 169.

B. M.

Has received his letter, dated Norham, about the burning of Forde and other places. Is surprised that the country would not rise and attend him in their own defence, considering what the King has spent in defending them during the war. It is a pity to help those who will not help themselves. He must find out, and inform Dacre, who rose and who did not, and in whom the fault lay, for they must be punished, as the rode was in daylight. Thinks, from the Scotch making this warden's rode, after the desire they have expressed for peace, that they mean no goodness; and therefore the borders must be furnished with garrisons again, if horse meat and victual can be provided. Wishes him to take Chr. Lighe, the bearer, a kinsman of Dacre's, and ride through his father's office to see if a garrison of 400 men can be furnished, and to inquire in each place how much a man shall pay for his board, and how much for his horse, or whether he can keep his horse by going to fetch fodder. Though he mentions but 400 men, wishes him to inquire about as many as the country will grant and furnish, and to send a book thereof. Has written likewise to Sir Wm. Eure. Morpath, 27 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. Headed: Copie, &c.

27 Feb.

124. RUSSELL to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VI. 9.

B. M.

The news here is that the French king has changed his purpose, and removed from Blaise towards Paris, 17 Feb., where he will hold a general council, for the people of Paris are not contented that affairs prosper no better, and lay a[ll] the fault in him. Afterwards he intends to go towards Lyons. However, he hunts as much as ever, and meddles little with the council, for all business goes through the hands of Madame and the Great Master, who put all their trust in the Swiss. The Swiss lay all the blame on the French for not assaulting Milan, which would have been easily taken, and the Admiral is much blamed for it in France. If it were not for the great favor the King and Madame have for him, he would be in great danger at his return. The King has sent one or two good personages to persuade Bourbon to return, promising to restore everything to him, and

* Sic.

1524.

RUSSELL to WOLSEY—*cont.*

give him a county. They think if they had him they could resist all others, and they fear him much. His informant is a credible person and spoke with the King the day he left Blaise, where he was hunting the hart. He also heard the Great Master say that Fountraby was in great danger from want of victuals, for they only had sufficient for two months. The day this man left, the King sent a messenger to the duke of Vertembergue, who lives only 10 leagues from Besançon, and is in league with the Swiss.

Received to-day a letter from the ambassador of the duke of Milan with the duke of Savoy, saying that the French are withdrawn from the places they kept, and are at Beaugrace, surrounded by Bourbon and the imperial army, so that they can get no victuals, and must fight, which they intend to do on Feb. 21, and he expects Bourbon to be victorious. Besançon, 27 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

27 Feb.

125. KING OF DENMARK.

Nero, B.III. 64.

B. M.

Rym. XIV. 12.

Commission for Henry [Standish] bishop of St. Asaph and Sir John Baker to visit Hamburg with a view to the restitution of the king of Denmark. 27 Feb. A.D. 1523, 15 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 3.

28 Feb.

126. WOLSEY to PACE.

Harl. 283,
f. 28 b.

St. P. VI. 257.

Has written of the King's affairs to the bishop of Bath and Hannibal. In obtaining the bull of his legation, now granted, "I esteem somewhat more strangeness to be showed unto me than my merits require, in that there hath been difficulty made to amplify my faculties *pro non familiaribus*, and such other things as be contained in my instructions given to my lord of Bath." Wishes him to put the Pope in remembrance of Wolsey's faithfulness to him; how his predecessors had granted him the legateship with as large faculties as now, promising to prorogue it from five years to five years during his life; and that, with all its faculties, whatever people may report, it will not be worth 1,000 ducats a year.

Pace is to urge the Pope, as of himself, to amplify the said faculties according to Wolsey's desire.

Westminster, 28 Feb.

Copy.

R. O.

2. Two modern copies.

28 Feb.

127. The ABBOT OF KELSO to DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 174.

B. M.

Hearne's Ot-
terburne, II.
591.

Sends the bearer to show him the great hardships they have endured during the war, so that they can scarcely sustain their monastery or brethren. Desires to live in peace, and beseeches Dacre to assure their monastery, town, and granges, and to be good lord to them, as before. Begs Dacre not to blame him for the variance between him and the laird of Farnyhurst, for which he is sorry. Asks him to send his mind in writing by the bearer, and they will behave like religious men. Kelso, the penult day of Feb.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

28 Feb.

128. DACRE to the PRIOR and CONVENT OF LANRECOST.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 173.

B. M.

When last with him would have spoken about divers matters beneficial to him and his monastery, but for want of leisure, the Bishop being there, and the King's matters pressing. As the Prior is so occupied with "outward works" and building, that he has not time to attend to the service of God and the order of religion, Dacre, as their founder, wishes them to elect a sub-prior to have charge of the service of the church and the order of

1524.

the brethren, and he trusts that those who are high-minded and wilful will alter their behavior. Recommends Sir Richard Halton, as he has repented of his former obstinacy. Morpath, the penult day of Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. Headed: Copie, &c.

Feb.

129. ——— to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

P.S.—After sealing his letters, received letters from Poland, that the Turk was collecting an immense army, with the intention, it is feared, of invading Hungary.

Lat., p. 1. In an Italian hand.

Feb.

130. ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

R. O.

Annual value, moieties, and fifths of all livings in the said archdeaconry above 8*l.*, with the names of the incumbents, taken Feb. 1523. Sum total of the subsidy, 400*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

Pp. 46.

Feb.

131. BORDERS.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 170.
B. M.

Sir John Bulmer's bill of the towns willing to take soldiers to board. Prices of beans, 2*s.* 4*d.*; oats, 2*s.*; men's board, 2*s.* 4*d.*

Hyllderton.

Rothom.

Lylborne, Lylborne, Myddylton Hall, Woller, 60.

Fenton, 40.

Newton.

Wetwood.

Furde, 60, and 9 Northern.

Etell, 100, and 40 Northern.

Heton.

Brankston, 12 Southern, and 6 Northern.

Cornell, 20 Southern, and 20 Northern.

Tyllmoth, 20 Southern, and 20 Northern.

Twyssyll, 24 Southern, and 12 Northern.

Newbygggyng, 20 Southern, and 12 Northern.

Norham, 200 Southern, and 100 Northern.

Dudo, 30 Southern, and 10 Northern.

Gryndonryg, 16 Southern, and 11 Northern.

Shorswod, 30 Southern, and 10 Northern.

Thornton, 12 Southern, and 12 Northern.

Hancroft.

Barmor.

Lowyk.

Hagerston.

Skrymerston.

P. 1. In Sir John Bulmer's hand. At the foot, in the hand of Dacre's clerk: Sir John Bulmer's bill of the lieng of soldeors.

Ibid., f. 171.

Copy of the above by Dacre's clerk.

Feb.

132. BORDERS.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 172.
B. M.

The names of those content to take soldiers within the Middle Marches.

Oats from Harbottell to Rothebere, 16*d.* a boll.

Hepell. John Byllton, Sande Shawdon, and Thos. Jhonson, 20 soldiers.

Harbottell. Anis Lyzton, 24; Hue Grene, 24. *Allenton.* Will. Browne, 12. *Borodon.* John Wardhaghe, 12, at 2*s.* 8*d.* *Bettelsdayn.* Persevell Selbe, 20. *Scranwod.* Sander Leyng, 12; John Scrogs, 8; Robt. Howhe, 8; Geo. Howhe, 4. *Hayllnam.* Robt. Howhe, 12; Robt. Watson,

1524.

BORDERS —cont.

6; Wm. Gayr, 8; Thos. Mantyll. *Between Hayllnam and Scranwod*, 10. *Yngram*. Geo. Hoggill, 60. *Whyttingiam*. Oats, 20d. a boll; Thos. Rowlle, 8; Thos. Tayller, 8; Cudbertt Decheburne, 8; Thos. Yonge, 12. They will furnish also 10 men. *Unthanke*. John Unthanke, 12. Board and bed, 2s. 8d. a week. Board only, 2s. 4d. *In the hand of and signed by John Eure, petty captain to Sir Wm. Eure, lieut. of the Middle Marches.*

Ibid. f. 171 b.

Copy of the above by Dacre's clerk.

133. WOLSEY to DACRE.

Calig. B. III.

37.

B. M.

"Copy of the letter to the lord Dacres."

Has received two letters from him, dated the 1st, from Morpeth, with copies of Albany's correspondence, and one in French, "presented by a purcevant and poticary" of the Duke; by which he perceives what Dacre has done for establishing garrisons, the punishment of offenders mentioned in a bill, and the tergiversation of Albany. As he is warden general of the Marches he must compel Sir Will. Heron and Sir Rauf Fenwik to do their duty, and the King will not accept any excuses from him for neglect in that behalf. Any delays or remissness will be imputed to him. The examples he alleges of the duke of Gloucester, the earls of Warwick, Shrewsbury, and Northumberland won't assist him, for no such matter was laid to their charge. As they took effectual means to punish and repress offenders, hopes Dacre will obey his wholesome and friendly admonitions, and acquire as good a character as they did. Though it accords with nature and reason that Dacre should provide for his child's life, it might have been entrusted to somebody else, Dacre remaining on the border or at the least leaving the country in more substantial order, especially as the earl of Lennox had resolved to make a warden road. No justification can be urged for his departure. The King neither can nor will condescend to discharge Dacre of his office on the East and Middle Marches as he desires, until Dacre have reduced them by more diligent demeanor into as good an order as they were at the Lord Treasurer's departure. When that is done, and the Scots highly annoyed, the King may so proceed, "as ye shall mowe perceive that all the keys do not hang at one man's girdle." As Albany delays the time, and his apothecary and pursuivant are of no authority, Dacre is to send them back to their own master with such letters as Wolsey sends, enclosing a copy in English for Dacre to the effect that the King and Cardinal do not intend to be deceived by him, nor yield to a surcease of war under colour of sending "secretaries, pursuivants, long-robbs, and others," which he has hitherto feigned, and is detected by his writings to France, "wherein I have somewhat touched him at this time, as by the copy of my said letters ye shall mowe perceive." Will advertise the Duke what he thinks expedient, if the answer brought on the return of John de Barbon prove unsatisfactory. Meantime Dacre is to continue his warlike proceedings. Hopes he will justify the good opinion Wolsey has always entertained of him. Will send the abbot of St. Mary's the money required.

Draft, headed by Tuke, and chiefly in his hand, pp. 8.

134. WOLSEY to ALBANY.

Calig. B. III.

34.

B. M.

"Copy of the letter to the duke of Albany."*

Understands by a copy of his letter received from lord Dacre, and other his servants, Albany's good disposition for peace between the three realms, that as England cannot concede it without consent of the Emperor, nor Scotland without that of France, he will readily coöperate with Wolsey to

* In Tuke's hand.

1524.

bring matters to a conclusion. The first proceeding in these matters, both of the Queen with Surrey, as well as with Dacre and the Cardinal, came from Albany; to which Wolsey was inclined so far as was compatible with his allegiance. If Scotland is so bound to France as Albany alleges, he can understand what will come of it. As to the clause in Wolsey's own hand, he will perceive his mistrust of him was not without foundation by the enclosed copies of Albany's own instructions to his agents in France, and his ciphers (which are not unknown to Wolsey) to his wife and others. But as princes sometimes require two strings to their bow, if Albany will henceforth act according to his letters Wolsey will join with him, as there is no prelate living who desires peace, his duty only saved, so much as he does. Westminster, "le — (*blank*) jour."

Fr., pp. 3. Endorsed.

Calig. B. i.

31.

B. M.

2. "Copy of the bill inclosed within the lettre to the duke of Albany."*

By means of which his correspondent is aware, the writer has procured a duplicate of other despatches sent from Scotland by Albany, (1) to the King and "Madame," (2) to his secretary Jaques Mareschal, and (3) to his wife; by which, with the key to his cipher formerly transmitted by the writer, the deceits practised by the Duke upon the King and mons. the Legate will be apparent. Hopes also to obtain the particulars of the charge given to his other secretary, Jehan de Barbon, who arrived yesterday at Paris. The King has since left Paris for Blois, where the Queen lies dangerously ill of the "maladie de Naples." Believes his correspondent is sufficiently apprised of the recovery of Fontarabia by the Catholic King. The castle of Cremona is also surrendered, and the French are obliged to withdraw on this side the Ticino. The French king had ordered a reinforcement of 400 men-of-arms under the young duke of Longueville, but the soldiers have been so badly paid that he has only been able to get 200, and these indifferent. On the eve of St. Martin last, the frost destroyed all the corn, and new seed had to be sown. The people say it is God's punishment for the outrages done by the King all through the realm. The King has pardoned mons. de St. Valyer, who, after being condemned to death, said the duke of Bourbon was a great robber, having robbed the King of all the noble hearts in France. "Madame" is said not to be pleased with what Albany has done in Scotland, suspecting some understanding between him and Bourbon.

Fr., pp. 2.

135. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. vi.

137-155.

B. M.

Heads of articles to be agreed upon in the treaty between England and Scotland. 1. For composing divisions. 2. The custody of the King's person. 3. Entertainment of queen Margaret. 4. Administration of justice during the minority. 5. Sending ambassadors for confirmation of these articles from Scotland; 6. to Scotland by the most Christian king. 7. Homage and reparation of injuries to be left to the arbitrament of Wolsey and the king's Mother of France.

Lat., p. 1.

Feb.

R. O.

136. The SUBSIDY.

1. Estreats of the subsidy leviable on the King's household. Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.

The Counting-house. Sir Thos. Boleyn, treasurer, assessed at 1,100*l.* in lands, wages, and fees; Sir Henry Guldeford, comptroller, 300*l.*; John Shirley, cofferer, 500 mks.; and seven other gentlemen.

* These words are in a different hand from what follows.

1524.

The SUBSIDY—*cont.*

The Bakehouse. Valentine Harrison, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; and seven others.
The Pantry. Wm. Busshe, 12*l.* ; and 13 others.
The Cellar. Roger Mynors, 100*l.* ; and 14 others.
The Buttery. Wm. Hogeson, 40*l.* ; and nine others.
The Pitcher House. John à Parre, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* ; and six others.
The Spicery. John Merry, 40*l.* ; and three others.
The Confectionary. Cuthbert Blagden, 100*l.* ; and three others.
The Wafery. Robt. à Lee, 20*l.* ; and one other.
The Chaundry. John Ketilby, 100*l.* ; and five others.
The Ewery. Massy Veillard, 56*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* ; and 10 others.
The Laundry. Thos. Morres, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* ; and five others.
The Kitchen. John Waleston, 100*l.* ; and 20 others.
The Larder. (*Mutilated.*)
The Pastry. John Fulmer, 20*l.* ; and seven others.
The Hall. Wm. Chase, 18*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* ; and 11 others.
The Marshals. John Stephyns, 29*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* ; and three others.
Sewers of the Hall. John Parker, 11*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* ; and three others.
Surveyors of the Hall. Thos. Ryder, 150*l.* ; and one other.
The Armourers. (*Mutilated.*) * * *
The Chapel. Wm. Crane, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; and thirty-two others.
The Boiling House. Wm. Stephyns, 10*l.* ; and two others.
The Accatry. Wm. Honnyng, 300*l.* ; and 15 others.
The * * *
The Scalding House. Louis Cosen, 10*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* ; and four others.
The Squillery. Wm. Rutter, 11*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* ; and three others.
* * * *The Porters.* Edm. Knevet, 40*l.* ; and five others.
The Harbingers. Thos. Warde, 41*l.* . . . and four others.
The Cartakers. (*Mutilated.*) * * *
Parchment roll. *Some membranes very mutilated.*

Feb.
R. O.

2. Certificate of John Skraggis, John Kyngysmyll, Will. Chamber, and John Horwood, commissioners, of the list of inhabitants of Southwark chargeable with the first year's payment, due at the Purification of Our Lady, 15 Hen.VIII. ; viz. :—

Parish of St. Olaves, 62 names on the first membrane, probably continued on some other membrane, which is now lost.

Parish of St. Mary Magdalene Overy, [beginning lost,] 72 names visible, besides 11 Frenchmen and two Scots. Total for the parish, 92*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* ; of which John Gregory and Ric. Hasylyrst are appointed sub-collectors, and John Taverner and Ric. Marvyll high collectors.

Parish of St. Thomas's Hospital, 69 names, besides 12 Frenchmen and one Scot. Total, 15*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

Parish of St. Margaret's. Upwards of 54 names (part of one membrane being lost by mutilation), besides the following :—four Scots ; "the bawds of the Bank," 12 ; Paryshe Garden, 35. Total of the parish, 70*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Sub-collectors appointed : James Story, Ric. Rutland, and six others. High collector, Ric. Ryall.

Parish of St. George, 58 names.* Total, 27*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.** John Davy, John Bradley, and Thos. Cawsy, sub-collectors. Andrew Johnson, high collector.

Total of the borough, 386*l.* 13*s.*

* A membrane appears to be lost, as the total of the sums actually visible is only 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

1524.

137.

GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1524.

Feb.
GRANTS.

1. Walter Devereux, lord Ferrers and Charteley. Grant of the manor of Newenton Blossmaville, and all lands, &c. in Newenton, Clyfton, Brayfeld, Cold Brayfeld, Chegeley or Chicheley, and Churton or C[h]eryngton (Bucks), which Henry earl of Wiltshire, deceased, held of his brother the late duke of Buckingham. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 15.*

1. Gaol Delivery.—*Norfolk Circuit*: Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, and Thos. Fitzhugh. *Westm.*, 1 Feb.—*Midland Circuit*: Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, and John Jenour. *Westm.*, 1 Feb.—*Home Circuit*: Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, and Simon Fitz. *Westm.*, 1 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 17 d.*

1. Gaol Delivery.—*Western Circuit*: Sir John Fitzjames, Rob. Norwich, and Thos. Elyot. *Westm.*, 1 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 17 d.*

4. Commission of the Peace.—*Bucks*: T. card. of York, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Andrew Wyndesore, Sir John Mordaunt, Sir Wm. Rede, Sir John Hampden, Sir Ralph Verney, jun., Wm. Bulstrode, John Baldewyn, Thos. Darell, Roger Gyfford, Ric. Hampden, Wm. Marshall, and John Asshewell. *Westm.*, 4 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10 d.*

5. Ric. Baker. Lease of the third part of the lordship of Milverton, Somerset, parcel of the "Coopercionerslondis," for 21 years; rent, 43s. 4d., and 20d. increase. *Del. Westm.*, 5 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 23.*

5. Sir Ric. Tempest. Release as late sheriff of Yorkshire, and of his bail, Th. Tempest, of Bradford, and James Stanfeld, of Stanfeld, from their recognizance of 100 marks, entered into 10 Nov. 8 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 5 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 23.*

6. Robert Carnn, of Normandy. Protection. Windsor, 27 July, 14 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

6. John Dyngeley, sewer of the Chamber. To be bailiff and keeper, in reversion, of the manor of Chelismore, in the county of the city of Coventry; a former patent of 5 Hen. VIII. to him and Peter Warton having been annulled by the Act of Resumption. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 23.*

6. Sir Hen. Guldeford, comptroller of the Household, and George Guldeford, esquire of the Body. Licence to export yearly 1,000 woollen cloths, "without barbing, rowing, or shearing of the same." The Act 3 Hen. VIII. (cited) does not comprise cloths called "vesses, rayes," sailing, and other cloths, commonly sold at 40s. and under. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

7. Roger Bluet. Livery of lands as kinsman and heir of Nic. Bluet. North Pederton, Somerset, is among the possessions. *Del. Westm.*, 7 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 7.*

8. Thomas Salkeld. Livery of lands in cos. Cumb. and Westmor., as s. and h. of lady Katharine, widow of Sir Christopher Curwen, and one of the five daughters and heirs of Sir Ric. Salkeld, of which lands Elizabeth, widow of Sir Ric. Cholmeley, and Alex. Benet were seized. *Del. Westm.*, 8 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 2.*

8. Ric. Dodyngton. Livery of lands as s. and h. of John Dodyngton and Eliz. his wife, and brother and h. of John Dodyngton, jun. *Westm.*, 8 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 13.*

8. Nich. Grafton, skinner, of London. Reversal of outlawry; sued for debt by Nich. Duodo, merchant, of Venice, and having paid the same. *Westm.*, 8 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 12.*

8. Rob. Saxson, of London, tailor. Revocation of protection, having stopped in London on his own business instead of being in the suite of John Pyrton in the King's wars at sea. *Westm.*, 8 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 6 d.*

8. Roger Walwerk. To be keeper of Pylkyngton Park, Lanc., during the minority of Edw. Stanley, s. and h. of Thos. Stanley, earl of Derby; lately held by Ric. Walwerk, but now in the King's hands. *Westm.*, 8 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 12.*

8. Commissions of the Peace.—*Dorset*: T. card. of York, John Bourghchier lord Fitzwaren, Wm. lord Stourton, Hen. lord Daubeney, Sir John Fitzjames, chief baron of the Exchequer, Rob. Norwiche, serjeant-at-law, Sir Ric. Wingfeld, Sir Thos. Lynde, Sir Wm. Fyloll, Sir Giles Strangwayes, Sir John Rogers, John Horsey, sen., Geo. Rogers, John Brytt, Geo. Twynco, Ric. Philips, Jas. Frampton, John Moreton, Wm. Hody, Nich. Willoughby, Wm. Uvedale. *Westm.*, 8 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10 d.*

Surrey: Thos. card. of York, W. abp. of Canterbury, R. bp. of Winchester, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Chas. duke of Suffolk, Thos. earl of Arundell, Chas. earl of Worcester, Geo. Nevell lord Burgavenney, John Bourghchier lord Bernes, Sir Edm. Howarde, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Thos. Nevyl, Sir Hen. Wyatt, Sir Ric. Weston, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, jun., Sir Ric. Jernyngan, Sir Nich. Carewe, Sir Matt. Broun, Sir John Gaynsford, Sir Rob. Johnson, Sir John Iwarby, Wm. Shelley, Ric. Page, Rob. Wyntershull, John Scott, Christ. More, John Skynner, Ralph Vyne, Rob. Castelton. *Westm.*, 8 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 11 d.*

1524.

GRANTS in FEBRUARY—cont.

Feb.

GRANTS.

10. Commissions of the Peace :
Cambridgeshire : Thos. card. of York, N. bp. of Ely, Sir Ric. Wingfeld, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Rob. Peyton, John Hudleston, John More, Giles Alyngton, John Hynde, Thos. Hutton, Thos. Chicheley, Anth. Hasilden, Thos. Castell. Westm. 10 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10d.*
Westmoreland : Thos. card. of York, Thos. lord Dacre and Graystok, Hen. lord Clyfford, Anth. Fitzherbert, John Porte, Sir Chris. Dacre, Sir John Louth, Sir Edw. Musgrave, Geoff. Lancastre, Sir Walt. Strikland, Launcelot Salkeld, Jas. Laybour, John Lambert, sen., Ric. Dukett, Thos. Wharton, Gilb. Wharton. Westm., 10 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 11d.*

11. Roger Radclif, usher of the Chamber, and John Smyth, *alias* Harys, of Wythcoke, Leic. To be rangers, in survivorship, of Lighfeld forest, Rutland, with 2d. a day from the lordship of Uppingham, to receive a deer in summer and winter out of the bailiwicks of Beamont-Parke baillywik, and Branston-and-Broke ; and to have the "lyvery-wood" and "fewel-wood ;" as held by Robt. Fremyngham, deceased, on surrender by Radclif of patent 19 Nov. 2 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

11. John Brown, captain of *The Gabrell of Toperssme*. Protection for Wm. Marchall, mercer, of Stortford, Herts, and to Andrew Coke, butcher, of co. Midd. Dated 11 Feb. (*no year.*)—P. S.

11. Matthew Forster. To be a gunner at Berwick, with 6d. a day, and 10 mks. a year for a watchman under him, in consideration of four years good service as a gunner at Berwick. *Endorsed* : "Apud Grenewiche, 11^o die Feb., anno r. r. H. VIII. 15^o."—Per Tomson.—S. B.

11. Wm. Thynne, second clerk of the Kitchen. To be bailiff, in reversion, of Rye, Essex, now held by John Shurley, cofferer of Henry VII.'s household. *Del.* Westm., 11 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 23.*

12. Ralph Treverion, of London. Pardon for having, in self-defence, killed Nich. Brice, in Whitecrossstrete, in St. Giles without Crepilgate, London, and in the lordship of Fynesbery, Middx. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 18.*

12. Justices of Assize.

Oxford Circuit.—Rob. Brudenell, jun., and John Weste, with Sir Lewis Pollard and Thos. Inglefeld. Westm., 12 Feb.

Western Circuit : Thos. Elyot, with John Fitzjames and Rob. Norwiche. Westm., 12 Feb.

Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 1 d.

Norfolk Circuit : Thos. Fitzhugh and Wm. Wyatt, with Sir Rob. Brudenell and Sir [Ric.] Broke. Westm., 12 Feb.

Midland Circuit : John Jenour, with Sir Humph. Conyngesby and William Rudhale. Westm., 12 Feb.

Home Circuit : Simon Fitz, with Sir John Fyneux and Sir John More. Westm., 12 Feb.

Pat. 15 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 7 d.

12. Commissions of the Peace.

Derbyshire : T. card. of York, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Wm. Blount lord Mountjoy, Sir Ric. Wingfeld, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, John Porte, Hen. Sacheverell, Sir John Souche, Sir Thos. Cokayn, Sir Godfrey Fulyambe, Wm. Coffyn, Rog. Mynours, Anth. Babyngton, John Fitzherbert, German Pole, Thos. Curson, Arth. Eyr, Ric. Kingston. Westm., 12 Feb.

Herts : T. card. of York, Hen. earl of Essex, Thos. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, Wm. Blount lord Mountjoy, Sir Ric. Wingfeld, Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Sir Wm. Say, Hen. Frowyk, Thos. Clyfford, Hen. Barlee, Thos. Peryent, sen., Thos. Leventhorp, Geo. Dalyson, Rob. Turberville, Humph. Fitzherbert, Ric. Druell, Thos. Knygton, Geo. Chaworth, Wm. Purdewe, Philip Butteler, John Bolles. Westm., 12 Feb.

Hunts : T. card. of York, N. bp. of Ely, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Wm. Gascoigne, Sir Wm. Tanfeld, Anth. Malori, Walt. Luke, John Castell, Thos. Hall, Thos. Lowth, Laurence Taillard, Rob. Ap Rice, Thos. Wanton, Rob. Rowley, Wm. Grace. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10 d.*

Oxfordshire : Thos. card. of York, J. bp. of Lincoln, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Lewis Pollard, Thos. Inglefeld, Sir John Daunce, Wm. Rede, Sir Edw. Chamberleyne, Sir Walt. Stoner, Sir Wm. Barantyne, Thos. Stanley, Wm. Fermour, Thos. Elyott, Luke Langland, Walt. Bulstrode, John Horne, Thos. Denton, John Busterd, John Brome, Wm. Counser, Geoff. Dormer. Westm., 12 Feb.

Warwickshire : Thos. card. of York, G. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, Thos. marquis of Dorset, Thos. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, Edw. Sutton lord Dudley, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, Sir Hen. Willoughby, Sir Wm. Compton, Sir Edw. Ferrers, Sir Edw. Grevyll, Sir Edw. Grey, Ralph Swyllington, John Smith, Wm. Boughton, Wm. Feldyng, Rog. Wygston, Thos. Spenser, Simon Digby, Rob. Fulwode, Thos. Slade, Ralph Verney. Westm., 12 Feb.

Worcestershire : T. card. of York, E. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, C. bp. of Hereford, Thos. earl of Arundel, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Edw. Sutton lord Dudley, Walter Devereux lord Ferrers, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Sir Lewis Pollard, Thos. Inglefeld, Sir Wm. Uvedale, Sir Gilb. Talbot, Sir Thos. Cornewall, Thos. Nevell, Peter Neuton, Geo. Bromley, Thos. Lynom, Wm. Rudhale,

1524.

Feb.

GRANTS.

Wm. Nevell, John Ketilby, Giles Grevill, John Rudhale, Roland Morton, Peter Coleyn, John Croste, Thos. Lyttelton, and Roger Wynter. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 11 d.*

13. Rob. Acton, groom of the Chamber, and Wm. Gower, page of the Chamber. To be bailiffs, in survivorship, of the manor and park of Walsall Foren, Staff., which came into the hands of Hen. VII. by fine levied against Anne late countess of Warwick, *vice* Rob. Riston, deceased, and the said William. Also, grant of the above manor on surrender by John Dyson. Westm., 13 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 17.*

13. Lionel Gray. To be doorward of Berwick-on-Tweed, with 20*l.* a year out of the revenues appointed for the payment of the garrison there. *Del. Westm.*, 13 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

13. John Harreson, captain of *The Marre James*. Protection for Harry Haselhurst, of London, barber-surgeon. 13 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—P. S.

14. Commission of the Peace.

Beds: Thos. card. of York, Thos. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, in England, Sir Ric. Wingfeld, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir John Seynt John, Sir Hen. Grey, Sir John Mordaunt, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Edm. Bray, Mich. Fysshier, Walt. Luke, Wm. Marshall, Nich. Hardyng, Simon Fitz, Geo. Akworth. Westm., 14 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10 d.*

15. John Frevyle and John Curson. Livery of lands as sons and heirs of Rob. Frevyle and Rob. Curson. (Rose, widow of Rob. Frevyle, Wm. brother of the same Rob., and Anne Wythypoll, late wife of Wm., are mentioned.) *Del. Westm.*, 15 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 2.*

15. David de la Roche, captain of *The Mawdlen of Powle*. Protection for John Fulwoode, of London, merchant-tailor. 15 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—P. S.

15. Jasper Pen, captain of *The Mighell Flower*, in the West country. Protection for John Yong, of Taunton, Somers., merchant. *Del. Westm.* 15 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—*Marginal note*: "This protection was made at the instance of Robert Ambros, dwelling at St. Kateryne's, and belonging to the master of the Ordnance of the Tower of London."—P. S.

16. Jasper Pen, captain of the "*Mychel Folar, of the West contre*." Protection for Edward Rydyng, of London, sherman, *alias* victualler. 16 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—P. S.

18. John Bouchier lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Protection for Th. Jenyn, of London, merchant-tailor. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—P. S.

18. Hugh Chippe, of Elton, in the manor of Wigmore, Marches of Wales. Manumission. Westm., 18 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 18.*

18. John Cleydon, the master and the fellows of the College of Holy Cross, Attilburgh. Mortmain licence to acquire lands to the annual value of 20*l.* from lord Fitzwauter and Egremond. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 12.*

18. Sir Ralph Egerton. Grant of the water of Wever, and adjacent land in the possession of the Crown since the attainder of viscount Lovell. Egerton is to rebuild two water mills, called the Wyche Mills, which have fallen into decay. At the annual rent of 13*s. 4d.*, payable from the feast of St. Mary, 1525. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

18. Rob. Radclyff, lord Fitzwauter and Egremond. Licence to grant the advowson of the greater part of the church of St. Mary, Attilburgh, Norf., to the college of Holy Cross, Attilburgh. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII. *Endorsed*: "This must bear date before the appropriation."—S. B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 12.*

18. Oliver Stommyll, of Collayn [? Cologne], native of Germany. Denization. Westm., 18 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 12.*

18. Commissions of the Peace.

Cornwall: T. card. of York, J. bp. of Exeter, Sir John Fitzjames, chief baron of the Exchequer, Rob. Norwich, serjeant-at-law, John Arundell lord De la Hern, Sir Peter Eggecombe, John Arundell of Talfern, Ric. Grenefyld, John Carmynowe, John Chamond, Rob. Vivian, Hugh Trevyan, Ric. Penrose. Hen. Trecarell, Wm. Lowre, Wm. Goodoleham, Nich. Carmynowe, Chris. Tredennek, Wm. Carnesewe, Nich. Opy, Rob. Langdon. Westm., 18 Feb.

Devon: T. card. of York, J. bp. of Exeter, Hen. earl of Devon, John Bouchier lord Fitzwaren, Sir John Fitzjames, chief baron of the Exchequer, Rob. Norwich, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Lewis Pollard, Sir Wm. Courteney, Sir Thos. Denys, Sir Peter Eggecombe, Sir John Bassett, Sir Wm. Carewe, Sir Thos. Stukele, John Rowe, Ralph Pexsall, John Gilbert, John Chamound, Andrew Hillarsden, John Kailewey, John Coffyn, Rob. Yoo, Ric. Hals, Philip Fulford, Baldwin Malett, Rog. Yorke, Ric. Yerd. Westm., Feb. 18.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10 d.*

Somerset: Thos. card. of York, R. bp. of Winchester, Hen. earl of Devon, W. bp. of Megara, Ric. abbot of Glastonbury, John Bourghchier lord Fitzwaren, Wm. lord Stourton, Hen. lord Daubeney, Sir John Fitzjames, chief baron of the Exchequer, Rob. Norwich, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Wm. Hody, Sir Wm. Compton, Sir Nich. Wadham, John Moynce, clk., Geo. Speke, John Horsey, John Brent, Geo. Rogers, John Bryt, Baldwin Mallett, Ric. Bluett, John Fitzjames, jun., Philip Fulford, Thos. Jubbes, Wm. Vowell, Rog. Yorke, John Cave, John Porter, Wm. Portman. Westm., 18 Feb.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 11 d.*

1524.

GRANTS in FEBRUARY—*cont.*

Feb.
GRANTS.

19. Th. Haselbury, of Holbourne (Middx.), serjeant of the Guard. Pardon for his kinswoman Joan widow of Wm. Burleton, of Wotton, in the parish of Guatte (or Evatte?) who has been indicted by certain malicious gentleman of Salop (in order to obtain her goods and tenures) for poisoning her husband, and found guilty on very light evidence. But the justices, considering her poverty and five children, respited the sentence of death. Also, release of all her goods. *Del. Westm.*, 19 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—*S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 20.*

20. Reginald Whitteakers, yeoman of the Guard. Lease of a tenement with lands, lately in the tenure of Ralph Pykyn and John Vnette (or Unette?), called Thomas Hille, in the lordship of Mawdeley (Staff.), parcel of Buckingham's lands, for 21 years; rent 56s. 4d., and 6s. 8d. of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—*S.B.*

22. George Quarles, one of the King's auditors. Wardship of John, s. and h. of Edward Elyott, of Cutlonde, Devon, who held of the King as of Bernestaple Castle, parcel of the duchy of Exeter, by knight service. *Del. Westm.*, 22 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—*S.B.*

23. John Cleydon, master, and the fellows of the College of Holy Cross, Attilburgh. Mortmain licence to appropriate the greater part of the church of St. Mary, Attilburgh. Norf., Norwich dioc., which is of the advowson of the said master and fellows. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—*S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 12.*

23. Wm. lord Sandes. To be keeper of Chute Forest, Hants and Wilts, with the appointment of a ranger and wood ward; and, among other perquisites, to have the entrails, called "the nombuls," of all deer slain in the forest. Also grant of all lodges in the forest, except the Woodehowse, Hants, and in every bailiwick, viz., in Fyneley [or Fymley?] Dowles, Dyley, Chute-Wiltes, Chute.

Hamse', and Hippyngescomme, a doe in summer, and a small doe in winter, &c. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—*S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 25.*

23. Commission of the Peace.

Norfolk: T. card. of York, N. bp. of Ely, R. bp. of Norwich, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Chas. duke of Suffolk, Thos. earl of Surrey, Rob. Radcliff lord Fitzwater, Wm. lord Willoughby, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Thos. Bulleyn, Sir Philip Tylney, Sir Rob. Clere, Sir Rob. Lovell, Sir John Heydon, Sir Wm. Paston, Sir John Shelton, Sir Jas. Bulleyn, Sir Roger Townesende, Wm. Elys, Wm. Wotton, John Spilman, Wm. Conyngesby, Francis Moundeford, Christ. Jenney, Edw. White. *Westm.*, Feb. 23. — *Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10d.*

24. Ric. Beverley. Lease of a messuage, with land, of Ulshawe, in the lordship of Middelham, York, parcel of the lands appointed for paying the garrison of Berwick; for 21 years; rent 6l. 13s. 4d., and 3s. 4d. of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—*S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 20.*

25. Wm. Wyse, squire for the Body. To be constable of Limerick Castle, Ireland, with the island called "The King's Island," and the fisheries there, called "Leixis Waires," with 10l. a year, on the revocation of patent 15 Jan. 13 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Sir Edward Ichyngham. *Del. Westm.*, 25 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.—*S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 16.*

26. Tintern Abbey. Inspecimus to Ric. Wyche, abbot, and the convent, of patent 30 Edw. I., being a licence to Roger le Bygod, earl of Norfolk, marshal of England, to alienate lands to the abbey. Also of charter, 35 Edw. I., inspecting two private charters, one of William, marshal of England, earl of Pembroke, 7 Hen. III., and the other of the said Roger. *Westm.*, 26 Feb. *Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 8.*

1 March.

Calig. B. III.

74.

B. M.

137a. ALBANY to JOHN DE BARBON.*

Sends again the letters he had written to De Barbon, in answer to his from Morpeth. He will see that Albany is displeased at his having made so many people privy to his charge. Though there was nothing of importance in it, he ought not to have done so. Still less had he any business to go to France without having secured either the truce or abstinence both for France and Scotland, or at least letters in his favor from Wolsey to Madame. He ought not to have gone merely at Wolsey's

* This letter is extremely difficult to decipher from the badness of Albany's handwriting.

1524.

desire. Hopes he will be wiser another time. Desires his return with all possible diligence, for which he has written to the Cardinal. Edinburgh, 1 March.

Hol., Fr., pp. 2. Add.: "A Jehan de Barbon, mon secretaire."

R. O.

2. Copy of the preceding.

1 March.

138. ALBANY to WOLSEY.Calig. B. III.
70.

B. M.

Has received his answer to the letters sent by John de Barbon, who informs him of Wolsey's desire for peace. Complains that his secretary had been despatched into France without any arrangement having been made in the matters he had in charge. Wolsey ought to have given him a letter of credence to Madame, as he had none from Albany. Requests an answer, and that his secretary, if he is on his return, may be sent him, without delay. Edinburgh, 1 March. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: "A Mons., &c., le cardinal de York, legat," &c.

R. O.

2. Copy of the same in Barbon's hand.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1 March.

139. ALBANY to DACRE.Calig. B. II.
380.

Received yesterday his letters of the 26 Feb., expressing a hope that the matters for which John de Barbon has passed, may succeed, and that ambassadors be sent whilst the truce lasts. Will take his advice in good part. John de Barbon has exceeded his commission by going into England without securing those points which he had in charge, *i. e.*, abstinence of war for France and Scotland. If this be granted ambassadors shall be sent, who must tarry till Barbon return. Sends to him Barbon's brother. Is sorry that anything should be done by the wardens of the East and Middle Marches to hinder peace. Two or three days ago the English borderers burnt three or four Scotch villages. The wine he sent to Dacre was little worth his thanks. Edinburgh, 1 March.

P.S.—Begs him to send up the letters to John de Barbon. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2. Add.: "To my cousin lord Dacres," &c.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 179.
B. M.

2. The same in English, from Dacre's Letter book.

1 March.

140. The PRIOR and CONVENT OF DARLEY.

Congé d'élire on the death of Hen. Wyndlay, abbot. Westm., 1 March.

Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 14.

2 March.

141. WOLSEY to KNIGHT.Strype's Mem.
I. 56.

Respecting the removal of certain gunpowder, of which the burgo-masters of Antwerp had complained; urging also the dismissal of the provost of Utrecht, as too much inclined to France; with a threat, that if lady Margaret refused, the King would decline to hold any further communication with her touching their common interests. Whereas he had written before that Henry would send William Gonson to treat for the king of Denmark's ship, he has now been informed that it is old and worthless.

As to the words said to have been spoken by lady Margaret to his discredit, he was not inclined to refer to them again; and whatever words might be said in temper would not interrupt the good understanding between them.

1524.

Gives him further instructions respecting two ships which had been taken by the Flemings, and the proceedings taken by the King for the restoration of the king of Denmark; for which purpose the bp. of St. Asse and Sir John Baker have been appointed ambassadors. Westm., 2 March.*

3 March.

142. DACRE to the ABBOT OF KELSO.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 173b.
B. M.

Received by Dan Patryk Thurbrand his letter and credence. The king of England is well inclined to peace. Trusts Albany will be of the same mind with the lords of the Council. There are good ways in working for the weal of both realms, which shall be known in a month if they come to good effect. The Abbot will then need no assurance; but if they fail, nothing can be sufficient surety for him, except under the King's great seal, which Dacre will try to obtain if necessary. Will bear no malice to him, either for the laird his brother or others; but as his brother, William Kar, is Dacre's prisoner, and he has a bond for his entry signed by the Abbot, the said Laird and Mark Kurr, which has not been kept, he desires the Abbot to produce him in eight days, or he will be obliged to do according to the custom of the Borders. Never "dangered any prisoner or yielden man to the extremity," as both England and Scotland know, and does not intend to begin with him, notwithstanding his unkindness and the Laird's. Morpath, 3 March 15 Hen. VIII.'

P. 1. *Heuded: Copie, &c.*

4 March.

143. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

A letter of compliments on the recal of Richard Pace. Rome, 4 March 1524, 1 pont.

Lat. Add. and endd.

4 March.

144. DACRE to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. iv. 73.

Received, 24 Feb., by John de Barbon's brother, his letter dated Westminster the 18th, expressing surprise that Dacre had so readily disclosed to Albany the whole effect of his instructions, especially considering the "hault and unfitting matters" contained in those of the Duke. Not having power to negotiate himself, by which he might have "tracted the time," was obliged to send a servant to him with instructions of his own opinion, but was not so communicative as Wolsey supposes, and received answer by the Duke's secretary, from whom he thought Wolsey would be better able than himself to learn Albany's intentions.

On receipt of Wolsey's last, wrote a letter to Albany, of which he sends a copy, together with the answer received this day, and a packet of other letters sent by the Duke.

Sees well that Albany intends neither to come nor send ambassadors, but to leave Scotland. Has, therefore, sent some of his servants along the East and Middle borders to report what garrisons can be laid to annoy the enemy. Sends a "book" made thereof by Sir Will. Eure, lieutenant of the East Marches, and Sir John Bulmer, as deputy to his father Sir William, lieutenant of the East March, but thinks their plan impracticable. At the burning of Cornell and Branxton, and also at that of Furde, the inhabitants of Glendall and the East March would not rise to resist the Scots, unless they had wages now in time of war as last year. If garrisons be sent down they should be at least 1,000 men; at present there are but 472 at Berwick, Norham, Wark, and in the Middle Marches. Urges that provision be made

*The original of this letter has not been found, and it is not very clear from Strype's language whether it consists of one despatch or more.

1524.

for their payment, as he wrote on the 27th Dec. The soldiers threaten to leave if not paid immediately. Morpeth, 4 March. *Signed.*

Add. : To my lord Legate's grace.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 178 b.

B. M.

2. Copy of the same.

4 March.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 178.

B. M.

145. DACRE to SIR JOHN DELAVAL.

Reminds him of his agreement to meet Dacre at Hexham when he goes westward, that he might settle his variance with the prior of Hexham for certain land. Hears that he has taken nearly 40 kine and oxen from the poor men of Caulton in distress, and keeps them, though it is the time of their sowing. Desires him to re-deliver them; and promises, if he does not agree with the Prior, or his deputy, he being impotent, before the next session of peace at Morpeth, on the Thursday after Low Sunday, to let him have sufficient distress on the Saturday after the sessions. A session of peace will be held at Rothbury, on the Thursday before Palm Sunday, for inquiry, and the session at Morpeth for delivery. Morpeth, 4 March 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

4 March.

Vesp. C. II.
288.

B. M.

146. SAMPSON AND JERNINGHAM to [WOLSEY].

Wrote last on the 27th Feb., advertising him of the surrender of Fontarabia by a bastard of the marshal of Navarre, who was in treaty with the constable of Castile. Spain is poisoned by two factions; one the Velasco, of which the Constable is head; the other the Manrique, of which the Admiral is head. The marshal of Navarre belongs to the former. Sir Ric. Jerningham's servant has arrived with letters from England. Vittoria, 4 March.

P.S.—The Emperor goes to Burgos on the 7th.

Hol., pp. 2. Endd.

4 March.

147. For LEDES CHURCH, Cant. dioc.

Assent to the election of Thos. Chetham, canon of Ledes, as prior of Ledes church, *vice* Ric. Chetham; the canons of the said church having the privilege of electing their own priors without congé d'élire. Westm., 4 March.

Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 14.

5 March.

R. O.
Rym. xiv. 13.

148. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

Confirmation of his title of "Fidei Defensor." Rome, 3 non. Martii 1523.

Gold seal attached.

8 March.

R. O.

149. SURREY to HENRY VIII.

Has received his letter thanking him for his loving entertainment of Compton. Did no more than his duty, as the King at his departure bid him make the more of him for his sake. Newcastle, 8 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

9 March.

Vit. B. vi. 41.*
B. M.

150. ALEX. CARD. CÆSARINUS to WOLSEY.

Casali has thanked him, in Wolsey's name, for aiding in certain business for the increase of his dignity. Will be always ready to serve him. Rome, 7 id. March 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

1524.

9 March.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 181.

B. M.

151. W. FRANKLEYN to DACRE.

Wolsey hears that Dacre has received a quarter's rent, due at St. Cuthbert's day in Lent, of the revenues of Norham and Iland shires, and has ordered him to write to Dacre for payment of it. Asks him to send it to Durham on Monday next, as Mr. Bulmer, who has to account for the residue, and Sir Wm. Laveroke, who has received it under Mr. Bulmer, will be there on that day to meet my Lord's auditor. Duresme, 9 March.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

10 March.

Nero, B. vi. 51.

B. M.

152. REGNÉ DE BRETAGNE (?) to HENRY VIII.

Being prevented by illness from going to the King, sends the bearer, a servant of Mons. de Bourbon, with a letter from Bourbon to himself. Henry could not have a better opportunity than now to annoy Francis, he is so pressed by others. Recommends him to send over an army ("faire passer de vos gans *") for the reasons he has written to Wolsey. Canterbury ("Quantorbery"), Thursday, 10 March. *Signed.*

Orig., Fr., p. 1. Add.

11 March.

Vit. B. vi. 14.

B. M.

153. COLLEGE OF CARDINALS to WOLSEY.

In these times of war have elected Clement VII. for his experience and prudence. He is about to send the archbp. of Capua to the Christian sovereigns to induce them to peace, or at least truce. Beg him to urge Henry to abandon his private grudges, and turn his arms against the Turks, as he has already turned his pen against Luther. Rome, 11 March 1524.

Lat., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: R^{mo}, &c., Tho. car. Eboracensi confratri nostri clarissimo.

11 March.

R. O.

154. LADY MARGERY SANDYS to WOLSEY.

Thanks Wolsey for his favor shown to the bearer, her son Reynolde, for her husband's sake and for her own. Sends him to serve Wolsey, according to Wolsey's promise to her husband, when he left, to provide for his learning and promotion. The Vyne, 11 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To, &c., my lord Cardinal and Legate's grace. Endd.

11 March.

R. O.

St. P. vi. 258.

155. SIR JOHN RUSSELL to HENRY VIII.

Since he last wrote, Tausans, an ancient gentleman of Bourbon's, arrived here, who says La Fayette was sent to the Duke to betray his master, for he only remained in Lorraine four or five days. He was in arrear 50,000 crowns for the money he received for the fortification of Boulogne, which he had been condemned to pay, but the French king forgave him in order to entrap Bourbon. When he saw the Duke went to Almayne, he returned to France, and was put in charge of 100 horse to pursue Tausans and other friends of Bourbon. Wrote lately that the French king was raising 400 men to reinforce his army under Longueville beyond the mountains; but he only got 200 to go, those that returned spoke so badly of their treatment, saying they had not received a penny of wages. 4,000 Swiss are crossing the mountains to join them, by leave of the Cantons, but without their orders. It is said the French queen is dead, having been long sick of the French pox. This gentleman confirms his report about the destruction of the corn in France. No prince was ever more hated by his subjects. He has taxed them so heavily he will find it hard to get more, and, it is said, would have taken from the nobles a fifth part of their revenues, if he had dared. Besançon, 11 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. and endd.

1524.

11 March.

156. RUSSELL to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 15.

B. M.

To the same effect as the preceding, with two additional paragraphs, which are printed in the "State Papers," vi. 259, note. Same date.

13 March.

157. DACRE to FRANKLEYN.Add. MS.
24,965, f. 183.

B. M.

Received on the 11th his letter dated Duresme, 9 inst. It was difficult to make up his account so shortly, as his books were in Cumberland, but has taken the more pains to do it, that it may not be put off any longer. Sends by Chr. Thirlkeld the account for the half year following the last which Frankeleyn has, and asks him to send back the surplusage of the said two accounts, according to Frankeleyn's writing, which he thinks is 63*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.* As to the rents of Norham and Eland shires due at St. Cuthbert's day, Thirlkeld received 7*l.* 16*s.*; of which 6*l.* 12*s.* was paid by his son, lord Graistok, to six gunners in Norham castle, as wages for a month and sixteen days, after the late Bishop's death; the remainder, 24*s.*, was all he had for the wages of himself and his company. Refers his further reward to Wolsey's pleasure. Asks him to despatch Thirlkeld shortly, as he has the charge of Wark castle, and desires credence for him. Thanks him for helping John More when at the Durham assizes on Dacre's business. Morpath, 13 March 15 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. Headed: Copie, &c.

13 March.

158. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. vi. 11.

B. M.

After the receipt of Wolsey's letters, dated Westminster, the 2nd inst., which came on the 7th, delivered Wolsey's letters and message to my lady Margaret touching the restitution of certain ships freighted with wines; stating that Wolsey would say no more of the words spoken by herself and lord Hooghsterat, who had misinterpreted him, and he begged that all might be forgotten. She might always rely upon the King's friendship. Margaret made an equally cordial reply, and said she could not believe that Wolsey really meant what was reported by the ambassadors. As to the matter in hand, had obtained letters to lord Bevers and the count de Gaure, commanding that, wherever "it (the ship?) was found," it should be kept as safely as if for the Emperor. Shortly afterwards, de Beure certifying that a ship laden with French wines had been taken and brought to Zeland, my Lady commanded it to be released, and sent to whatever port of England Knight should think best. Has obtained my Lady's letters to the burgo-masters of Antwerp for the safe custody of the King's powder, which was already removed to a sure tower, before Wolsey's letters arrived. Encloses articles, of which he made request to my Lady, with her answer, touching the voyage of the King's ambassadors to the Diet at Lubeck. Will write in his next touching Dom Prevost of Utrecht, concerning whom my Lady has continually delayed to make answer. Mechlin, this x[iij.] day of March.

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: "Lord Legate's good grace."

14 March.

159. ALBANY to DACRE.Add. MS.
24,965, f. 185.

B. M.

Has received his letter by John de Barbon's brother, saying that if Albany will order the earl of Lennox to stop all great incursions till Barbon's return, he will do the same for England. Hears from the French king and his mother that the King has returned to Paris from Blois, and would despatch Barbon in haste. Asks Dacre to procure him good and ready expedition from the king of England. Hopes that matters will come to a good effect. Wishes him to send word immediately he has an answer to the despatch he sent last, or if he hears of Barbon's coming. Will do likewise anything that may help these matters. Edinburgh, 14 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

1524.
14 March. **160.** For the CONVENT OF ST. WERBURG, CHESTER.
Congé d'élire on the resignation of John Byrchenshaw, late abbot.
Westm., 14 March.
Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 14.
- 15 March. **161.** DACRE to the ABBOT OF ST. MARY'S, YORK.
Add. MS. Wolsey writes that he has sent the Abbot 2,000*l.*, and has provided
24,965, f. 180b. more money, for the payment of the garrisons on the Borders. Asks him
B. M. to deliver the said sum, and more if he has it, to the bearers, Humfrey
Phalem and Thos. Calentyre. 2,000*l.* will not do more than pay what is
due, and a month's wages beyond. Pence will be of no service, for it is
hard enough to retain men with the best money he can get. When "grisse"
is upon the ground, the King's subjects can be compelled to take pence, but
not now. Morpath, 15 March 15 Hen. VIII.
P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.
- 15 March. **162.** MAUDE LADY PARRE to DACRE.
Add. MS. Thanks him for the pains he has taken between lord Scrope and her.
24,965, f. 159. Has received letters from both of them. Has consulted my lord of London,
B. M. and other of her husband's friends, who think that lord Scrope's offer about
the jointure and the repayment of her money is so little and so unusual, and
his demands so great, that they will not allow her to meddle with the bargain.
Is sorry it cannot take effect, as it has been so long in communication.
Never had any offer of marriage for her daughter that she so wished to go
forward as this, or else she would not have made such large offers. Asks
him to favor her cousin, the bearer, about his father's bequest. From the
Court at Greenwich, 15 March. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add.
- 16 March. **163.** FRANKELEYN to DACRE.
Add. MS. Has received by Chr. Thirlkilde his letter and a book of his accounts
24,965, f. 182. for Norham. Both himself and the auditor are so busy that they cannot
B. M. look at it now. When he comes home after Easter will attend to it. Leaves
on Thursday next, and asks Dacre if he has any commands for the South.
Duresme, 16 March. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add.
- 17 March. **164.** DACRE to ALBANY.
Add. MS. Has received his letter dated Edinburgh, 14 inst.
24,965, f. 186. Considering that great incursions and warden rodes would greatly hinder
B. M. the present business, and that it would be meritorious to stop them as
Passion time is coming on, is content that none shall be made till he hears
from the King or Council, and advertises Albany. Supposes by that time
Barbon will have returned. He shall not be delayed after he arrives in
England. Morpath, 17 March 15 Hen. VIII.
P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.
- 19 March. **165.** LORD DARCY to LORD DACRE.
Add. MS. Has today received the King's letters, ordering him to prepare 100
24,965, f. 184. horse for garrisons on the Borders, where Dacre thinks most convenient, and
B. M. that the latter will pay them for coats, conduct money, and wages. Wishes
to know when and where he will have them, and whether he will be content
with men from Bywell and other places in Northumberland and the

1524.

Bishopric, who are meetly well horsed. Reminds him that this country was never called upon for horsemen before these wars, that their nags are "evill, and at gresse," and that the provision of victuals in the Marches will not be likely to improve unless the seas are better looked after. Asks credence for the bearer. At my cabin at Templehirst, 19 March. Will not lack good will to serve the King as Dacre thinks best. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

20 March. **166. THOMAS CROMWELL.**

R. O.

Thomas Cromwell, dwelling besides the Freres Haustyans, owes, from 30 Sept. 1523 to 29 Feb. 1524, for a quarter of ling, 32s. 8d.; 27 yds. black velvet, at 9s. and 9s. 6d.; 3 gold rings with sapphires, 8l.; 7 yds. of fine black sey, at 3s. 4d.; a gold bracelet with a jacinth, 6l. 13s. 4d.; 1½ yd. fine black satin, at 9s.; total [30l. 8s. 1d.] Due to Cromwell from 3 Oct. 1523 to 20 March 1524: for ready money received from him, 16l. 8s.; for two rings taken back, 4l. 13s. 4d.; for money "laid out for me Mr. Recorder," 6s. 8d.; total [21l. 8s.]

Pp. 2. Endd.: Mr. Vaughan.

20 March. **167. ACCOUNTS IN ZEALAND AND ELSEWHERE.**

R. O.

"Payments paid by me, William Seyntpeir, in Selond, and Brabond, and Flanders, about the King's business, as it appeareth in another book."

Received, of Wm. Lelegrow, to convey the ships out of Zealand to Calais and other places, 285l.* From Sir John Daunce to prest John Degilders and Adrion Johnson, from London to Berwick, 5l. st.=7l. 10s. Fl. To convey two ships laden with clappole and barrel board from Calais to Portsmouth, by command of the Cardinal, 30l.; in prest for their wages, 20l. From Lelegrow, at Dunkirk, Newport, Antwerp, Zealand, and Holland, to make up every last of small barrels, 6s. st.; for the large barrels, 9s. st. 97l. 15s. Fl. paid to coopers and others. For a ship recovered in the "Amarlte" court, against John Williams, of Tergose, 60l. 4s. He charges himself with 37½ last of small barrels, 16l. 17s. 6d., 18,000 hoops at 7s. a 1,000, and 900 "bothens" at 9s. that were deficient in the *Sovereign*. Total, 526l.

Dunkirk, 20 March 1523, costs of shipping barrel boards. To Matthew Cowper and his eight fellows, for the carriage of 130 lasts of barrel boards to the water side, 21s. 8d.; toll, 38s. 3d. To Thos. Brasse, for carrying the above from the water to the store house in London, 11s. 6d.; for carrying 35 lasts, 4s. 6d. To John Erdeley, for lading the said 130 lasts and 5,000 hoops in John Degyley's ship at London to go to Berwick, by the Cardinal's order, 19s. For part payment of the freight, 4l. 10s. To John Estall, rent of a house for the boards, &c., 2l. 10s. To Adrian Bartells, for the freight of the said goods, 6l. 10s. Total, 18l. 3s. 11d.

Lading of 5,500 clappole and 16,000 hoops from London to Berwick, by Adrian Johnson, by command of the Cardinal, 15s. To Peter Barker, for unloading at Berwick, 33s. 6d. To Johnson, for freight, 3l. To Jacob Johnson and his fellows, unloading the clappole at London, 12s. 6d. To Gyles Robyn, freight of boards and hoops sent from Dunkirk to Berwick, 15l. To Antony Stoveler, for freight, 17l. 10s. To Henry Franke, 11l. 5s. Total, 49l. 17s.—To the master of the "warkeners," for the carriage of 24,500 hoops to the ships, 8s. 2d. Customs, 2l. 0s. 5d. Unloading the stuff at Berwick, 10 May to 23 July, 2l. 12s. 9d. Ladders, 2l. 10s. 4d. Seyntpere's expenses from London to Berwick, 24 days, 4l. Presting seven coopers of Dunkirk to go to Berwick, 3l. 10s. Their conduct money from Berwick to London, 30s. Presting six men of London to go to Berwick, 4l. 10s. Housing the barrels they made at Berwick. Total, 27l. 9s.

*The money throughout this account is Flemish, 1l. Fl.=13s. 4d. st.

1524.

ACCOUNTS IN ZEALAND AND ELSEWHERE—*cont.*

Newporte. For freight from Newport to Calais, to Adrian Johnson, 5*l.* Adrian Bosse, 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* John Verlor, 35*s.* Carrying 173 lasts of barrel boards to the water side, 28*s.* 10*d.* Telling the same, 2*d.* a last. Carriage of 1,000 clappole, 12*s.* Toll, 3*l.* 4*s.* Total, 20*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Osteyende. Meill Feynke, freight to Calais, 3*l.* 10*s.* Carriage of 130 lasts of barrel boards, 21*s.* 8*d.* Toll, 31*s.* Total, 7*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

Selond and Holond. To Wm. Garsson, carriage of 291½ last of barrel boards on to the ships at Flushing, 2*l.* 10*s.*; and to Adrion Mathewson, at Camfere, 2*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* Carriage of 291½ last of "bothens," at 2*d.* a last, and 11,000 hoops at 4*d.* the 1,000. Telling the above, 7*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Toll at Fiossyng, Ermew, Canfere, and Tergo, 21*l.* 7*s.* Freight from Selond to Holonde, 3*l.* Selond to Calais, 3*l.* 6*s.*, &c. Total, 79*l.*

Costs of discharging 15 ships from Newport, Ostend, Zealand, and Holland, at Calais, Seyntpere being only bound to deliver them at the water side. 882 loads at 1½*d.* and 2*d.* a load; total, 6*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.* Stuff carried from one store house to another, 4*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* For discharging 928½ lasts of unwrought wood, 251 lasts of bothens, and 24,825 hoops from the 15 ships, at 2*d.* a last, and the hoops at 6*d.* a 1,000. Wages of men repairing the barrels, 8*d.* a day. Total, 30*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

Wages of the coopers attending on the ships at Zealand and Holland, from 1 April to 11 August, at 8*d.* st. a day; total, 71*l.* 10*s.* Fl. Wages of Ric. Blake, Seyntpere's servant, and Thos. Brasse, 19 Feb. to 10 Aug., at 8*d.* st. a day. Seyntpere's costs for two years and a half, 91*l.* To Clesse, of Danycke, for going into England to ask Daunce whether the ships should go, 26*s.* 8*d.* Total, 159*l.* 2*s.*

Costs of the goods shipped at Antwerp. Prests to various men, by indenture. Wages of labourers housing 1,439 lasts at 2*d.* a last, carrying them to the ships at 3*d.*, and 128,000 hoops at 6*d.* the 1,000. Telling, at 2*d.* a last. Toll at Antwerp, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Toll of Frank Antony's and Chr. Cornell's ships, 30*s.* Seyntpere's costs in prison at Camfere, and for sending his servant to England for money, and to see Dr. Knight, for remedy for the action the shippers had against him, 15*l.* Total, 140*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Cost of the lading of two ships from Calais to Portsmouth. Seyntpere's costs from London to Calais, 15*s.* Wages of laborers, 6*d.* st. a day, from 22 July to 7 Aug. For surveying the barrels, hoops, &c. that remain in Calais, 42*s.* Carriage at Calais, 1½*d.* and 2*d.* a load, 3*l.* House rent, for 1½ yr., at 5*s.* st. the quarter, 35*s.* Fl. Seyntpere's costs, 15*s.* Total, 16*l.* 2*s.*

Costs of going to Portsmouth to discharge the ships. For freight, to John a Baro, 6*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; to Thos. Parce, 10*l.* 13*s.* Hire of a horse from London to Portsmouth, 18*s.* 18 days food for himself and horse, 27*s.* Costs riding to the More and St. Albans to get money from the Cardinal, 30*s.* Total, 20*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

Freight paid for the long lying of the ships in Zealand. To Adrion Johnson, Adrion Busse, John Mathews, and others, at a rate varying from 5*l.* to 11*l.* a month. Total, 98*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

He makes the following demands for payment. For house rent at Calais, Portsmouth, Berwick, and London, 30*l.*; for barrels, as appears by Lelegrow's book, 97*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; for 374 lasts and 1104 barrels made at Calais and Berwick, 5*s.* on every last; and for 156 lasts, at 6*s.* a last. Total, 315*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Spent in recovering John Williams' ship in the Admiralty court, 9*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Total of payments and demands, 1,074*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Prests, losses of barrels, &c., 526*l.* Remainder due to Seyntpere, 548*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

He also demands to be allowed 25*l.* 11*s.* for loss of barrels, hoops, &c., which were destroyed from their long lying.

P. 21. Many items are signed by the receivers of the money.

1524.

21 March.

Add. MS.
24,265, f.183b.
B. M.

168. LORD DACRE to LORD DARCY.

Received by the bearer his letter dated Templehirst, 19 inst. The King and Cardinal wish the garrisons to consist of men from Yorkshire and elsewhere, but no more than six Northumberland men in every 100, to act as guides; so that he can levy his 100 men anywhere except in that county. They must come to Morpeth, and shall have their conduct money and wages accordingly. Assures him that he did not advise the King to call upon Darcy and others so far off, for he thinks it better that the men should have been taken nearer, as the number is not great. Morpeth, 21 March 15 Hen. VIII.

P.1. Headed: Copie, &c.

21 March.

[Calig.
E. I. II. ?]
I. 214.
B. M.

169. FRANCIS I. to the ADMIRAL [BONNIVET] and MONT-MORENCI.

Has received since his arrival their letters of the 13th. Approves of the resolution they have taken, and intimated to Des Lignes by Gaspard Sormanno. Has written to Boisrigault to comply with their orders, and expects a rapid termination to the war. Does not wish them to be foolhardy. They will understand that he has taken all the trouble possible for their payment whilst at Paris and since, well knowing the importance of the affair. They will see by his last letter that he has spoken about it to Pommeraye, who has ordered the payment of 100,000 francs. If there were any good cause to hope from Rome, he would have heard from the Pope and Fle; there is reason to believe that things "vont et en dissimulation." Expects to hear by the first post from St. Marsau[lt]. Madame, who had a very bad fever with great rheum and catarrh ("quaterre"), is better. Hopes to give good news of her tomorrow, which will be the 12th day of her illness. At ———, 21 March.

Copy, Fr., pp. 2.

21 March.

Vit. B. vi. 19.
B. M.

170. CLERK and HANNIBAL to WOLSEY.

Extract of the letters sent by the bishop of Bathe and master Hanybal to my lord [Legate], dated at Rome, 21 March.

Received on the 17th Wolsey's letters dated 28 Feb., with letters from the King and Wolsey to the Pope. Delivered the letters to his Holiness, who seemed to rejoice much in them. Declared the contents of Wolsey's letters, the arrival of Melchior with the briefs, for which the King and Wolsey were very grateful, and that they were determined never to forsake his Holiness; that they commended his intent to procure peace; that notwithstanding the reasons for continuing the war, the low estate of the enemy and the assistance to be had from Bourbon and his own subjects, the King will be conformable to the Pope's desires. Told him many things that must be considered in making peace, the arrears of pensions and other matters.

He answered that he knew the King's and Wolsey's goodwill to peace, and that he had sent the archbishop of Capua to the French king, that he might go with a better resolution to the King and the Emperor, and he would omit nothing that concerned the King. He asked what Wolsey thought would best further the matter. Said that Wolsey thought the French king would never be reduced to good order except by force, for which the King was as ready as ever, but there was some doubt of the concurrence of the allies. He advised the Pope to procure the sending of some person from France to England to make first overtures; but the conclusion should be remitted to the Pope, so that he should have all the honor. The Pope

1524.

CLERK and HANNIBAL to WOLSEY—*cont.*

thought this a very good suggestion, that it might be easily brought to pass, and that it is often seen that a merchant can make his own bargain better than another man.

Asked him to see to this immediately, because the season for continuing the war is approaching.

He said he would send a courier by and by to the archbishop of Capua; but matters are too raw to speak of peace, and they must begin with a truce. His Holiness has done all he can to make the armies strike battle, and thinks the Emperor's army is very slack not to have done it before. The French are at Vigevano. Word has just come that our army will risk a battle, but they have said so so often that no one believes them. They must fight or depart, for there is no money to give them. 10,000 ducats were lately sent them from Seanes, and the French took it between Parma and Plesance.

Hear that the ambassador of the duke of Milan told Wolsey that the imperial army had money for four months. The Pope says it is not so; but, unless they fight, the army must dissolve after this month. The Pope thanks Wolsey for his kindness to Melchior. Rome, 21 March.

Copy, pp. 5.

21 March.

R. O.

171. W. FRANKLEYN and SIR WM. BULMER to WOLSEY.

Have made a commission in Wolsey's name for musters in the bishopric of Durham, according to the King's commission which Wolsey sent to them, and have appointed commissioners. Can alter them if not approved of. Find every one as yet ready to serve Wolsey. Have not inserted in Wolsey's commission the clause in the King's commission for inquiry into the value of goods from 5*l.* upwards; for it would have caused them to murmur. Wish to know how they shall act, for there has been no such precedent here. It would be a good thing if the clause were taken out of the commission, and "note" enrolled in the Chancery above for precedent. As Wolsey intends to give the subjects of the Bishopric wages when serving against the Scots, which has never been the custom, doubts not that he will see the liberties of St. Cuthbert kept in as ample a manner as ever has been done. Have appointed as justices of peace the persons who have before held the office until he hears Wolsey's further pleasure. Durham, 21 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To, &c. my lord Cardinal's grace.

21 March.

R. O.

172. SIR ROGER GRAY to LORD DARCY.

Sees by his letter that he has communed with Sir Robert Constable about the marriage of Gray's son, Thomas. Will perform the promises Darcy made on his behalf, and pay the money he owes him between this and Lammas. He shall have every penny of the feoffment when he puts Gray's son to the Inns of Court. Horton, on the morning after Palm Sunday.

"Vera copia of Sir Roger Gray's letter of Horton sent to my lord Darcy."

E. 1. Endd. in Darcy's hand: "No. XV°. Sir R. Grey's answer to my brother Constabill."

22 March.

R. O.

173. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

Has just received his letters by Jernyngham's servant. Is sorry for the "light demeanor" of his own servant and Jernyngham's in the delivery of their letters. Will take care to prevent it for the future. Has spoken

1524.

several times with the Emperor for the assignment of Wolsey's pensions, and written to the bishop of Bath that Charles has ordered his ambassador at Rome to assign both of them on the archbishopric of Toledo, but has heard nothing since from the Bishop. The present archbishop of Toledo has not yet received his bulls; but before sending for their expedition "he sent his secretary to me, and wrote your Grace's name and titles jointly with the expedition of his bulls to assign your pension also upon the same," in case the bishop of Bath has sufficient power from Wolsey to discharge the other two sees of the former pensions. The bulls are expected daily.

Has received the transumpt of his bull for the pension of Palante, as he wrote before. His diligence has little availed, though the Emperor wishes it to be paid, provided it is not from his own coffers. Has demanded it from no one but the Emperor, as Wolsey wished. He has committed it to the Chancellor, De La Roche and John Allmaine, but especially to Allmaine, who is very anxious to serve Wolsey. The difficulty of getting it is not to be marvelled at, as the money must come from a Spaniard; "for the Emperor of some of his own treasurers, though it be in their hands, cannot have it many times but at leisure." Cannot say when it will be paid. Wrote six months ago that he should receive 2,000 ducats within a few days, and has received only 1,300, and those from the Emperor, in such small sums and with such trouble that, poor as he is, he would rather go without it unless he were in extreme need. Is obliged to sue to the Emperor for 300 or 400 ducats at a time, as if for the most weighty matter. Asks for money for his diets. The bishop of Pacence, shortly after his return, went to his diocese, and does not seem disposed to return. His promise to Wolsey was "a Spanish promise for to serve the time." Burgos, 22 March.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. : To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

22 March.

174. CHARLES V.

R. O.

Commission to Lewis de Praet to treat with the English ambassadors for an invasion of France, and a subsidy to the duke of Bourbon. Burgos, 22 March 1524, ann. 5 Rom. *Signed.*

Great seal attached.

22 March.

175. CHARLES V. to [WOLSEY].Vesp. C. II.
332.

B. M.

Has heard from his ambassador De Prat the interest that Wolsey takes in his affairs. Jerningham, the bearer, will communicate to him of their common affairs. Sends him the sign as proof of his fidelity. Fies del Val, 22 March.

Hol., Fr., pp. 2.

23 March.

176. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.Vesp. C. II.
289.

B. M.

Jerningham, who is returning with these letters, will give him information. He has written to De Prat, by whom, and by the token Henry can learn the news. Burgos, 23 March.

Hol., Fr., pp. 2.

23 March.

177. ENGLAND and FRANCE.

Vit. B. VI. 17.

B. M.

Commission to Clerk, Hannibal, and Pace to treat for peace or truce with France, by mediation of the Pope, and with the consent of the Emperor. London, 23 March 15 Hen. VIII.

Lat., copy, pp. 3.

1524.

23 March.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 186 b.
B. M.

178. DACRE to ALBANY.

Last night a post came with writings from the King and Council, and a letter to Albany from Wolsey, which he sends by the bearer, Wm. Hathrington. Perceives that the King is disposed to have peace with Scotland, if, according to promise, ambassadors are sent up without delay, with sufficient power to conclude a peace. Has the safe-conduct ready to be delivered to them at the water side, before they are out of Scotch ground. They will be well entertained and heard, and he doubts not peace will be passed in as large a manner as ever has been between the two realms, if they do not speak of the comprehension of France. If they attempt anything for France, their safe-conduct is to be void. The King will in nowise agree to mix Scotch and French matters, on account of the great importance of the latter, and his promise to the Emperor. If the ambassadors do not come speedily, war will commence again. The King and Wolsey think his proceedings are more for the sake of delay than for the effectual setting forward of peace, considering that the King has before this plainly answered that he cannot mix French and Scotch matters, but that the former must be spoken of by ambassadors from the French king or his mother. If any one is sent, trusts he will have favorable audience and answer. Barbon's passage into France was Albany's doing, on account of the message to be declared by him to the French king. A safe passage was allowed him, but the Cardinal was not inclined to solicit or set forth any such affairs by his letters. Advises Albany, if he really wishes for peace, to see that the king of Scots sends ambassadors with all diligence, or else, if Scotland takes harm, the blame will rest on him, as he has the rule there; for the well advised lords would gladly have had peace during the King's minority, and would have sent ambassadors if Albany had been absent. Morpath, 23 March 15 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. Headed: Copie, &c.

23 March.

R. O.

179. WM. KNIGHTE to WOLSEY.

Lylgrave has been here, by Suffolk's orders, to pay the limoniers and wagonners who served in the last journey, and has found great fraud in those appointed under Hesdyn to take the wagons, for their books contain prests to the sum of 136*l.* to persons who never served in the field, as appears by the books of musters. He wishes to know what he shall do, and will not inform Hesdyn till he hears from Wolsey. He has 255*l.* in hand, and wishes to know whether he shall bring it to England, or employ it at Calais or elsewhere. Mechlin, 23 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

23 March.

[Calig.
E. i. ii. ?]
i. 214 b.
B. M.

180. [MONTMORENCY?] to [BOISSI.] the Grand Master [of France].*

Has received his letter from Paris of the 15th. The money was necessary, or they would have been bankrupt. The King has written (*En a escript*) to the Admiral. The sum he proposes to send is all very well, but will not serve for the dislodgement of this place, as the Swiss have left. Thinks he is aware of the death of the general of Normandy. Hopes he will send him a large sum of money, as it is impossible to conduct such an army without it. Hears that the Swiss are beginning to move (*desce[n]dre*). At Vigesne, 23 March.

P.S.—The enemy are retiring to Alexandria.

Copy, Fr., pp. 2, mutilated.

1524.

24 March.

181. For the MONASTERY OF DERLEY.

Assent to the election of Th. Grevys, canon of the monastery, as abbot, *vice* Hen. Wyndley. Westm., 24 March.

Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 14.

25 March.

182. SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Eight or nine years ago, the King made him joint patentee with John a Pillisdon for the constableness of Caernarvon Castle, with augmentation of the fee of the sum of 400 mks. This patent, with others, was made void by the Act of Resumption in the late Parliament, while Suffolk was beyond sea. On his return, asked Wolsey to obtain its renewal with the old fee, and now repeats the request, as he hears that Pillisdon is dead, or like to die, and the castle is the key of the country, of which he has the ordering. Southwark, 25 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To my Lord legate's good grace.

25 March.

183. [ROWLAND PHILLIPS], vicar of Croydon, to WOLSEY. *

R. O.

Many prisoners about London remain in prison for their fees, though the King has commanded that the poor be released without fees. This order is observed in all places except London ; but here, so near the King, it is not only neglected, but in the Marshallsye the sum is increased to 10s. 6d., by which many remain in prison, and many go into the city to beg their fees. You know best what should be done. The prior of Bynham, who is under the subjection of St. Albans, desires to have your tuition and aid because of large expenses he has incurred by long suits and loss by thieves. I write in his behalf, because he has had great trouble, and is a good religious man, and because he was my scholar in Gloucester College, London. Festo Annunciationis Beate Virginis.

Hol., p. 1. Add. : To, &c. my lord Cardinal and legate a latere. Endd.

25 March.

184. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS.
15,387, f. 109.
B. M.
Theiner, 540.

Thanks him for his letter of Feb. 23, describing the present state of affairs, and what is favorable and injurious to their common cause, and declaring to the King his counsel and mind. Nothing could be more agreeable to the King, both on account of the declaration of his firm affection for the King, the description of the state of Italy, and the information as to how much assistance Henry can look for, and because he does not wish to hold out hopes he cannot fulfil. His and the Emperor's ambassadors have pressed the Pope to declare himself, as Henry thought at that time it was the best course ; but now the Pope thinks differently, and that it will be better if he remains neutral. Agrees that this is the wisest course, especially as his Holiness has promised to be friendly in other ways, though he declines declaring himself. Leaves all to his judgment. His ambassadors will reply to the rest of the Pope's letters, and the news sent by the English ambassadors and Melchior Langus. Greenwich, 25 March 1524.

Lat., modern copy, pp. 9.

25 March.

185. WOLSEY to CLERK, PACE, and HANNIBAL.

R. O.
St. P. vi. 278.

Has received their letters from Rome, dated the 23rd ult., and a duplicate of the 24th ; and, by the hands of Langus, the Pope's briefs to the King and himself. Thanks them for their judicious proceedings, in bringing the Pope into a good disposition to the King and their common affairs. The King is well satisfied, and sends special letters to the Pope, as does Wolsey.

* Probably about this time, but the year is uncertain.

1524.

WOLSEY to CLERK, PACE, and HANNIBAL—*cont.*

As the Pope seems anxious to know the King's mind, they are in the first place to thank him for his candour; "whereas if there should be demonstrations and colorable dealings used, as in some other parts there hath percase been, sounding more to a show and visage than to any perfect fruit, it should be but a vain consumption and waste of time, with detriment and danger in the latter end."

The King trusts that the Pope will never be turned from his plain dealing by the subtle abuses of the French, considering in what danger the see Apostolic would be if the French king should obtain the monarchy of Italy. The King therefore thinks that the Pope should omit no occasion to "fatigate" the French army now in Italy till their victuals be exhausted; considering that, if the confederates are compelled to abandon the field, the French will be omnipotent; and remembering the King's expenses, his loans to the Emperor, and his wars with Scotland, the Pope should exert himself for a small season; for, if the French army be once defeated, the tranquillity of Christendom may be established. The King will not press the Pope beyond what he can conveniently bear, or ask him to declare himself for the present.

If they find there is no chance of a battle with the French, or of the army of the confederates being maintained, they shall urge the Pope, as Father of Christendom, to propose, as of himself, overtures for peace. Suggests the arguments which the Pope should use to the French King in this matter, and the inducements for withdrawing his troops from Italy. He shall exhort Francis also to send some honorable person to England to treat upon the same, and propose an arrangement for settling the dispute touching Milan by marrying the Duke to the French king's daughter.

These overtures being made by the Pope, as of himself, may induce the French King to withdraw his troops from Italy, and to avoid the inconveniences which would arise if the French faction obtained the superiority. Sends them ample commissions in lieu of those void by the death of Adrian.

Vit. B. VI. 32.
B. M.

2. Corrected draft of the same.
Pp. 14.

25 March.

186. WOLSEY to SAMPSON and JERNINGHAM.

R. O.
St. P. VI. 261.

Is surprised that no letters have been received from them since theirs of 12th and 24th Nov. The same may have been occasioned by accident, but is very unfortunate, as it was important to know the Emperor's purpose as to certain matters mentioned in Wolsey's last, and in others sent by Chastel, Lurey, and others. The King has omitted nothing for the general welfare; in proof of which encloses copies of correspondence with the Pope, which they are to translate into French as much as shall be meet, and show to the Emperor. It will be seen by these letters that, notwithstanding the Pope's inclination to France, he has consented to join their common cause; though he is of opinion that, by remaining neutral, he will do them the greatest service.

Though the King is ready to maintain the war, if the Pope and Emperor will concur with him, yet, from the information he has received, the state of the enemy's countries, and the poverty of Italy, the King, though he has not received any portion of their common conquest, has not expressly declined to hearken to peace, provided it be offered on reasonable and honorable conditions. It is important to know the Emperor's mind, one way or the other, that the King may adopt measures accordingly; and they are to urge the Emperor to take the deliberate advice of his council, and determine what he can and will do, and not to suppose that by politic drifts he can "compass things sounding and tending to particular benefit," rather than by plain and

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direct courses. They are to urge the Emperor to be more studious of giving plain intelligence to the King of his intentions.

A proposition has been made by the Imperial ambassadors in England that the King should contribute to the army in Italy. Sees no likelihood that this army will be able to defeat the French, or enter France; or that the Venetians will leave Italy. To advance the army on the frontiers of Guienne is more important; and the King trusts that the Emperor will not fail to attempt it. Until then he defers treating about the entertainment of the Italian troops.

Is to urge the Emperor that the provost of Utrecht be dismissed from the lady Margaret's council, as he and the lord Hoghstrate are wholly inclined to the French. So long as the Provost remains the King will hold no secret communication with the lady Margaret.

Thus far, when letters arrived from them of the 18th, 19th, and 20th of December, 15th, 18th, and 26th of January, 26th of February, and 4th of March, announcing the recovery of Founterabye. Thanks them for their intelligence and suggestions. As it appears from these letters that no assistance can be looked for from the Emperor, and that all that he will do is to defend the Low Countries without recovering the King's patrimony, and that, satisfied with the recovery of Founterabye, he is wholly inclined to peace, or, that failing, to strengthen his army in Italy, the King trusts that in consideration of his disappointments, and that all which has now been done tends only to the Emperor's benefit, strict regard will be had to his interests in arranging the peace; that "like as the charges, labour, travail, and study of his Grace in these wars hath tended only to the Emperor's advantage, . . . so the Emperor, now largely and highly advanced and furthered by the wars, will seemably in communication of the peace employ his charges, labour, travail, and study to the King's benefit." The King does not think it reasonable that any arrangement should be made with France, without he receives an equivalent for the former pensions due from it, the money for Tournay, the dower of his sister, and his other rightful claims: "so as the same conditions may be of such sort as they may far exceed the value of the indemnity, as to good reason appertaineth; for the which the Emperor standeth bounden unto the King's grace."

They shall, therefore, urge the Emperor to be tender of the King's interests, considering what advantages he has obtained by this alliance.

In anticipation of this result, the King has desired his ambassadors at Rome to advise with the Emperor's, "forbearing to send any commission to you for that purpose, forasmuch as by the answer of the French king and mons. de Lautrec made unto the archbishop of Barri's letter, and refusal of the passage of his secretary, there is none appearance in that matter." If any overtures be set on foot, they are to take care that a convenient person be sent to England by Francis or his mother, to treat of peace.

For the same reason the King has sent no commission to Bourbon, as the Emperor has done. It is not prudent at present to enter into further relations with the Duke, and therefore the King is content he shall remain in Italy, and not come to England.

Instructs them what answer they are to make, if, in any deliberations respecting the peace, the French ambassadors should inform the Emperor that the indemnity for which he is liable to England is of greater value than the sums that were due from France. They are to keep this secret, and make use of it as a means for urging the Emperor to demand a large and sufficient recompence. Is to thank the Emperor for his labours in advancing Wolsey to the Papacy at the last vacation; and to beseech him, in Wolsey's name, that as in the war he has "done no great act sounding in any wise to the King's emolument and profit," now, in communication of the peace, he will supply the omission, and give Wolsey an opportunity of advancing his interests in England.

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WOLSEY to SAMPSON and JERNINGHAM—*cont.*

Jerningham is licensed to return.

Advertises them that, in consideration of the state of the Pope, the princes of Italy, the Emperor's answer, the charge of the King, the difficulty of finding money for the wars, "it is more than necessary, by all the honorable and good ways that may be devised, to lean unto the peace."*

Complains that De Praet, the Imperial ambassador, is a man "not of most experience," and makes sinister reports to the Emperor and lady Margaret. They are to request the Emperor to give credence to their relations made in the King's behalf, "and not so entirely to trust the words of those which, to seek favor, will compare themselves a thank as his Majesty shall do unto the truth."

Westminster, 25 March.

Vesp. C. II.
290.
B. M.

2. Copy of the same.

187. ——— to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

"My most singular good lord, I have much dreamed of the matter that your grace last showed me," and I think that the Emperor's "hasty intended enterprise" arises from some sudden displeasure after the raising of the siege of Fontarabia. If so, it is probably, or will soon be, "refroyded;" and the King should not make any great preparations before the second message on this matter comes from Spain. Thinks the Emperor will do no more this summer than burn and plunder, as the French did in Hennawde, and the King's army in Picardy. If the King send an army over the sea, it must besiege some place, Picardy being all destroyed, unless they go farther than would be honorable or profitable. If they do, they will waste much time in going and returning, though the Burgundians would desire it, for the great profit they would get thereby.

If the Emperor does nothing but make "excourses," and the King besieges Boulogne, which would be most profitable and least expensive, these two diversities of war "should be far from good equality and parity, which should always be kept in treaties." If, therefore, any capitulation is made, both princes should be bound to lay sieges in the same places, with express stipulations as to the time of commencement and duration, the number of Burgundians who shall assist the King, the quarter of the town to which they shall lay siege, and when they shall begin; and that musters and views of the artillery be held in both armies by the lieutenants or their deputies jointly, at least weekly, "for the Burgundians are accustomed to come to the first show in their full number, and after many of them privily do depart." I ought to have showed this in person, but I write, not to hinder you in your much business. When you have read the latter, cast it in the fire, for it is of no value.

Pp. 2. Not signed.

188. The WAR WITH FRANCE.

R. O.

* * * * *

On the other hand, the King may be inclined towards peace or truce by the following considerations:—1. That he cannot continue the war without the Emperor, who, by the last letters from Spain, is neither able nor inclined for it. 2. The Low Countries are not likely to grant further aid except at the King's charges. 3. The new Pope is unable to give assistance beyond the mountains, and will only contribute to the defence of Italy.

* This paragraph is in cipher.

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4. The duke of Milan and the Venetians must do the same for their own surety. 5. Bourbon has lost all his goods, and can get no help from the Emperor. 6. The Emperor's councillors care only for Milan and Naples. 7. The King may consider what compacts and bonds heretofore made have been kept by the Emperor Maximilian, Ferdinand of Spain, the present Emperor, or the lady Margaret, and what likelihood there is of the Emperor paying him the indemnity. 8. For lack of horsemen the King would have to subsidise the Burgundians, who have done him no good hitherto, are costly, desire always to enrich their own countries with the King's money, cheat the King in their numbers, and try to defraud the King's soldiers of their booty. 9. If the Emperor, continuing the war, were to recover any of the King's inheritance, how readily he would give it up may be judged by the last letters from Spain. 10. If the King attempt no more than defensive war, the sea must still be kept, and any rumor of an attempt to besiege Calais, Hammes or Guines would make him send a large army; garrisons would have to be kept in Calais and Berwick, and watches everywhere along the coast; while, in case of a Scotch invasion, the King would have to raise an army royal. The enemy meanwhile would be able to recruit his forces, and would try to detach the King's friends. 11. If the King were to invade France by his lieutenant, the soldiers might be unruly, and the lieutenant might mistake the King's purpose; while the enemy would hold the army in less esteem than if led by the King in person, and the difficulty of keeping them in the enemy's country would be greater. 12. If the King invade in person, besides the danger to him, the following things must be taken into account, viz. :—the doubt and almost impossibility of the Emperor's concurrence, the unlikelihood of aid except at the King's expense, the cost of maintaining the army, lack of ready money, and difficulty of raising a great sum, and the danger that if the invasion do not succeed well the enemy will be less ready to offer terms, or even to accept them. Even if he offered as good conditions the King's money would be spent, whereas now he can save the proceeds of the subsidy.

If a truce only be determined on, it must be considered :—1. That if for a long term it will enable the enemy to gather money and friends, and fortify his countries. 2. If for a very short time it will hardly allow time to treat for a peace, and the King's money will be exhausted by standing on the defensive, and his friends unable to help him in an invasion. 3. If the term be neither too short nor too long, a diet may be held to arrange differences, and it may be ascertained at the same time what the Emperor, the Pope, the duke of Milan, the Venetians, &c., are minded and able to do. 4. Meanwhile the King can gather treasure for the wars, which, if an honorable peace be not offered, will enable him to do notable exploits. 5. If peace be made, the King will have secured a firm ally in the Emperor, put Francis in dread of attempting anything new against him, and largely increase his revenues and his estimation through all Christendom.

Pp. 4, large paper, originally a roll. The second leaf is numbered "iij" in a contemporary hand.

25 March.

189. DACRE to LADY PARRE.

Add. M.S.
24,965, f. 158b.
B. M.

Has received her letter dated Greenwich, 15 March. Is sorry that she has decided thus, on account of the labour he has taken because of his friendship to her son. She cannot marry her daughter elsewhere so well and profitably. Lord Scrope demanded nothing but what she would have granted, if she had not been moved by others. The jointure, 100 mks., is not far from the custom of the country, which is 10 mks. of jointure for every 100 mks. of money. Morpath, 25 March 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

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25 March. 190. DACRE to MR. CONYNGESBY.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 158.
B. M.

His cousin Thos. Pikering has brought him letters from Lady Parr, asking him to write in his behalf. He says that Conyngesby has given him the bequest of his "grandom," and promised him that of his father James Pikering. Desires Conyngesby to appoint a day when he will pay it, and to give him a remembrance of it in writing. His claim to his father's goods should be referred to the award of four indifferent friends. Morpath, 25 March 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Headed*: Copie, &c.

25 March. 191. THOMAS ASHWELL.

R. O.

Wm. Cokeborne, horsemarshal, deposes that, his wife being hired to keep Thos. Ashwell's wife while sick, he dined one Tuesday with Ashwell, who asked him to go on an errand for him to the Duke his brother. Cokeborne answered he was a banished man, and could not go to Scotland. Ashwell asked if he knew any Scot who would guide him to the Duke his brother. Told him he might have plenty in Carlell. Ashwell said he did not know the way thither, but would pay Cokeborne to guide him. Said he was going to Kendal on Whesonday, and would go on with him to Carlell if he would pay his costs. A fortnight after a Scotchwoman came to Thos. Ashwell's house, saying she came from his brother the Duke to know his welfare. He sent for Cokeborne, told him she was come from his brother, and that he wished to send him a letter; and if Cokeborne would carry it, he would pay him well. Told him, as before, that he was a banished man, and durst not; but that if the woman or any other would go into Scotland, he would remain on the Borders to receive any tokens for Ashwell from the Duke. Ashwell asked of the woman, in Cokeborne's presence, what kinsfolk he had in Scotland. She answered, lord Hamlytoun, abbot of Inchaffray and the earl of Lynnes. Then Ashwell said he would fain have some of these men to guide him to the Duke his brother.

P. 1. *Headed*: 8 kal. April 15 Hen. VIII.

Another copy. *Endd.*: Durram. Ashwell, horselege.

26 March. 192. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS.
15,387, f. 114.
B. M.
Theiner, 540.

Thanks him for the expressions of his affection through Melchior Langus, which he will endeavor to deserve. Was glad to see from his letters of Feb. 23 to himself and the King that he will act sincerely with them. Will endeavor in their negotiations to repel the dangers which threaten Italy and all Christendom. The King trusts that he will take care that the people of Italy prepare the necessary expenses for the war. He approves of the Pope's opinion about the declaration. Desires credence for the ambassadors, to whom he has written fully. London, 26 March 1524.

Lat., pp. 7, copy.

26 March. 193. WARHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Writes on behalf of the prior and convent of his church at Canterbury. They gave the next advowson of Allhallows, Lombard Street, to two laymen, that the prior's brother might have it of their gift when next vacant. A chaplain of Wolsey's has entered into the benefice, without presentation or consent either of the convent or of the two laymen. They are thus deprived of their presentation, and Warham of his jurisdiction for giving institution and induction. Asks Wolsey to remedy it, and show the favor which he has often said he bears to the church of Canterbury. It will be but a small thing to provide some other benefice for his chaplain. Asks for an answer by the bearer. Knoll, 26 March. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add.*: To, &c. my lord Cardinal and legate de latere. *Endd.*

1524.

26 March.

Tit. B. I. 334.

B. M.

194. CHARLES V. to WOLSEY.

Intends to visit the count d'Edmond. Has charged him to pass by the court of England, to make his compliments to the King and Queen, especially to inform him of the taking of Fontarabia. Burgos, 26 M[arch].
Signed.

P. 1. Add.: A mons. le cardinal d'Yorck, legat, &c.

26 March.

Vesp. C. II.

305.

B. M.

195. CHARLES V. to DE PRAET.

Has received by Cilly the packet of the 25 Jan. Hesdin is going to England. The enterprise on Picardy has not failed from want of money on the part of Margaret. There is no truth in the report that the Emperor has raised no army here, as Jerningham can testify. Has had no object for his arms except Fontarabia. Has kept his army on foot, without failing in a single day's payment, to the commencement of March. Since the taking of Fontarabia he was obliged to allow them to recover, having suffered so much from the winter. De Praet need not trouble himself about the articles brought by the archbishop of Barry, who is indifferent to them. Will take care that he is better supplied with news henceforth. The Pope favors the Emperor, and does not lean to cardinal Soderini. Recommends England to send an ambassador to the Pope. Sends a favorable message to count de Ponthievres, who has arrived in England, of his claim to Brittany. Gives an account of the four articles which had been proposed by the ambassadors of England for the war of that year. A long discussion has taken place, the Emperor complaining they were too hard upon him. Sends a brief of his answer to them, chiefly insisting on the unadvisableness of the arrangements already made with Bourbon, and that if he complied with the King's demands he would have to abandon the enterprise in Italy, on which the safety of his whole kingdom and of Christendom depends. Offers the English ambassadors three points. Is to report his arguments to the King and Cardinal. Gives him full powers to treat. Burgos, 26 March '24.

Fr., official copy, pp. 6.

26 March.

[Calig.]

E. I. II. ?]

I. 213.

B. M.

196. FRANCIS I. to BONNIVET, Admiral of France.*

Has received his letter of the 16th. Is sorry to hear that Marshal Montmorency has been attacked with a fever and pains in the reins. Madame was extremely ill: the flux has not left her, but she is better today. Is to urge the Sieur des [Lignes] to make another descent with their people by . . . Varetz and Bergamasque. This will compel them to succor Milan, or abandon it altogether. He is not to run any hazards. Has ordered 50,000 francs to be sent him. Has seen the contents of the letters of count de Carpy and St. Marsault. Since then has heard from the seneschal of Lyons of the arrival of the archbishop of Capua, who wishes his mission to Paris to be kept secret. The more he considers the affair of Fontarabia the more he is convinced of the mistake that has been made. Madame has taken this morning nine pills of rhubarb, "qui ont fait bonne operation." She is now out of danger. Bloys, 26 March.

Copy, Fr., pp. 3, mutilated.

March.

[Calig.]

E. I. II. ?]

I. 212 b.

B. M.

197. FRANCIS I. to [BONNIVET] the Admiral, his lieutenant in Italy.*

Has received his letters of the 19th. Is glad to hear [of the recovery] of Montmorency, and that affairs go well. All that is possible shall be done for the payments. Madame is improving. Bloys, . . . March.

Copy, Fr., p. 1, mutilated.

1524.

26 March.

Cat. Cod.
MSS.
Bib. Bod.
221—8.

198. JESUS-IN-THE-SHROWDS, LONDON.

Order of the fraternity that prayers be said for Sir Barth. Rede, mayor of London, and Eliz. his wife.

Fol. 16.

27 March.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 199.
B. M.

199. ALBANY to DACRE.

"Copie of a lettre sent from the duke of Albanye, brought by Unicorn pursevant and the Duke's poticary, to my lorde Dacres, the principal sent up by poste to my lord Cardinall in my lord Dacre's lettre next afore, dated 1 Aprill."

Thanks him for his letters and Wolsey's received from William Hathrington, by which he understands that the King and Wolsey will not consent to the comprehension of France, but only to a truce with Scotland, for the King cannot break his promises to the king of Spain; and that if he does not speedily send ambassadors the danger which Scotland will incur will be imputed to him, for before his coming the Lords would have accepted peace. Dacre must know that the three estates have often unanimously concluded that they will do nothing against their alliance with France, no more than the king of England would against his confederates. Thinks he is too virtuous, and Wolsey too honorable, to advise the king of Scotland to do otherwise. Trusts that at Bourbon's return a good expedient will be found to further peace. Wolsey will know that he has proceeded honorably. Would be vexed if he thought otherwise. Writes to him at length, and sends him such overtures that he ought to be content therewith. Dacre will be shown a copy thereof. The messengers will take his advice whether to go on or remain. Wishes him to send word by Carrick if they go on. Edinburgh, 27 March.

Copy, pp. 2.

28 March.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 198.
B. M.

200. ALBANY to WOLSEY.

"Copie of the Duke's lettre sent to my lord Cardinall. Sent up by post. The copie of the duke of Albanie's lettre brought by Unicorn pursevant and the said Duke's poticary, by them translated out of French into Scotts language."

Has received Dacre's letter dated 10th inst., in answer to his previous letter, and stating that he is displeased at the passage of John de Barbon into France without letters from Dacre to the French king's mother, and without a truce or abstinence of war, as well for France as Scotland. It was never the intent of the king of England to comprehend France in the truce, as Albany has often been informed. Dacre shall find him honorable. The Secretary shall not be kept, but will come again to Dacre, having his help and Albany's advice. Intends to act honorably to obtain peace. Dacre knows the way that he takes.

Barbon had no charge to pass without the truce and comprehension; but as Dacre says that it was not convenient to do anything without the king Catholic, so the king of Scotland will do nothing without the Christian king. Will spare neither body nor goods, without using any dissimulation, for the good of Christendom. Thanks him for his desire to communicate with him. The Secretary tarries a long time because he was not despatched till he came to Paris, whither the King was coming from Blois. The King writes that he will make his answer good and short. If the Secretary does not bring what will fulfil Dacre's intention, will send him a wise clerk with good instructions for peace, and will procure a great personage to come over from France. Edinburgh, 28 March.

Assures him that he will not dissemble nor do anything against his honor.

Copy, pp. 2.

1524.

28 March.

201. DACRE to SIR WM. BULMER, Lieutenant of the East March.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 187b.
B. M.

Has received his writing, dated Newton, by Wm. Thomlynson. Doubts not that he knows Dacre has none of the King's money. Has sent to York for some, but it has not come. Cannot, therefore, pay him now, as he has spent a good sum of his own money. Asks him to make all haste about the men, and he will pay them conduct money when they arrive at Morpeth, after taking musters. He may be as sure as though he had it beforehand. Soldiers are not accustomed to receive any conduct money before coming to Newcastle, and they need not grudge to tarry till they come hither, which is but 12 miles further. Will pay him his wages when he comes. Morpeth, 28 March 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

30 March.

202. DACRE to DARCY.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 189.
B. M.

More men have arrived for the garrisons than are required, and some will have to be sent home; so that Darcy needs not send his 100 men till he has further orders. Will give him 25 days' warning. Morpath, penult day of March 15 Hen. VIII. 1524.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

30 March.

203. BOURBON to the COUNT OF PAINTEVEVE (Penthièvre).

Vit. B. vi. 23.
B. M.

Has written often since he left Genoa, but had no answer. Asks for news. Cannot induce his enemies to fight, although he has taken many towns and castles whence they obtain their victuals. On the Saturday before Easter (Sabmedi de Pasq[ues]) took a place called Sertes[an], where there were 1,000 men of war. One of the captains, marquis Bar[nabo], was killed; the other two, Jehan d'Abirago and count Hugues [de] Poppulo, lieutenant to Fourgose, governor of Genoa, were taken. France ought to be attacked also on the other side. Hears Fontarabia is taken. Au camp St. George, 30 March. *Signed.*

Fr., mutilated, pp. 2. Add. Endd.: The duc of Bourbon's letters.

30 March.

204. DUKE OF BOURBON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has not written for some time, because there was no news worth sending. Three towns have been taken by assault, from which the enemy obtained their victuals; and on the Saturday before Easter they took the town and castle of Sertesan, where there were 1,000 men. The marquis Barnarbe, one of the captains, was killed; and the two others, Jehan d'Abirago and conte Hugues de Poppulo, lieutenant of Fregouse, governor of Genoa, were taken. Keeps close to the enemy, but cannot make them fight. Does not think, however, they can part without a battle. Trusts neither the King nor the Emperor will fail in following up the enterprise, especially now that he hears that Fontarabia is taken. "Au camp St. George," 30 March. *Signed: ¶ Votre tres humble et tres houbessant serviteur et cousin, Charles.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.: "The last day of March."

30 March.

205. DUKE OF BOURBON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. "Au camp St. George," 30 March. *Signed. Fr., p. 1. Add.: A mons., &c. le cardinal legat d'Angleterre. Endd.: The last day of March.*

1524.

30 March.

Vit. B. vi. 22.

B. M.

206. ADRIEN DE CROY to DE PRAET.

Is much troubled at not hearing from him, for most of their affairs depend upon the King.

Madame writes that there has been no news from Spain for four months. Is surprised at this, for at his departure the Emperor sent two couriers to England. Are daily pushing the French back to their country. Four days ago 2,000 Spaniards took by battery and assault the town and castle of Sarteran, commanded by the Count Hugues de la Pole, Jan le Bicagues, and two or three Italian marquises. The French, who were five miles off, did not stir to assist them, though they had promised to do so. Hopes at their first change of camp to drive the enemy to the extremity of the duchy.

The King and the Emperor have never had, nor will have, such an opportunity to avenge themselves, for the enemy have lost the good will of the inhabitants, and are in want of money. Bourbon could gain most of the French men-at-arms here, if he had money, which is very scarce, though they can make it last until the end of May. If the French are defeated, Bourbon will pursue them closely. He had letters from his friends eight days ago, telling him that he will find more favor than ever.

Supposes he knows of the taking of Fontarabia, and the journey of the archbishop of Capua to the Emperor.

Wishes him to tell the news to the King and Wolsey. "Du Camp à St. George," 30 March.

Copy, Fr., pp. 2.

31 March.

Calig. B. i.

272.

B. M.

207. QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

Her son will shortly be able to do for himself. He has desired the governor to give the archbishopric of Glasgow to his master. Desires a safe-conduct to pass and repass with a ship of six score tons and 24 mariners for the expedition of his bulls. 31 March.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.

31 March.

S. B.

208. For SIR JOHN WALOP.

To be Marshal of Calais, *vice* Sir Edward Guldeford, knight for the Body. *Del. Westm.*, 31 March [15 Hen. VIII.]

Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 21.

March.

Vesp. C. ii.

303.

B. M.

209. CHARLES V.

Communication made by Charles V. to the English ambassadors.

1. & 2. The command of Bourbon to be lieutenant-general in Italy cannot now be altered, but, had he known Henry's wish before, he would have done all he could to oblige him. 3. If Picardy is to be attacked, it must be early in the year, and not at the end of the summer; and if the imperial allies prosper in Italy, Picardy will receive the benefit of it. 4. & 5. If England will raise an army on its own hook, it shall be assisted from Germany with men and ammunition to such an amount as Madame shall notify De Praet; and if the army is victorious in Italy it shall be transported into France at the Emperor's own expense; or, if the King desire to make an attack on Bayonne, the Emperor will assist him, Henry paying a proper share. 6. But on his refusing either alternative, if Henry will contribute to the expense of the transfer, the army in Italy shall be transported into France in the manner already notified to De Praet. 7. In this event Henry must provide immediately 200,000 ducats, and his Majesty will do the like. 8. And, considering the great expense, he is contented to put off their great enterprise for a time.

Fr., official copy, pp. 3.

1524.

March.

R. O.

210. [LORD DARCY] to RIC. LYSTER.

Lyster feels sure that he owes the writer but little of what he has hitherto received for him. Is so certain of the contrary that it is folly to write or send, but they must meet with all the books and discharges. Is no such fool as to be satisfied without this, for he has reason to believe there are greater sums than Lyster declared in his last account. Will pay his expenses to come directly after Easter. If he is too busy, will meet him in London at Easter term. Dated March 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Endd. : March a° xv. Copia to Mr. Lyster.

March.

R. O.

211. THOS. BISHOP OF BANGOR to WOLSEY.

Has received his letter asking him to grant the archdeaconry of Anglesea to Thos. Rauncorn. Heard a year ago from Wm. Glynne, L.L.D., his vicar general and advocate in Wolsey's court, from Rowland Bulkeley, the Archdeacon's brother, and others, that the Archdeacon was dead, and therefore granted the office to Glynne, giving to his chaplains the archdeaconry and benefice surrendered by Glynne. The Archdeacon, however, is not dead, but intends to resign the archdeaconry to Glynne, who is his nephew. Asks Wolsey to consent, as he is very virtuous, of good name and fame, and able to do Wolsey good service. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To, &c. my lord Card., legate and chancellor.

March.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 188.

B. M.

212. SIR WM. BULMER to DACRE.

According to the King's orders, has endeavored to raise soldiers for the Borders. It is very hard, as horses are "wery ewill to git," and the men will not come without conduct money. Asks him to give the bearer a sum by way of prest money, and to pay him the wages of himself and 24 men since his going to London, which the King allows him, and about which Wolsey has written. Newton. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

213.**GRANTS in MARCH 1524.**

March.

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GRANTS.

1. John Bawdayn, native of Normandy. Denization. *Del. Westm.*, 1 March 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

1. Wm. Horseley, yeoman of the Guard. Lease of the lordship of Cropton, parcel of the lordship of Sherephoton, York, with appurtenances for 21 years; rent, 36*l.* *Del. Westm.*, 1 March 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

Copy of the preceding in the R. O.

1. Gilbert Wylch, captain of *The Menyoan*. Protection for Simon Baron, of Romfford, Essex, brewer. 1 March.—P. S.

2. Th. Notyngnam, *alias* Hobson. Custody of the priory of Lenton, Notts, in the King's gift by the death of Th. Gyllam. *Del. Westm.*, 2 March 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

2. Thomas Spert, yeoman of the Crown. To have the crown fee of 6*d.* a day, *vice* Roger B . . . mp. *Del. Westm.*, 2 March 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

2. Commission of Sewers.

Linc. The abbots of Crowland and Swynshed, the prior of Spaldyng, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir John Husee, Sir Giles Husee, Thos. Gylham, John Cleydon, clk., John

Lytelbury, John Hardegrave, Thos. Holand, Thos. Guyldon, Anth. Ireby, Hugh Clerk, Wm. Quadryng, John Turnour, Geo. Quarles, Hugh Edwardis, Francis Broun, and David Cecill, for the district from the town of Bekyngnam to Tidd, and from Waldernhall to the sea, in Kesteven and Holand, *Linc. Westm.*, 2 March. — *Pat.* 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 19*d.*

3. Ric. Coe, captain of *The Rossymos* (*The Erasmus?*). Protection for Wm. Rede, of Exceter, mercer, in his retinue. *Del. Westm.*, 3 March . . Hen. VIII.—P. S.

3. Ric. Forster, yeoman of the Chamber. Reversion of the custody of the water and fishery of Fosse, near York, formerly granted by Hen. VII. to Ric. Borowe, and by Hen. VIII. to Ric. Newton, and now held by Thomas lord Darcy. *Del. Westm.*, 3 March 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 16.

7. Simon Baxster, of Thetford, Norf., inn-holder. Victualler's license. *Del. Westm.*, 7 March 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

8. Wm. Skypwyth. Licence to hold a weekly market on Thursday at Kettyllysy, *Linc.*, and two fairs annually, viz., one at

1524.

GRANTS in MARCH—*cont.*

March.

GRANTS.

Whitsuntide for three days, and the other on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Katharine the Virgin. *Del. Westm.*, 8 March 15 Hen.VIII.—S. B.

15. Sir Th. Borough, jun. Lease of the King's mills in the lordship of Kyrton, in Lyndesey, Linc., the tolls of the markets and fairs in the town of Kyrton, the fisheries of Bykersdyk in Messen, parcel of the sock of Kyrton, and of the water of Idell there, for 21 years, at certain rents. *Del. Westm.*, 15 March 15 Hen.VIII.—S. B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 21.*

16. John Legh, marshal of the Hall. Grant of an annual rent of 6*l.* paid by the abbot and convent of Shrewsbury, for the forest or hay called Lethwoode, Salop; which rent is at present held by John Pole, *vice* Ric. Crump. Hampton Court, 16 March.—*Pat. 15 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 21.*

16. Henry Conwey, a clerk of the Signet. Reversion of the corrody in the monastery of Cirencester, now held by Wm. Meryman. *Del. Westm.*, 16 March 15 Hen.VIII.—S. B.

16. Morgan Morice. Lease of the manor of Maiderofte, Herts, late of the countess of Richmond, for 21 years; rent, 19*l.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del. Hampton Court*, 16 March 15 Hen.VIII.—S. B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 21.*

17. Rob. Wrothe. Reversion of the stewardship of the manor of Chesthunt, Herts, which, with the stewardship of Ware, is now held by Sir Th. Lovell, treasurer of the Household. *Del. Westm.*, 17 March 15 Hen.VIII.—S. B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 15.*

21. Sir Nic. Ridley and Hugh Ridley. Lease of the towns of Plennellour and Grendon, with lands and other appurtenances, for 60 years, at stated rents. *Del. Westm.*, 21 March 15 Hen.VIII.—S. B.

23. Wm. Brereton, groom of the Privy Chamber. Annuity of 10*l.* *Westm.*, — April, 15 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 23 March.—S. B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 20.*

24. Sir Ant. Ughtredd, captain of Berwick. Protection for Th. Ball, of London, mercer, and of Maldon, Essex, yeoman. *Del. Westm.*, 24 March 15 Hen.VIII.—P. S.

1 April.

R. O.

214. The LOAN for the WAR with FRANCE.

Account by Sir Henry Wiat, treasurer of the Chamber, of the money paid to him by the collectors of divers shires. 14 Hen. VIII.

Loan money from Mich. 14 Hen. VIII. to 28 Feb.

Sussex. Collectors, John Dawtry, Thos. Chaloner, Sir Wm. Fynche, Wm. Pelham, Wm. Everarde, Edw. Lewkenour, and Roger Coppeley, 3,841*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* *Berks.* Collectors, Thos. Warde, John Hall, Thos. Inglefeld, Sir Wm. Essex, 3,704*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* *Surrey.* Wm. Lussher, Thos. Heron, Sir John Gaynneforde, 2,252*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* *Middx.* Sir And. Windsor, Lord of St. Johns, Abbot of Westm., 899*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* *Dorset.* Wm. Uvedall, Ric. Phillips, 2,669*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* *Southamptonsh.* Sir W. Paulet, Ric. Andrewes, Hen. Huttoft (for Southampton, 182*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), Lewis Wyngfelde, John Andrewes, Thos. Hobbes, 4,000*l.* 12*s.* *Suffolk.* Sir Ric. Wentworth, Sir Robt. Drury, 7,222*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* *Oxon.* Thos. Unton, Wm. Fermor, Humfrey Elmes, Wm. Gadbury, John Broune, Sir Simon Harcourt, 2,058*l.* 4*s.* *Wilts.* Sir John Seymour, Sir Edw. Darrell, Sir Henry Long, John Skelyng, 8,436*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* *Herts.* Wm. Purde, 1,846*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* *Shropsh.* Peter Newton, John Salter, 989*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* *Herefordsh.* Edw. Crofte, 572*l.* *Cheshire.* Sir Ralph Egerton, 602*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Staffordsh.* Sir John Gifforde, 705*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* *Northamptonsh.* Sir Ric. Knightley, Sir Thos. Lucy, 4,331*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* *Leicestersh.* Sir John Digby, Wm. Assheby, 1,240*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* *Essex.* Sir Thos. Tay, John Sakville, Earl of Essex, John Turrell, Sir Wm. Pirtou, Sir John Greve, Sir Ric. Fitzlewes, Sir Roger Wentworth, Sir Thos. Tirrell, John Josselyn, Ant. Darcy, Edw. Tirrel, Walter Froste, Henry Makwilliam, John Coolle, 7,433*l.* 2*s.* *Hunts.* Ant. Mallery, John Castell, 1,475*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* *Norfolk.* Wm. Wotton, Thos. Bedingfelde, Sir Roger Townesende, 7,648*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* *Lincolنش.* Sir John Hussey, John Robynson, Andrew Billesdon, 4,254*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* *Gloucestersh.* Thos. Ap Guillam, Chr. Tolle, Hen. Marmyon, Geoffrey Todde, 3,596*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* *Worcestersh.* Wm. Muklowe, Giles Grevell, Humfrey Dedicate, 1,189*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Cornwall.* Roger Grenefelde, 1,298*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

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Devon. Sir John Kirkham, John Bodelegh, Thos. Copleston, 5,549*l.* 11*s.* *Somerset.* John Moynes, clk., 4,811*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Notts.* Robt. Broune, Sir John Markham, Thos. Mellows, 664*l.* 6*s.* *Warwicksh.* Thos. Trye, Wm. Boughton, Wm. Cooke, Thos. Slade, lady Eliz. Spencer, 2,248*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* *Beds.* Sir John Seynt John, 1,286*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* *Bucks.* Sir And. Windesore, Sir Robt. Legh, Thos. Hampden, Wm. Bulstrode, 1,577*l.* 12*s.* *Kent.* Sir Hen. Guldeforde, Thos. Baschurche, clk., John Rooper, John Lucas, Lord Cobham, Geo. Guldeforde, John Hayle, Wm. Mills, 9,239*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* *Cambridgesh.* Robt. Smyth, John Huddleston, John Hynde, Thos. Meggis, 2,115*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* *Derbysh.* Roger Mynours, Sir Godfrey Fulgeham, 714*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Total, 100,475*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

More receipts of the first loan, from March 1 to June 30, *Middx.*, 209*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Northamptonsh.*, 74*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* *Essex*, 232*l.* 18*s.* *Somerset*, 79*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* *Herts*, 55*l.* 2*s.* *Norfolk*, 197*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* *Kent*, 167*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* *Wilts*, 119*l.* *Dorset*, 32*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* *Oxon*, 4*l.* *Suffolk*. Sir Wm. Waldegrave, 104*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* *Devon*, 108*l.* *Staffordsh.*, 19*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* *Rutland*, Fras. Broune, 304*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* Total, 1,708*l.* 1*s.*

1 July 15 Hen. VIII. to 1 April 15 Hen. VIII.—*Dorset*, 69*l.* 17*s.* *Middx.*, 2*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* *Devon*, 52*l.* *Kent*, 147*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.* *Suffolk*, 81*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Essex*, 267*l.* 18*s.* *Norfolk*, 191*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* *Southamptonsh.*, 4*l.* *Hunts*, 57*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Rutland*. Edw. Sapcote, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, sen., 124*l.* 12*s.* *Oxon*, 48*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* *Lincolnsh.*, 22*l.* *Notts*, 22*l.* *Worcestersh.*, 9*l.* *Surrey*, 52*l.* 19*s.* *Beds*, 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Sussex*. Robt. bp. of Chichester, Sir David Owen, Thos. Fynes lord Dacre, 140*l.* *Cambridgesh.*, 23*l.* *Bucks*, 31*l.* *Cornwall*, 4*l.* *Berks*, 4*l.* *Herts*, 2*l.* *Somerset*. John lord Fitzwaren, 43*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Loans of John earl of Oxford, 100*l.* Thos. Blounte lord Mountjoy, 500*l.* Total, 2,102*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*

Received from the King by Wm. Caree, Esq., at Greenwich, 7 Aug. 15 Hen. VIII., 40,000*l.*, and 22 Oct. 15 Hen. VIII., 9,000*l.*, to be employed upon the wars.

The second loan, from subjects between the values of 5*l.* and 20*l.*, paid before June 30, 15 Hen. VIII. *Norfolk*. Thos. Straunge, Sir John Heydon, Sir Wm. Paston, Sir Thos. Woodhous, Jas. Bullayne, Fras. Mountforde, Walter Hubbert, Chr. Jenney, Edw. White, Robt. Clere, Sir John Shelton, John Tyndall, Sir John Audeley, Ralph Berney, Wm. Conyngesby, Leonard Spencer, Wm. Layne, 3,438*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* *Dorset*. Sir Giles Stranguishe, Wm. Hoody, Thos. Thornhull, Sir John Rogers, 1,864*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* *Essex*. Jas. Morres, Sir Edw. Tirrell, John Maykyn, Thos. Bonham, Hen. Torrell, Sir Geoffrey Gaites, Andrew Edmondes, &c., 3,010*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Wilts*. Jas. Lowther, Thos. Elliott, Barth. Husey, Edw. Baynton, John Erneley, &c., 2,566*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* *Kent*. John Sideley, Sir Thos. Nevill, Wm. Whatnow, Hen. Fayne, Sir John Wiltshire, John Colman, Thos. Willoughby, Alex. Culpeper, John Roper, 3,282*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* (of which 230*l.* 11*s.* is of the first loan). *Southamptonsh.* Sir John Lisle, lord Audeley, Sir Arthur Plantagenet, Ant. Windsor, Wm. Kingeswell, Ric. Morton, Lionel Norres, Nic. Tycheborne, Peter Morren, 1,712*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* *Sussex*. Sir Godard Oxenbridge, Ric. Sakvile, John Thatcher, Sir Thos. West, Edm. Bocher, Thos. Barden, &c., 1,746*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* *Hunts*. Thos. Hall, Wm. Grace, Wm. Tanfelde, 810*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* *Berks*. Walter Barton, Hen. Bridges, 1,324*l.* 11*s.* *Herts*. Thos. Knyghton, Hen. Barley, Ric. Drewell, Humfrey Conyngesby, Ph. Butler, Thos. Leventhorp, Thos. Pyrren, Humfrey Fitzherbert, John Broket, Thos. Blake, Robt. Trobilfelde, 1,147*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* *Oxon*. Ric. Pigot, John Basberd, Wm. Counser, Walter Bolstrode, Humfrey Elmes, Thos. Denton, Geoffrey Dormer, 973*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* *Cambridgesh.* Peter Feldyng, John Broket, 1,037*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* *Surrey*. Chr. More, Sir Robt. Johns, 1,228*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* *Suffolk*. Sir Thos. Turell, Sir Ph. Tilney, Wm. Grevey, Sir Arthur Hopton, Sir John Hynnyngham, Thos. Russhe, Wm. Stysted, 2,789*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* *Leicestersh.* Thos. Poulteney, Thos. Hasilgrave, Thos. Entwesill, Sir John Villers, John Warner, Wm. Bolte, 1,432*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* *Warwicksh.* John Ardern, Robt. Fulwode, Hen. Pifforde, John Verney, 881*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* *Northamptonsh.* John Moulsho, Sir Wm. Fitz William, Wm. Saundres, lord Brudenell, Walter Mantell, John Hartwell, Geo. Quarles, Sir John Clark, Wm. Throkmarton, 2,514*l.* 10*s.* *Bucks*. Roger Gifforde, 974*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* *Lincolnsh.* John Monson, Ant. Irby, John Halton, Thos. Hollande, Wm. Skipwith, Edw. Forset, Sir John Markham, 3,018*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* *Beds*. Wm. Marshall, Geo. Atwich, Nic. Harding, Walter Luke, Sir Wm. Gascoigne, 1,069*l.* 19*s.* 6½*d.* *Staffordsh.* Edw. Littleton, Ph. Deacotes, Ant. Fitzherbert, John Wells, Lewis Bigot, 770*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* *Middx.* John

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THE LOAN for the WAR with FRANCE—*cont.*

Wrothe, Sir John Daunce, 508*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* *Notts.* Wm. Parpointe, Robt. Broune, 325*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* *Rutland.* John Harington, 281*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* *Somerset.* Sir Amyas Paulet, Geo. Speke, John Sidenham, Edw. George, Ph. Fulforde, John Fitzjames, Wm. Woywell, 4,112*l.* 14*s.* *Devon.* Andrew Hillersdon, Sir John Zouche, 4,862*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* *Herefordsh.* Thos. Bodenham and Thos. Wulwell, 513*l.* 12*s.* *Cornwall.* Geoffrey Becket, Wm. Kenne, John Trygian, 1,651*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* *Gloucestersh.* Sir Wm. Denice, Edw. Wadham, Sir Thos. Barkley, Hen. Betts, Ant. Bradstone, Sir John Hungerforde, Edm. Tame, Jas. Clifford, Wm. Owseley, 1,416*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* *Derbysh.* Ant. Babington, Wm. Coffyn, Thos. Curson, John Porte, Ric. Knyston, 238*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Total receipt of the second loan, 51,505*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.*

More receipts of the second loan from 30 June 15 Hen.VIII. to 1 April next. *Oxon.* Thos. Lentall, John Travers, 283*l.* 10*s.* *Worcestersh.* Thos. Nevill, John Ketilby, Hugh Dee, Roger Wynter, John Middilton, Peter Blount, John Littilton, John Russell, Edm. Hartwell, 856*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* *Herts.* 19*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* *Essex.* 262*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* *Gloucestersh.* Thos. Matson, Edw. Mille, John Faulconer, Wm. Tracy, Alex. Baynham, 837*l.* 2*s.* *Dorset.* 25*l.* 12*s.* *Berks.* 1*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* *Cambridgesh.* Ph. Pares, 145*l.* 16*s.* *Southamptonsh.* Sir Geo. Puttenham, Ric. Lyster, Jas. Betts, John Pecoek, Wm. Pallet, 390*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* *Lincolnsh.* Chr. Askewe, &c., 121*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.* *Cornwall.* 152*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* *Derbysh.* John Porthe, 13*s.* 6*d.* *Sussex.* 82*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* *Norfolk.* Robt. Broune, John Berney, 295*l.* 10*s.* *Notts.* Thos. Mellours, Sir John Byron, Sir John Markham, 54*l.* *Wilts.* 67*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* *Kent.* Simon Asshenden, clerk, &c., 326*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* *Hants.* 185*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* *Shropsh.* Robt. Duddey, Ric. Forster, Thos. Blounte, Ric. Horde, John Corbett, Sir John Talbot, Ric. Selman, Thos. Skreven, Sir Peter Newton, 259*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Northamptonsh.* Sir Robt. Brudenell, &c., 74*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* *Middx.* 86*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* *Staffordsh.* Edw. Sutton, Lord Dudley, &c., 4*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* *Suffolk.* Humfrey Wingfelde, Thos. Pye, 246*l.* 14*s.* *Bucks.* Thos. Harrington, &c., 78*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* *Surrey.* Erasmus Forde, Swithin Skerne, 97*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* *Rutland.* 2*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* *Leicestersh.* Sir Ric. Sacheverell, Sir Thos. Poultene, 129*l.* 2*s.* *Somerset.* Sir Nic. Wadham, Sir John Fitzjames, Sir Edw. Gorge, John Brent, 50*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* *Beds.* Sir John Mordaunt, 21*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* *Warwicksh.* 90*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Yorks.* Sir Robt. Nevill, Thos. Grice, 132*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* *Herefordsh.* 2*l.* 4*s.* *Devon.* Baldwin Mallet, 4*l.* *Chesh.* Sir Ralph Brereton, 59*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Total, 5,487*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.*

Received from Edm. Pekham, by warrant from Wolsey, dated Oct. a° 15, 5,300*l.* for the last loan in London, and 500*l.* from the Fellowship of the Staple.

Total receipts, Mich. 14, to 1 April a° 15, 216,078*l.* 17*s.* 0½*d.*

Payments of the loan money made by Wiat, by warrant of the Cardinal, and the bishop of Durham and the Admiral in his absence, with the allowance to the collectors of 10*s.* in 100*l.*

Mich. 14 Hen.VIII. to 28 Feb. 14 Hen.VIII.

To John Jenyns, two months' wages and one month's victual for the navy, 723*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* For Wm. Gonson and his company, 302*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Wages and victual of the King's Great Bark to 28 Nov., and for anchors, &c., 250*l.* A month's wages and victuals for the *James of London* and the *Erasmus of London*, 41*l.* 10 Nov., to Thos. Wharton, to be conveyed to Robt. Fowler, for wages of the crew at Calais, 3,000*l.*; his costs, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 18 Nov., to Ric. Palshed, for the garrison at Portsmouth, 200*l.* To Thos. Sperte, for masters and shipkeepers at Portsmouth, one month ending Nov. 26, 113*l.* 10*s.* To Wm. Pawne, for fortifications there, 133*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* To Robt. Brigandine, for caulking the overlops of 8 ships, 52*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* To John Jenyns, wages of Wm. Symonds, capt. of the *Trinity Ditton*, for three months ending Nov. 26, 146*l.* 19*s.* To Jas. Bettes, a month's wages of the gunners at Portsmouth, 171*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* To John Shurley, for the King's household, 2,000*l.* To Robt. Lorde, one month's wages of Sir Edw. Ichingham's company at sea, 10 ships, 549*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* To John Jenyns, one month's wages of Wm. West and his company, 48*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* To Thos. Sperte, one month's wages for keeping the ships at Portsmouth, to 21 Jan., 113*l.* 15*s.* To John Johnson, capt. of the *Trymytie George*, one month's wages, &c. of 60 men, 32*l.* 12*s.* To Sir Edw. Ringeley, for a month's wages of

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three ships, 135*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* To John Fletcher, of Rye, a month's wages, ending 12th Dec., to 100 mariners in four barks, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Chr. Coe, capt. of the *John Baptiste*, four months' wages, 193*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* To John Jenyns, for the navy, 1,000*l.* To Sir Wm. Skevington, master of the ordnance, for bows and arrows, casting guns, &c., 1,286*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* To Robt. Diricke, for mending Almayn rivets, 20*l.* To Sir J. Daunce, for the wars, 40,000*l.* To Magnus, for the Scotch war, 20,000*l.*

Expenses of collection. To John More, clerk of the Privy Seal, for wax and privy seals for the loan spiritual and temporal. Half a fardell of Normandy canvas for bags, 3*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* For eight carts carrying the money from Westminster and the Black Friars to the Tower, 8*s.* 10½ yds. green cloth, at 3*s.* 4*d.*, to lay upon tables to tell money upon. Four new coffers, 4*l.* Ten quires of paper, 20*d.* A leather bag for books, 6*d.* Two "forelles," and binding the paper in them, 4*d.* 30 ells of canvas for bags, at 5½*d.* 12 yds. green cloth for tables at Westminster, at 4*s.* 200 fagots, 7*s.* 8*d.* To Fox, for making 41 doz. bags, 13*s.* 8*d.*; needles, thread, and tying for the bags, 12*d.* Rewards to the collectors of Sussex, Warwick, Kent, Southampton, Oxon, Surrey, Bucks, Wilts, Berks, Beds, Cambridge, Lincoln, Essex, Stafford, Dorset, Northampton, Norfolk, Leicester, Derby, Hunts, Worcester, Gloucester, Devon, Somerset, Notts, Shropshire, Cornwall, and Suffolk.

Total, 70,995*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

1 March 14 Hen.VIII. to 1 July 15 Hen.VIII. 28 March, to Sir Wm. Sandes and Robt. Fowler, expenses at Calais, Guisnes, and Hammes, 6,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Jerningham, sent into Spain, by Wolsey's warrant, dated 31 May, a° 15, 1,000*l.* To Windsor herald, going with him, 22 May, 20*l.* Delivered by the King's commandment, by warrant, 8 June, a° 15, 30,000*l.* To Richard Gresham, for "gables" (cables), running glasses, compasses, &c. delivered to John Hopton, 1,165*l.* 19*s.* To Daunce, for the wars, by Wolsey's warrant, dated 13 June a° 15, 5,000*l.* Allowances to receivers for the second loan. Total, 44,041*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

1 July to 1 April 15 Hen.VIII. Allowances to receivers of both loans. Two boxes for the schedules indented of the two loans, 21*d.* Eight baskets for conveying money from Greenwich, 6*s.* 2*d.* Eight locks for them, 3*s.* A boat to carry them to Greenwich, 8*d.* Three boats to bring them to the Tower, 3*s.* 4*d.* To More's clerk for writing the privy seals, 6*s.* 8*d.* To Sir Hermann Ryng, merchant of the Stylliarde, for 11 pair of harness for demi-lances, 20*l.* To Lord Montague, for 80 pair of harness for demi-lances, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To John Jenyns, three months' wages of the garrison at Portsmouth, 636*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sent by Thos. Wiatt, to be conveyed to St. Mary's Abbey, York, for the King's affairs in the North, 26 Oct., 2,000*l.*, and 20 Nov., 2,000*l.*; his costs, 17*l.* 1*s.* To Nic. Stathum, for gunpowder brought in Flanders, 1,000*l.* To the abbot of St. Mary's, York, 23 July a° 15, 10,000*l.* To Robt. Draper, for conveying it to York, 22*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* To Sir J. Daunce, for the King's affairs, 13 July, 4,000*l.*; 3 Aug., 5,000; 19 Aug., 10,000*l.* 19 Aug., to Sir Andrew Windsor, treasurer of the wars beyond sea, 24,000*l.* 10 Sept., to Robt. Draper, to be taken to Calais, 8,000*l.* for Sir A. Windesore, and 12,000*l.* for Robt. Fowler. Conveyance of the same to Calais, 13*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* To Martin Bowes and Ric. Fox, 27 Oct., for Sir Andrew Windesore, 20,000*l.* 7 Nov., for Wm. Briswood, for repairs of the castle at Guisnes, 500*l.* 16 Sept., to Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, for money lent to the King, 200*l.* 17 Oct., to Wm. Gonson, for the ships and garrison at Portsmouth, 1,150*l.* 9 Dec., to Mr. Toney, for the same sum, paid to Magnus by Wolsey's receivers in the North, for the King's affairs, 2,000*l.* 18 Feb., sent to the abbot of St. Mary's, for the garrisons on the Marches, 2,000*l.* 4 March, to Sir J. Daunce, for the wars, 6,000*l.* To Thos. Hall, for two new books for the receipts and payments of the loans, and the writing of the anticipation and subsidy, 4*s.* 8*d.* 14 March, to Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, for the crews at Calais, Guisnes, and Hammes, 3,000*l.* To Fox's wife, for 30 doz. canvas bags, 10*s.* Total, 113,869*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Total, from Mich. a° 14 to 1 April a° 15, 228,906*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Pr. 71, of which 8 are blank.

1524.

1 April.

Cal.B.vi. 150.

B. M.

215. [DACRE] to ALBANY.

"Copy of a letter to the Duke of Albany." Has received his letter, dated Edinburgh, 27 March, by Unicorn pursuivant, with a copy of Albany's letter to the Cardinal, stating that no ambassadors could be sent to England without the consent of the confederates. Cannot permit Albany's servants to carry the letters, but has sent them by post, and hopes to have answer within ten days. Detains Albany's servants meanwhile, and sends Carrick with this letter. If Albany really desire a truce he should labor for a longer period than a month or forty days, at least to All Hallowtide or St. Andrew's Day. Morpeth, 1 April.

Copy by Dacre, pp. 2.

1 April.

Add. MS.

24,965, f.195b.

B. M.

2. Another copy from Dacre's Letter-book.

Headed: "Copie of a lettre sent by Carrik pursevant to the duc of Albany; aunsware to the copie of his lettre hereunto annexed."* Dated Morpeth, 1 April 15 Hen. VIII. 1524.

Pp. 2.

In margin: "Me^d the Duke's lettre sent to my Lord, whereupon this aunsware was made, was sent up by post, 1 April; and the copy of his aunsware was sent up by post fro me, 17 April."

1 April.

Cal. B. i. 209.

B. M.

Green's Prin-
cesses, iv. 364.**216. QUEEN MARGARET to SURREY.**

Has written several times to him since he left the Borders, but has had no answer from the King, nor from him. Thinks they have forgotten her. This displeases her, considering the state she is in, and that she has few friends to comfort her, except her son, who cannot do for her what he would, though she trusts in short time he will be able to do so, for he grows both in wisdom and in person. Has never left him since Surrey departed from the Borders, and will not do so till she hears the King's mind and Surrey's, for he will not let her leave him. He will do anything she bids him; loves her and her friends, and hates those whom he thinks his enemies. The governor says he has had many messages and presents, both from Wolsey and Dacre, since Surrey left; but she does not know their effect. It is said here that a peace will be made, which she prays God may be the case. If so, hopes her brother will let her be the laborer thereof. However it be made, trusts neither he nor Surrey will forget her. Will do all she can to please the King, if she is informed how he would have her behave, for her son will do what she pleases. Marvels that the Governor is allowed to treat with England without her, considering what displeasure she bears from him for their sake, and that she has denied him many things, and, to please her brother, refused great profits which she might have had from him. It is hard "to be out with the Governor here," and not to know what the King will do for her. If she would have "aplaudyt to the Governor," she might have had great profits, but she will not take them till she knows her brother's mind. Has not spoken with the Governor since Surrey left, and will not do so as long as he remains in Scotland. They are therefore not contented with each other. Asks him to inform her of the King's mind, for her future conduct, and wishes to know the news. Asks credence for the bearer, her servant. Asks him to cause the supplication about which she wrote by Sir Wm. Bulmer to be sped in Rome. Striveling, 1 April.

Could not write in her own hand, as she has been sick, but he must not regard it the less on that account. Asks for an answer, or she will think that the King is not content with her, and that Surrey has forgotten

* See 27 March, *antè*.

1524.

her. "I thynke ryght lange tyll ze come to thyz borderz agayn, for I vol nothar vryt nor send to non othar vhol I get you." (*This paragraph only is in her own hand.*)

Pp. 3. Add.

1 April.

217. QUEEN MARGARET to DACRE.

Cal.B. III. 142.

B. M.

Desires a pass for the bearer, whom she wishes to send into England. Thinks him unkind never to have written since Surrey's departure. Stirling, 1 April. *Signed.*

Add. : "To my lord Dacris," &c.

1 April.

218. DACRE to SURREY.

Add. M.S.

24,965, f. 195.

B. M.

Reminds him that when Surrey left, he consented to become warden of the East and Middle Marches till Easter, before which Surrey promised to persuade the King to appoint another, "seing myne age, debilitie, diseases of the gowte and may leg, which troubleth me very sore." Wolsey has now written to him to prepare to annoy the Scots unless they send ambassadors, which will keep him on these Borders till the last of May. Cannot remain longer without danger to himself and to the West March. Asks Surrey to see that some one else is sent. Complains of Wolsey's believing the surmises lately made by his "small friends" of Northumberland. Will come after the end of May to make his declaration, if he can ride. Asks him to speak to Wolsey about sending money, and on behalf of Sir Rauf Fenwick. Morpath, 1 April 15 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. Headed : Copie, &c.

1 April.

219. DACRE to WOLSEY.

Add. M.S.

24,965, f. 195.

B. M.

Sir Wm. Bulmer and Sir W. Evre were here on March 17. Showed them the King's pleasure, as contained in Wolsey's last letter. They say they shall not have the companies assigned to them till Thursday in Easter week, for which reason such sharp and actual war could not be made as Dacre intended. Wolsey shall hear soon after the garrisons are established, which he thinks will be before next Sunday. While Bulmer and Evre were deliberating with him a letter came from Albany, asking for a cessation of incursions till Barbon's return, which Dacre granted till he heard from the King or Wolsey, and advertised Albany thereof. Sends the Duke's letter and his answer. Did not forward Wolsey's last letter to him, with his writings, according to Wolsey's commandment, of which he sends a copy, till Good Friday, in order that they might not come to him before the garrisons were furnished, lest he might cause the wardens to make excourses. Has received the 2,000*l.* he sent to York. Is surprised that he sent no more, as he has appointed 1,200 men for the garrisons, and, as Dacre said, he had spent the rest a month ago. When the wages due to the last garrison, and 84*l.* to Sir Wm. Bulmer for his wages when absent, are paid, there will only be left sufficient to pay the 1,200 men their conduct money and one month's wages. Begs him to send more, for men will not stay unless they are paid their wages beforehand.

Last night his servant returned from Albany with the Duke's apothecary and a pursuivant, whom he wishes sent on to Wolsey with his letters. Will detain them till he knows Wolsey's pleasure, as he hears nothing of his sending ambassadors, and thinks he merely wishes to prolong the time. Sends Albany's letter to himself, and a copy of the one to Wolsey, as they would not deliver the original. They have also letters to the French king, his mother and wife, and to Barbon, which are all open, and a packet for Rome about benefices. They showed also articles in French, which they say are their instructions from the Duke but they

1524.

DACRE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

are not signed by him. One article states that Albany would be glad of a surceance of war between the wardens for a month, 40 days or longer ; that if Barbon does not bring home from France what will content the King, a wise clerk of Scotland and a Frenchman of substance may be sent to declare his mind more fully ; and if their coming does any good, he might send up more honorable ambassadors. Thinks an abstinence till St. Andrew's Day would not only save the King much money, but would make the French king displeased with the Duke. Has no grounds for saying this but the sight of the articles, on which he does not rely, as the Duke has given no letter of credence to his servants, and has not signed them. Sir Wm. Bulmer and Sir Wm. Eure, who are appointed by the King's placards to have retinues of 400 and 200 men, ask for wages for a captain and petty captain for each 100. Has told them he can only allow one captain each, and one petty captain for each 100, which they have refused. Wishes for orders about it, and about the jackets for the garrisons for which they demand money. 1,200 jackets at 40*d.* will amount to 200*l.* Sir Rauff Fenwyk, who is keeper of Tyndale by patent, complains that Sir Nic. Rydley has obtained from the King Plenmellor and other lands which belong to the office, and are the principal profit thereof ; and that he will not keep the office unless he has them. Will carry out his instructions about the garrisons and annoying Scotland. Morpath, 1 April 15 Hen. VIII. 1524.

Pp. 4. Headed: Copie, &c.

1 April.

Add. M.S.
24,965, f. 190.
B. M.

220. DACRE to WOLSEY.

Received on the 14th inst. his letter without date by Sir Wm. Bulmer, and on the 16th by post his letter dated the 10th ; in the first of which he complained of the disorderly state of the Borders, and that open robberies had even been committed by daylight in Hexham and elsewhere, for which the King blames him, and will compel him to make recompense himself. The information is not true. Since Surrey departed there has been neither murder, burning, nor robbery to the amount of 12*d.* in the regality of Hexham. Sir Wm. Heron and Sir Rauf Fenwick must answer for Tindale and Redesdale, as they have the rule there. Has always assisted them in apprehending and punishing malefactors. Would not show any partiality or remiss dealing, if he heard of any offenders haunting open markets or towns. In times past the King's second son was nearly always warden, and lately the earl of Warwick, duke of Gloucester, earls of Salisbury and Northumberland and other noblemen, in whose days no warden was ever compelled to make restitution for the acts of any man who could not be apprehended or came not to the King's laws, unless he maintained or received him.

Will pay Bulmer's wages, as Wolsey desires, but trusts it will prove that he had not as many as 24 men with him, which was the number lacking at the musters. Has not discharged any of the garrison of Norham, which consisted of 20 gunners, 70 archers and 100 horse, with seven or eight countrymen for watchers, but checked for the King's advantage all who were absent from musters. Will send Bulmer more men when necessary, as Wolsey wishes. As to the eight persons who are to be attached, will do all he can to apprehend the two who live in the West Marches ; but as the other six belong to Tindale, begs Wolsey to charge Sir Rauf Fenwick to apprehend them. As to Wolsey's complaint that he wrote to Albany in such a manner that the Scotch were encouraged, and were "stranger for peace" than before, and that the King is not pleased with his having discharged so many of the garrison without orders, and with his having left the East Marches, wrote to the Duke to the best intent he could devise, though his wit is not so ripe or quick of intelligence as when he was young ;

1524.

and he is sure that nothing dishonorable passed his pen, and that he did not write so largely as Wolsey commanded in his letter. Nothing concerning communication of peace from this side can have been seen in his letter. Discharged no southern men, but only the few who were countrymen, which Wolsey approved in his letter of Dec. 24. Since Surrey departed never went to see his charge in Cumberland till Saturday 13 Feb., when he heard that two gentlewomen and a laundress of his son Lord Graistok's wife had died suddenly, and they did not know what sickness it was. Went to see them conveyed into fresh air, and also in consequence of a letter from the bishop of Carlisle and the dean of York, asking for the declaration of the value of his lands and moveables, which are principally in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Had not heard of the proviso granted in the Act for the inhabitants of those shires. Did not tarry more than six days, and returned in all haste, with the bishop of Carlisle, to Newcastle, where they met the Dean, and gave him the declaration, which, he supposes, Wolsey has by this time. While in Newcastle the earl of Levenox, newly made warden, and the other wardens, burnt part of Forde and two other waste villages.

Thinks Wolsey puts too great faith in reports, and has written too sharply, considering all he has done at his own cost these two years, which was more for the King's pleasure than for any wages he has had. Seeing that he has remained here on the East borders, away from his own charge, for the pleasure of the King and Wolsey, and not for his own profit or ease, thinks that his services deserved better thanks. Before the last of May will see the King's money so employed upon the garrisons that it shall not be wasted, and will put the lieutenants and garrisons in occupation, and for that purpose will lie as near the Borders as any other, with which he hopes the King and Wolsey will be content. Had not intended keeping the charge of East and Middle Marches after Easter last, as he wrote when he accepted the wardenship. Asks that another warden may come down before the end of May, for he cannot hold it longer, considering his infirmities, and that his charge in the West is likely to fall in ruin during his absence. During the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Henry VII. the expense of defending the West Border was sustained by the King; but Dacre has kept it at his own charge for the last twelve months, with no help from the King except 30 gunners and spies. Asks again that he may be dispatched from the East and Middle Marches at the end of May, that during his last days he may keep his own charge in the West, where he will have trusty tenants and friends about him in any time of danger, whereas here he has few true friends. Will do his best to serve the King during the next two months, and then, if he can ride, would gladly come up to make declaration concerning the surmises made upon him, and to give account of the King's money, "thinking in the mean season the same surmyses expressed in your said sharp writing a ponderus burding lying upon me." Morpeth, 1 April 15 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 6. Headed: Copie, &c.

1 April.
R. O.

221. LORD MONTEAGLE'S EXECUTORS.

Agreement made at Tempilhurst, 1 April 15 Hen. VIII., between [T. lord] Darcy, Sir John Hussy, Sir Alex. Ratcliff and Richard B[ankes], executors of E. Stanlay, late lord Mounteagle.

Bankes to make two inventories of the goods and chattels and of the lands, and to obtain reversal of the outlawry. The heir to marry one of Hussy's daughters. Hussy to have 30*l.* a year for the young lord's finding during his minority. The King's farm and debts to be paid. The church and hospital to be completed. Starky not to interfere in the administration of the goods. Other arrangements.

"*Concordat cum originale.*" Signed: T. Darcy—Ric. Bank. *In form of a roll.*

1524.

2 April.

222. CAMPEGGIO to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. vi. 24.

B. M.

Thanks him for appointing him protector of the English nation. The King's letters have just been brought to him from Rome. Thanks him also for writing to the Pope in his commendation. Wishes he were at Rome to undertake his duties as protector, but the Pope's will and the calamities of the times compel him to undertake the present most odious charge. Will write about other matters to Wolsey. Nuremberg, 2 April 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated. Add.

4 April.

223. SCOTLAND.

Cal. B. r. 185.

B. M.

1. Queen Margaret to Wolsey.

Regrets she has not heard from him for so long. Sends her servant with a letter to her brother. Begs his countenance, and that he will labor for peace. Albany is desirous of it. 4 April.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal.

Cal. B. r. 176.

B. M.

2. Queen Margaret to Henry VIII.

Has labored much for the peace of the two realms, trusting his Grace would exert himself on her behalf. Desires a peace universal. Trusts that he and the Cardinal know the good mind of Albany, and how he labors for the same. 4 April.

Hol., p. 1.

Cal. B. r. 177.

B. M.

3. [Queen Margaret to Henry VIII.]

"Ze sal vyt that I am of force pwt a vay fre the Kyng, as in a part ze may se be othar letarz that thyz berar vyl schau you, vyth credenz tyl hym and aunswar, for it vaz never se gret mystar, th[ar]for lat me vyt the utrast in all hast.

"Vryten ze vayt vhay."

Hol., p. 1. Add.: "To the ryght hy and myghty prynce, my deryst brother the Kyng."

* * No. 3. is pasted on the fly leaf containing the address of § 2.

4 April.

224. ARCHDUCHESS MARGARET to CHARLES V.

Lanz, i. 115.

The cardinal of Liege, the count of Bueren and the lords Beures and Barbençon have combined with the lord Berghes to persecute the provost of Utrecht. If they have done him wrong, they have shown want of reverence to the Emperor, and to Margaret, who fills his place. Had proposed to keep the matter secret, and thought there was no report of it; but the English ambassador has informed her, on behalf of the King his master and the Legate (Wolsey), that they had heard that most of the great lords here who are acquainted with the French provost had told her that he ought not to be present at the Council during the negotiations between the Emperor and the King (Henry); and, therefore, the Ambassador requested her to remove the Provost from any place where she might be, and order him to reside where he could obtain information neither from the Council, nor from any of his friends in it. He declared that, if she refused to do so, the King and Legate would not allow her to take part in the negotiations.

Is astonished that any of the Emperor's subjects should, for satisfaction of private malice, resort to the King and Legate, and not to the Emperor himself. The Ambassador has given her a copy of the article in the King's letters. He says Berghes had informed him that the Provost was French; that it would be very dangerous if he became cognisant of the affairs of the King and the Emperor; and that he and others had assured Margaret they would not attend the Council if the Provost were present.

Told the Ambassador that he was not ambassador to lord de Berghes or any other subject of the Emperor, and declared to him the truth of the

1524.

matter, and the innocence of the Provost. Proved to him that the King and the Legate ought to trust the Emperor and Margaret with the government of their own councillors; and did not forget to touch upon the reports here that the Legate and other chief ministers of the King are French. Gave him her answer in writing, and requested him to send it to the Legate.

The cardinal of Liege denies having written to England on this subject, but he knew Berghes had spoken to the English ambassador. The only object of De Beuren and De Beures was to please Berghes. Barbençon acted without consideration. Berghes practised this intrigue to avoid delivering up the seals of the Order to the Provost, with whom and others he has long been aggrieved. Has said nothing to him, as he is old, and has lost his judgment and memory. Intends in time, after the answer of the King and Legate, to recall the Provost into the Council. The Emperor should give her authority to assemble the knights of his Order, and then to deliver the seals to the Provost. *Dated at the commencement, "4 April 1524."**

F^m.

5 April.

Cal. B. VI. 151.

B. M.

225. ALBANY to [DACRE].

Has received his letter by Wm. Hetherington. Perceives that neither Dacre nor the Cardinal is well inclined to peace. Had hoped, as Dacre proposed, that the armistice might have been arranged betwixt Warden and Warden, after which a further prolongation might have been determined. Thinks he could not have done better than he has done. His servant might have been allowed to pass, and been sent back if the Cardinal did not agree. It is commonly said John de Barboun is returned on this side the sea. Trusts he may be sent to him (Albany) without delay, and if there be any dissimulation in his errand it shall be disclosed. Edinburgh, 5 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 197.

B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding in Dacre's Letter-book.

Headed: Copy of letter sent from the duke of Albany to my lord Dacres by Carrik pursuivant; the principal letter sent up by post, 17 April.

5 April.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 196.

B. M.

226. ALBANY to DACRE.

Since Dacre has forwarded to Wolsey the copies of the letters and memoirs, it is not needful for his servants to pass on to him. Asks Dacre to send them back if Wolsey does not think good for them to proceed. It will be seen by his answer whether every one is as well disposed to peace as has been said. Edinburgh, 5 April. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

5 April.

R. O.

227. [RICHARD BANK to LORD DARCY.]

Sends by this bearer, Oliver Thomson, servant of his old Lord† and master, the following parcels:—(1.) For [Darcy], a collar and garters of gold, with a George set with stones, and two garters with buckles and pendants of gold. (2.) For Sir John Hussy, a salt of gold, set with stone and pearl, and a horse. (3.) For the King, a small gold ring, with a table or square diamond in it, and 100*l.* of coined gold. (4.) For the Cardinal, a small gold ring with a point of a diamond in it, and 20*l.* Sends also 83*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* for my Lord's debts to the King;—20*l.* of which might be appointed

* See a document relating to this affair in Calendar III., p. 1585.

† Lord Montegale.

1524.

[RICHARD BANK to LORD DARCY]—*cont.*

to St. George's Chapel, and five marks to the Dean and choristers. Reminds him of my Lord's book of the Garters, to be delivered to the chapel, according to custom. Sends a letter from himself to master Starky for my Lord's† causes. Has delivered the litter to Darcy's servant, who is accompanied by two servants,—“plain Lancashire men, as ye shall perceive by their words and manner.” Has been requested by the young lord Clifford to be at his father's burial. Darcy must write to Hussy to show the King that, when the bequest is delivered to him, all my Lord's debts are paid.

In Bank's hand, pp. 2, imperfect.

R. O.

2. Copy of the above.

Headed by Darcy: A true copy, sent this 5 day of April from Bank to me.

5 April.

228. DON FERDINANDO to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B.xx.

268.*

B. M.

Received by a herald his letters dated 12 Feb., filled with pious admonitions and orthodox ardour. They have given him great pleasure. Will give every assistance to the establishment and protection of Christian unity, to the restraining of the devilish crimes of Luther, and the quieting of the excitement in Germany. Inspruck, 5 April. *Signed.*

Mutilated, p. 1. Add.

9 April.

229. GILLES DE POMMERAYE to MARSHAL MONTMORENCY.†

[Calig.]

E. i. ii. ?]

i. 60 b.

B. M.

Makes every effort to provide finances. The King has great pleasure in hearing of the state of the army. He is continually reproached with the descent of the Swiss, of which they have heard no news. Has just heard from Boursigault confirming it. Hopes he shall never be employed again in soliciting money: he never was so ill treated before. The King is the Marshal's best friend. Has more reliance on him and the Admiral than on all the rest of France, and every day at his table speaks marvels of them. Madame is still unwell. The King has told him that the army that was at Fontarabia is entirely dispersed, but he thinks it is that the King Catholic may be better provided for Italy. Bloys, Palm Sunday.

Copy, Fr., pp. 2, mutilated.

9 April.

230. ALBANY to DACRE.

Cal.B.III. 143.

B. M.

Thinks he ought not to have stopped the messengers Albany had sent, considering the importance of their mission to the interest of peace. Begs him to send them back whenever he learns the Cardinal's mind. North Berwick, 9 April. *Signed.*

Add.: “To my cusing, my lord Dacres, lieutenant and warden of the Inglis merchis.”

P. 1.

9 April.

231. DACRE to ALBANY.

Cal. B. vi. 152.

B. M.

“Copy of a letter sent to the duke of Albany, answer of his letter hereto annexed.”

Has received by Carrick pursuivant his letter dated Edinburgh, 5th April. As Albany has always been told, Henry is well-minded for peace with his nephew of Scotland, but can never agree to the comprehension of France, which is unprecedented. France has formerly comprised Scotland in truce, but never Scotland France. Had told Albany the reason of stopping his

† Lord Monteagle.

‡ Printed in 1515 in error.

1524.

servants; sends them back as required. Albany himself had requested the armistice to be of sufficient length to allow of an answer being returned from England to the message of John de Barboun, when, if it pleased Henry, he would send "a spiritual man of Scotland, and a good man of France," with further offers, (the French gentleman going thence to his own country,) and after that an embassy. Dacre thought a year would be little enough for all this; but, meanwhile, if Albany desire it, and Henry is willing, all grudges shall cease. Had told John de Barboun's brother it was ill likelihood of peace that the earl of Lennox, warden of the East Marches, and Andrew Carr, of Cesford, made "a rode" to Fordetoun; on which Albany had written to him on the 14th March that he was willing all great incursions with "wardein roodes" should cease till the return of John de Barboun. To this Dacre agreed in his letter of the 17th March, warning him on the 24th, that unless the Scotch ambassadors came without delay war would ensue. Whittingham, 9 April.

Copy by Dacre.

Add. MS.
24,295, f.200b.
B. M.

2. Another copy of the same, in Dacre's Letter-book.

9 April.

232. DACRE to ALBANY.

Cal. B. vi. 153.
B. M.

"Copy of a letter to the duke of Albany, when my Lord's Grace's letter went unto him."

Has received a packet of letters from the King; one from Wolsey to Albany he forwards by post, in answer to that sent by Albany's "poticary" and pursuivant. Thinks, as Wolsey shows so much regard for him in his letters, Albany ought to act with zeal and fidelity. He will find none so favorable to peace as Wolsey. All depends upon Albany, who, being heir apparent of Scotland and governor of the King, ought to provide for the administration of justice. Has dispatched Carrick this day at 10. Whittingham, 9 April, "at seven of the clock at night."

Copy.

Add. MS.
24,965, f.201b.
B. M.

2. Another copy of the same, in Dacre's Letter-book.

10 April.

233. SAMPSON to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. II. 308.
B. M.

Has spoken frequently of Wolsey's pension, but here in Spain, "tam facile ex saxo durissimo sugi mel potest quam ex eorum manibus haberi pecuniæ." The Emperor has borrowed all the money for the vacations of that and Toledo. Not a merchant will trust them with any sum. The treasurers in Spain are great bribers. Will borrow of the Emperor as much as he can. But for his importunity Wolsey would not have received a penny. Had written by Jerningham on this subject. The president of the Council is the bp. of Palance;—acknowledges himself much obliged to the queen [Katharine]. Burgos, 10 April.

Hol., pp. 3.

10 April.

234. UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE to WOLSEY.

Fiddes'
Wolsey,
Coll. No. 23.

Complimentary to Wolsey, to whom they offer their statutes for revision. Cambridge, 10 April 1524.

Lat.

Fiddes, ib. 43.

2. Oration delivered by Henry Bullock, apparently on the same occasion.

1524.

10 April.

R. O.

235. RICHARD BANK to LORD DARCY.

Has sent 100 wethers to Templenewseham. Will bring with him the gown, arras, plate, and jewels. Has spoken with the deans of Lonysdale and Kendale and Amoundrenes, who are "chief doers here for Mr. Archdeacon;" one of them will be here to see the inventory praised. They doubt not there will be leisure, without danger, for the probation of the testament.* Has caused my Lord's twelvemonth's mind to be made for the wealth of his soul. My lord of Fournes was here with all his pontifical stuff. Though they desired but 30 priests, above 80 came;—to every priest 4*d.* and his dinner. Money distributed to the poor, and to everybody a dole of meat and drink at the castle's gates. "And so now we break up house: God send it well to knit again!" "All my Lord's servants and friends are marvellously mazed and in miscomfort that my young Lord is departed from your Lordship." They would give 30*l.* more yearly for his finding if he might be brought up with Darcy, and choose his wife where he list." Hornby Castle, 10 April.

Hol., p. 1. Sealed. Add.

11 April.

Vesp. F. XIII.
81.

B. M.

236. T. EARL OF SURREY to WOLSEY.

Today 26 sail of victuallers and artillery came to this haven, and went northwards to Berwick, Aylmouth, and Blythesnoke; so that if the moon were light, Wolsey should hear of some hurt done to the Scots; but till the moon shines after midnight, it is not possible to do any good exploit, but only to make small "excourses," and let them sow their "byg" and barley, which is daily done. As Wolsey writes that perhaps the great invasion will take no effect, advises him, if he thinks so, that Weldon should stop some of his provisions; for if he provides the whole complement, and it is not used, the King will suffer much loss, for corn never seemed likely to be so plentiful as this year. Hears by espial from Scotland that the Queen has left her son at Stirling, bringing with her all the French that were about him, leaving him only in the keeping of Scots. Will know shortly if it is true, and send word. Newcastle, 11 April.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good Grace. Endd.

11 April.

Cal. B.III. 141.

B. M.

237. [DACRE] to QUEEN MARGARET.

"Copy of a letter to the queen's grace of Scotland."

Has received her letter by Paullyn, who she desired might be dispatched to England. Will forward her letters to the King, Wolsey and my lord Treasurer, but is forbidden at present to let any one pass. Whittingham, 11 April.

In Dacre's clerk's hand, p. 1.

Add. MS.
24,966, f. 202.
B. M.

2. Another copy from Dacre's Letter-book.
P. 1.

11 April.

R. O.

238. PRESTS.

Receipt by John Jenyns for 550*l.* had of Sir John Daunce, 11 April 15 Hen. VIII. upon a prest for the payment of the king's army at sea. Signed.

Writing faint.

* Of lord Monteagle.

1524.

12 April.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 202b.
B. M.

239. DACRE to the ABBOT OF ST. MARY'S, YORK.

Has received a letter from Wolsey, of 6 April, bidding him send to the Abbot for money for the garrisons. Asks him to deliver to his servants, John Sympson and Thos. Talentyre, two months' wages, 2,600*l.*, as the carriage of money often is expensive and dangerous. They can indent with him for it; and, that there may be no default, he indents this letter. Whittingham, 12 April 15 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Headed*: Copie of a lettre to the abbot of Sancte Mary Abbey besides Yorke, indented.

13 April.

Cal. B. II. 202.
B. M.

240. ALBANY to WOLSEY.

Has received his letters of 6 April, with the double of a cipher, (1) expressing his willingness to coöperate with Albany in all things pertaining to peace, and (2) especially if Albany could continue in those good intentions expressed in his letter, of which Dacre had sent him a copy. Albany had sent to the latter to learn from him if he had the powers mentioned in the letter he sent to Wolsey, because on that security he could proceed to expedite the business as contained in his dispatch. As soon as he has dispatched the ciphers Wolsey has sent him, he will openly avow his share in the business. Professes that no fault shall arise on his part. Edinburgh, 13 April. *Signed*.

Fr., pp. 2. Add.: A Mons. le Cardinal de York, legat, primat et chancelier d'Angleterre.

* * *This letter is noted in the margin by Wolsey in Tuke's hand*:—

(1.) No double of cipher was sent to him.

(2.) The letter is full of false surmises, and couched in such general terms, so unlike the purpose of Wolsey's last, Wolsey thinks he durst not make his secretary privy thereunto.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 230.
B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding, in Dacre's Letter book.

Pp. 2.

Ib. f. 228.

3. An English translation of the same.

Pp. 2.

13 April.

Cal. B. VI. 155.
B. M.

241. ALBANY to DACRE.

Has received his two dispatches, the one by Carrik, and the other by post, enclosing the lord Cardinal's. Perceives Wolsey has accepted his overtures. Will fail in nothing, and trusts they will do the like. Sends Unicorn. Edinburgh, 13 April.

Begs a precise answer, and that Dacre will write to Wolsey that Barboun, if returned, may not be delayed. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Dacres, lieut. and warden general of the Marches of England foranent Scotland.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 206.
B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding, in Dacre's Letter-book.

Headed: "Copie of a lettre sent frome the Duke of Albany to the lorde Dacre, the principall sent up to my lorde Cardinalis grace, brought by Unicorn pursevant."

13 April.

Cal. B. VI. 154.
B. M.

242. ALBANY'S INSTRUCTIONS to UNICORN.

"Sic thynges as Unicorn pursuivant shall shaw to the lord Dacres on my lord governor's behalve."

(1.) Has received his letters by Carrik, and my lord Cardinal's by the post. Desires special and particular answer, signed by Dacre and under his signet, that he may know what things my lord Cardinal accepts. (2.) Dacre

1524.

ALBANY'S INSTRUCTIONS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

must send the lord Governor's letters to the Cardinal, with the safe-conduct, in Latin and Scotch, filled up with the names of those declared in his memorials, and if not valid till the 1st of June procure another for 50 men and horse. (3.) Dacre must inform Albany if he has power to take truce for the time of the safe-conduct; and (4.) when and where the said Frenchman and Scotchman should depart, and by whom they shall be received. (5.) That John de Barbon, if returned to England, be not hindered on his way to Scotland. Edinburgh, 13 April.

Copy.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 206.
B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding, in Dacre's Letter-book.

13 April.

243. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

Gal. B. VIII. 28.
B. M.
Ellis, 3 Ser.
i. 316.

The lady Margaret has sent for him 'to express her gratitude for Wolsey's good words of herself and M. Hoogstrate. She has informed him that a servant of Marq. d'Arescote has taken an English spy on the borders of Valenciennes belonging to Richard de la Pole. Encloses his confession in French and English. She has, at his request, ordered the spy to be taken to Burborowz near Gravelings by Monday next. Has written to Sir Robert Wyngfield to receive him. Desires his captor may be paid out of money in Wm. Lylgrave's hand. The duke of Holstein, late elect of Denmark, has sent to Antwerp Dr. Brent and Dyrick von Reight, sometime servant to Edmund de la Pole. Wishes to know Wolsey's pleasure whether they shall have a safe-conduct. Antwerp, 13 April.

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated. Add. and endd. at f. 29 b.

13 April.

244. SHIPS.

R. O.

List of the crews of the ships in Portsmouth Harbour, mustered by Richard Palshed, for one month from 17 March to 13 April 15 Hen. VIII.

The Henry Grace Dewe, Thos. Germyn, master, John Ewayne, boatswain, 68 men. *The Grette Galley*, Edm. Cony, master, 13 men. *The Grette Galle*, David Barrey, master, 12 men. *The Mary Rosse*, Fadere Conner, 17 men. *The Mary Grace*, Ric. Mallett, 7 men. *The Grett Barbara*, John Cloge, master, 7 men. *The Peter Pomgarnot*, Robt. Longmede, master, 10 men. *The Grette Barke*, John Sergeante, 6 men. *The Mary James*, Ric. Tyrre, master, 5 men. *The Mary John*, Nicholas Wynchester, master, 7 men. *The Mary George*, Ric. Elyott, master, 7 men. *The John of Greenwich*, Thos. Becham, Nic. Bowbelle. Paid by Hopton to Thos. Jarmayn, for 26 mariners who took the *Mynyon* laden with wine, taken by Thos. Sperte from a Breton, from Portsmouth to London, 14 days' wages and victuals, and a half share to the master, 6*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* *The John Baptist*, mustered 29 April 16 Hen. VIII. Ric. Foster, capt.; Sir Ric. Wakefield, chaplain; 87 [soldiers]; Peter Yonge, master, 132 mariners, 16 gunners.

The laborers at the walls, ditches and bulwarks at Portsmouth, for 18 days, from 6th to 26 March 15 Hen. VIII.: John Prentysse, quarter master, 30 men, 5 carters. From 27 March till 23 April: Prentysse and Thos. Wotton, quartermasters, 46 men, 7 carters.

Gunners, from 26 Nov. to 17 March 15 Hen. VIII.: John Hopton, capt.; John Westow, master gunner; Thos. à Wood, John Rowlf, Wm. Kenyngs, John Hartly, Lawrence Clayton, Chr. Gold, John Taylor, and Hew Gooch, quartermasters; 51 men.

Pp. 8, large paper. Each list signed by Palshide.

1524.

13 April.
R. O.**245. JOHN SAMPYE, tailor.**

Articles against the above, for saying, on 13 April 15 Hen. VIII., in the church of the Crutched Friars, London: (1.) That he had been wrongfully imprisoned in the Counter by the mayor of London and Nicholas Partriche, alderman. (2.) That they had no power to send any man to ward. (3.) That many were "cast away by lying in the Counter and Newgate" at the command of the Corporation. (4.) That if he might have Partriche and John Charley, cooper, in the said Counter, he would be amply satisfied. (5.) That he would have a citation, and bring Partriche before the Cardinal. (6.) "*Item*, he said openly, in derision of the said Mr. Partriche, that he was born at Ware and Sampye at Wadsmill, and that he would blow in the ear of the said Partriche such a trump of Wadsmill, that all England should speak of it."

ii. Report of the depositions of Robert Ryvell and others to the above. Addressed to the Lord Mayor.

Pp. 3.

13 April.

246. THOS. CAVENDISH.

His will. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 606.

14 April.

Calig. B. vi.
157.
B. M.**247. ALBANY to DACRE.**

Since his last despatch, sent this morning by Unicorn in answer to Wolsey's letters, has been informed that Dacre contemplates a raid "with the hole vageoris and borderars," which he cannot believe, after what has passed, and the promise given by him, that till Barboun's return "all rades abun 10, 20, or 30 horses at the maist shall cease." Will be guilty of no dissimulation. Despatches Carrik to know the truth of the rumor. Edinburgh, 14 April. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. *Add.*: "To the lord Dacres," &c.

14 April.

R. O.

248. WILL of LER, Esq.

His body to be buried in St. Mary's chapel, in the parish church of St. Nicholas, Thames Ditton. Leaves the following bequests: to the mother church of Winchester, 12*d.*; to the curate of his parish, for tithes withheld, 20*d.*; to the Black Friars at Ludgate, 20*s.*; to the other three orders, 10*s.*; to the Friars of Richmond, for a trental of masses, 10*s.* and six sheep; masses to be performed for his burial at Westminster and the Savoy; to the brethren of St. James, Ditton, 2*s.*; to the chapel of St. Katherine's, Charing Cross, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Sir Ric. Alford, "prest armett there," 20*s.*; to each of his godchildren 12*d.*; for a priest to sing for his soul for a year at St. Nicholas Ditton, 7*l.*; "and every day when he says mass to say at the lavatory *De profundis* with *Inclina* and *Fidelium* for all Christian souls, and the said priest shall say . . . every day during the said year *Placebo* . . . within the church or churchyard." For a chalice worth 44*s.*, and a vestment worth 30*s.*, to be given to the said church; directions for masses, distribution of bread, ale, and cheese. Gives his lands in Thames Ditton and elsewhere to Eme his wife, and after her death to be sold by his cousins, Thos. Hynnege, Esq., Mr. Nic. Townley, Sir Robt. Burton, clk., Thos. Roelyns and Robt. Borough, gents., Thos. Rcbynson, Robt. Alceter, Watter Symond, and Robt. Wod, yeomen, and the money to be distributed in charity. His wife and Sir Wm. Sands, his curate, are executors; the latter to have 40*s.* and the testator's best gown. 14 April [15]24, 15 Hen. VIII.

Mutilated, copy, pp. 4.

1524.

15 April.

Galba, B. vi.

17.

B. M.

249. W. KNIGHT to [TUKE?].

Last night a post came from Milan. The Duke writes that his army skirmishes daily with the French, and have always the better; had taken the town and castle of Santarane in 12 hours, with the slaughter of 2,000 French; the count De Peple and two other great captains were made prisoners. The French are retiring to Piedmont. They had left Vegeva, and were at Mortara, going towards Verselles, though the Duke says they must fight or famish. Wrote yesterday. "Your Spaniard" will go to you on Monday, with one of Knight's servants. His correspondent will learn the news better from the Duke's ambassadors. Has sent this post partly on the Duke's account, but chiefly that the King and my lord Legate may know how matters stand. Antw[er]p, 15 April.

P.S.—Last night my lord of Hoogstrate received a letter from his lieutenant on the borders of Hanow, mentioning the spy that is taken as a very crafty fellow. He has a companion seeking him upon the Borders; but if he be well rewarded, no spies will pass that way.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 2.

16 April.

Galba, B. viii.

112.

B. M.

250. KNIGHT to [WOLSEY].

Was sent for, two hours ago, by my lady Margaret, who had received news from the Viceroy that the French in Lombardy had retired from Vigeva to Mortara, and were retreating towards Piedmont for victuals, reporting that 8,000 Swiss were coming to their aid. The Viceroy says he will compel them to fight or fast. He was in great fear of being in want of money, but has now enough for the month of May, and hopes for a victory. 15,000 or 16,000 foot, 3,000 horse, and 3,000 wagons are coming from France against Hainault. Some say the French King is with them. If this be true, this country cannot resist without aid from England. Was asked to write this by my Lady and Hochstrate in presence of Ravestein, Berghes, Gasbek, Palermo, and others. My Lady has ordered the Marquis d'Arschot to fortify Valenciennes and Canway. The King's ordnance remains in Valenciennes, with munitions left by Suffolk when he last returned to England. If the French do not suddenly invade these parts, it might be laden in boats, and brought into this quarter. Antwerp, 16 April.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 2.

16 April.

Calig. B. vi.

153 b, 156.

B. M.

251. DACRE to ALBANY.

"Copy of a letter sent to the Duke of Albany; answer of his letters and instructions hereunto annexed."

Has received his letter of the 13th April. Has communicated with Unicorn on his instructions. (1.) On the return of John de Barboun, if his message be not to the satisfaction of both parties, Wolsey will state if he think the despatch of Longrobe by Albany expedient. (2.) Will send Albany's letters to Wolsey by post, and a copy of his instructions. Shall have his answer promptly, but is sure neither the King nor Wolsey will approve of Albany's proceedings, which are only efforts to gain time. (3.) Has already a safe-conduct from Henry for ambassadors from Scotland, valid till the 1st of June, and has still power to make an armistice during the same period. (4.) Cannot answer Albany's enquiry as to the reception of the Scotchman and Frenchman till he knows Wolsey's pleasure. Thinks their mission will be useless till it is known what proposals John de Barboun brings from France. Whittingham, 16 April.

Copy, pp. 4. The two leaves apart.

Add. MS.

24,965, f. 202b.

B. M.

2. Another copy of the preceding, in Dacre's Letter-book.

Headed: Copie of a lettre sent to the duc of Albany with his servant Unicorn pursuyvant.

1524.

16 April. 252. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. v. 178.

B. M.

* * * "name unto the Pope's Holiness for his goodness towards y[our Grace], especially concerning your bull of indulgence, showing what [a good] and a loving servant and friend he should find in your Grace for th. . . . and his Holiness said that he thought that all that he had don[e for] you was well bestowed." Replied that Wolsey thought his bull of faculties somewhat restrained, and showed him how little he had obtained since Leo's days, but that nevertheless he was content. He answered that he would gladly give Wolsey all possible faculties, but they knew "what a business o[ther] men made" when the bull of ampliatioms was granted. Hannibal, at his departure, said he hoped the Pope would not send him home *vacuis manibus*; "and his Holiness, smiling, bade him ask something that were not too heavy in carry[ing] for overcharging himself in his journey; and we said again th[at] we would demand no more than was contained in these four wo[rds], viz., *quod illud quod est concessum pro familiaribus extendatur ad non familiares*. The Pope laughed, and bade us put it in writing." "If that bull should pass by no man's hands but by his Holiness, and by his near ministers, we doubt no[t] * * (two lines lost) * * a desperate pain to have ado with them; nor the Pope himself, I do assure your Grace, cannot have his will amongst them at all seasons." Hopes in his next letter to send good news of the said extension, for he has promised that Hannibal shall have something for Wolsey.

A minute of the extension has been drawn up today, which he hopes will pass first by some brief for years, then by a prorogation, and finally for perpetuity. He must be content to come to it gradually. The Pope is as good to Wolsey as he can be, and so are those about him, especially the Datary, of whose pension in Worcester he reminds Wolsey. Wolsey's previous letters have given him a good hope of it. Wishes to know if Wolsey will have another "conterband of merchant's banks" for the payment of his pension from Toledo. From his letters it seems that he thinks Master Secretary has not yet left Rome, and that he has half a mind that he should stay because of the importance of these affairs for the treating of peace. "Therefore, I knowing * * (a line lost) * * being not best disposed here [wrote to the] said Master Secretary, advertising him of your Grace's [good] mind and pleasure," advising him either to come back or remain in some assured place till further orders. Wishes to return, for the country agrees ill with him and he with it. The Datary showed him a minute for the pension of Worcester. Did not like it, and made him alter it. Rome, x[vi.] April. *Signed*.

Pp. 3, mutilated. Address struck out: To my lord Cardinal's good Grace. Endd. : Literæ D. Bathon., 16 Aprilis.

17 April. 253. DACRE to WOLSEY.†

Calig. B. III.

14.

B. M.

Has received his letter dated Westminster the 6th. Sends a packet of correspondence between himself and Albany. Has received a letter from Wolsey in French to the Duke, with a copy in English for himself. Posted it to Coldstream. Encloses the answer. The Duke procrastinates till a more commodious season, and can do nothing without the consent of his master of France. Advises an abstinence between the two realms till St. Andrew's Day. The Duke is privy to the three letters sent by the Queen, —two to the King, and one to Wolsey. Among them are articles in French for my lord Treasurer. Detains the servant that brought them. Geo. Douglas, brother to Angus, tells him the Earl left Boulogne, 21 March, on

† Printed in Vol. III. of the Calendar by mistake as of the year 1522.

1524.

DACRE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

pilgrimage to Notre Dame de Pue, in Navarre, intending to pass through France into the Emperor's lands,—thence to Calais. None of Angus's friends will join the Duke till they hear of the Earl's success. A ship is ready at Leith to transport David Beton, abbot of Arbroath, to France, with letters from the Duke and the Lords. The Duke has victualled his gallions ready to depart. Carrick pursuivant has just given him a letter from the Duke, insisting that Dacre promised an abstinence till John de Barbon's return. Sends the correspondence. Intends to invade Scotland on Tuesday night. Whittingham, 17 April.

P.S.—Wishes to know what arrangement he is to make about captains, petty captains, and pay, with Sir Will. Bulmer and Sir Will. Evres, the King's lieutenants. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: My lord Legate's grace.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 211.
B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding, in Dacre's Letter-book.

17 April.

Calig. B. vi.
158.
B. M.

254. [DACRE] to ALBANY.

"Copy of a letter to the duke of Albany."

After stating the substance of Albany's letters of the 14th, observes that he should be as loth as any man to break his word. Never fully agreed to an entire surcease of hostilities till Barbon's return. By his letter from Morpeth, 17 March, had agreed forbearing all warden rodes till he heard from the King. Sent word to Albany, by a letter from Morpeth of the 23 March, by William Hatherington, that England, without delay to treat for peace, would make sharp and continual war. Gave him the same intimation by a letter of the 9th of this month by Carrick. Cannot more plainly declare his mind than he has by Unicorn already. Whittingham, 17 April.

Copy by Dacre, pp. 2.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 204.
B. M.

2. Another copy, in Dacre's Letter-book.

Headed: "Copie of a lettre sent to the duc of Albany by Carrik pursuivant, aunsweire of his lettre brought by the same Carrik, which principall lettre was sent up by post without taking of any copie thereof, but as it is mencioned in the aunsweire next following, because the same lettre was of litell effect." Dated Whittingham, 17 April 15 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 3.

17 April.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 205b.
B. M.

255. DACRE to WOLSEY.

The contents of the whole packet sent up to my lord Legate's Grace by post, 17 April, from Whittingham.

First, in a packet by themselves, from the queen of Scotland two letters to the King, one to the Legate, one to my lord Treasurer; the copy of an instrument in French between her and Albany; a letter from her to Dacre, with a copy of his answer; and a letter sent by Albany to Dacre at the same time. In another packet, a copy of a letter from Dacre to Albany, dated Morpeth, 1 April, in answer to that sent by Unicorn and the apothecary; a letter from Albany to Dacre, dated Edinburgh, 5 April, sent by Carrick; copy of Dacre's answer, dated Whittingham, 9 April; copy of a letter from Dacre to Albany, dated Whittingham, 9 April, sent by post on receipt of Wolsey's letters; a letter sent from Albany to Dacre by Unicorn, dated 13 April; copy of instructions brought by Unicorn; copy of a letter from Dacre to Albany, dated Whittingham, 16 April, sent by Unicorn; a letter from Dacre to Wolsey, declaring the premises.

P. 1.

1524.

17 April.

R. O.

256. BUCKINGHAM'S LANDS.

Grant to Sir Ric. Cornewayle, of the manor of Wodemancote, near North Cerney, Glouc., the advowsons of the churches of Northcerney and Rendecome, and all appurtenances, late the property of the attainted duke of Buckingham. Westm., 17 April 15 Hen.VIII.

Copy, Lut., pp. 2.

18 April.

Calig. B. I.

136.

B. M.

257. ALBANY to DACRE.

Perceives Dacre accuses him of dissimulation in the overtures for peace. Though he was desirous to proceed "lelely" in this behalf, Dacre cannot deny that an overture was made to Albany that, although no truce could be made without comprehension of France, truce might yet be made between warden and warden preparatory to a peace. Albany answered to Dacre and my lord Cardinal that he was content, "the same being agreed for France," and would send up ambassadors, as he wrote by John de Barbon. Dacre had sent to him by his brother to bid the wardens cease all incursions till Barbon's return, he doing the like; to which Albany agreed. As to the expedient Dacre says Albany proposed, to send two persons, one a Scotchman and the other a Frenchman, Albany would never have spoken of it but for the suggestion of my lord Cardinal that the King's mother should send him one of her servants to arrange matters for a peace. Supposed she might have some difficulty in sending. Trusted things would have had a good issue, from what Dacre and Wolsey wrote, that "gif I wald do als wiele as my writings bears, I suld find him als wiele mindid to the gud of pece as ony lewand prelat." Sends again the articles that Dacre sent to the Cardinal, "gif ye thoct gud thayr passing furthwait." The failure cannot be imputed to him. Though he has done his best for peace, he is quite prepared to defend the realm. "Peraventure utheris sall be als sone tyrit as we." Edinburgh, 18 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my cousin lord Dacre, lieutenant for the king of England, and warden of his borders forment Scotland.

Add. MS.

24,965, f. 212.

B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding, in Dacre's Letter-book.

Headed: "Copie of a lettre sent frome the duke of Albany to the lorde Dacre by Unicorn pursuyvant, the principall lettre sent u[p] by post."

258. JOHN DUKE OF ALBANY.

Instructions to Unicorn to be shown to Lord Dacre.*

R. O.

Albany will agree to a cessation of war for 40 days after the 1st of May, to wait for Barbon's coming, that in the meantime some communication may be had for peace. Though no truce or peace can be taken without comprehension of allies, this cessation may be taken by the wardens and prolonged if need be. The two persons whom he intended to send to England might have done good by disclosing matters which will perhaps be retarded because no one will begin them. Did not intend to send men of such little estimation as Dacre thought. Would have sent his lieutenant, whom he trusts the King and Cardinal would have liked as well as any man they have seen this long time. He would have been accompanied with 40 horses, and with him a clerk of the dignity of Abbot, with whom he thinks they might have been contented. Never sent word that he would send ambassadors unless a truce with comprehension of friends and allies was granted, or at least surceance of war for France as well as for Scotland. Dacre can accept these conditions, if he has power to do so. If not, and if he thinks Wolsey will approve of them, let him send a copy to the Cardinal

* Catalogued by mistake as of the year 1516 in Vol. II., No. 1710

1524.

JOHN DUKE OF ALBANY—*cont.*

in extreme diligence, for otherwise Albany will be compelled to act so that matters will not be so easy to arrange. If he sends to Wolsey, it is necessary that all incursions be stopped until they have his answer.

Pp. 2.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 214.
B. M.

2. Another copy from Dacre's Letter-book. *Headed:* Instructions, &c.—the principal sent up by post.

Pp. 2.

18 April.

259. ALBANY to DACRE.*

R. O.

After answering his letters brought last night by Unicorn, Carrick has brought other letters in answer to those he carried to Dacre, about the rumor of an intended invasion of Scotland. By his letters sent by Hadrington, dated Morpath, 23 March, and others of the 9th inst., he gives Albany to understand that, notwithstanding what was agreed between them, he is not bound to abstain from invasion if the King commands him to make one. Will not dispute about it, but Dacre was the originator of the said abstinence till Barbon's return, to which Albany agreed, though he knew the English borders were not provided. Supposes this was Dacre's reason for proposing it. Hears that his secretary has been taken by Englishmen between Dover and Calais. It is very strange if true, but he would rather it were done to him than that he had done it to another. Is the more inclined to think it true as he hears from France that Barbon had his despatch ready to come away. Dacre says that nothing was accepted by him or the Cardinal, but Albany has his letters to testify to it, when necessary. Edinburgh, 18 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Sealed. Add.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 213.
B. M.

2. Copy from Dacre's Letter-book.

Headed: "Copie of a lettre sent fro the duke of Albany, brought by Unicorn to the lord Dacre, the principall sent up by post."

260. AGREEMENT between Q. MARGARET OF SCOTLAND and the DUKE OF ALBANY.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 231.
B. M.

The Queen promises that during her son's minority she will never suffer anything contrary to the Duke's authority, and will inform him of it, and hinder as much as she can any wrong intended against him; she will not consent to a truce or peace with England without the comprehension of her son's allies; she will assist to keep her son securely according to the decree of the last parliament; she will do all she can to hinder any practice against him, of which she may hear, and will inform the Governor of it, if he be in the country, and if not those who have charge of the King; she will not consent to anything contrary to the alliance with France or the treaty of Rouen, and will further a marriage between her son and one of the daughters of the king of France. The Governor promises to do the like, and to obtain for her an honorable reception by the French king if she incurs the enmity of her brother and is forced to quit the country in consequence of the assistance he may give to Angus or other evil-disposed persons who may interfere with her goods and conjunct feoffment; he will, if she requests, send some of his servants with her, and will maintain her against every one except the King her son.

Both parties swore to keep these promises upon the Holy Gospels.

Pp. 3. *French.* *Headed:* Copy of an instrument.

* Printed by mistake as of the year 1516 in Vol. II., 1779.

1524.

Ibid., f. 229.

2. Translation of the above into English.
Pp. 2.

18 April.

261. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Was told that Wolsey hindered the expedition of the bulls of Palence, that he might have sureties for the payment of his pension in England at terms appointed, and that he might have his bulls expedited gratis by the archbishop of Toledo. Replied that he believed Wolsey thought the Emperor would give him the bulls gratis, as he had done before, in recompence for his great services, and that he had good cause to desire a surety, considering the ill payment, or rather no payment, of his previous pension, and the difficulty of recovering money in Spain. Sampson therefore begged to have them gratis. The Emperor said he would be glad to do any pleasure he could for Wolsey, but he thought the sureties would not be obtained of these persons, as it was a thing strange; and as to the bulls, Wolsey, being a cardinal, could easily have them gratis. The Chancellor told him that the pensions would remain, as before, on Palence and Pacence, though the Emperor intended to assign them on Toledo. Will do his best if Wolsey will let him know his pleasure. Burgos, 18 April.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace en Ynglatierre. Endd.: Dr. Sampson, 10 Aprilis.

19 April.

262. SAMPSON to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. II.

310.

B. M.

After Jerningham left on the 23rd March letters came from Italy of the election of the Pope. The ambassador of Milan is in great fear. On the 30th March was a great service in the church, the preacher taking his text "*Congratulamini quia Clemens est Dominus*," whereupon he inferred the name of Clement, with many gay words, as friars are wont and expert in such affairs." Miserable bonfires and illuminations. Received notice of the papal election from Barnardine de la Barba, the Pope's cubicularie, who expressed his Holiness' anxiety for peace. On the 1st April announced to the Chancellor his message; who stated that if the Emperor was willing, his Holiness had good means towards peace; but he is in so much fear of Milan that he is not inclined that way. He has had to pay for interest of money lent, in one year, 150,000 ducats. On the 2nd April was shown a letter of the king of Hungary to the Emperor. Sends a copy. On debating the overtures made by the Pope, stated that if the Emperor were inclined to peace, the King out of regard for his Majesty would not prove impracticable. Showed them his articles, if the truce should be necessary. Stood out for the indemnity. Sunday the 3rd the Emperor declared contrary to his counsel that he was not inclined to peace, that he had written to the lady Margaret to join with the King's army, that the princes in Italy are exhausted, and he cannot long endure the charge alone. He desired the King to advance his army at once, but he would make shift for three or four months.

The Chancellor desires to be sent to Rome to treat; either he or De la Roche will go. *One of the Council has told him that Bourbon is now held in no estimation in France, having wasted his opportunities in Italy; and that the Emperor's poverty is not feigned.* On the 8th received Wolsey's letters of the 25th, with copies of his correspondence with Rome. On the 10th urged upon the Emperor, in case of his making peace, the claims of England to compensation, which the Emperor acknowledged. The Council do not believe Francis will make any direct offer of peace. The Emperor promised to have an eye upon the provost of Utrecht, but could not believe that Monsr. de Haustrate had any understanding with France. He would give no answer about Bourbon or the contribution to the Italian army. Thanked

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SAMPSON to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

the Emperor for writing to Rome on Wolsey's behalf. Informed some of the Council about de Haustrate. The archbishop of Capua arrived here on the 24th March, apparently to mediate a truce rather than a peace. The Council showed him on the 17th the Archbishop's communications with France. The French king was willing to accept the conditions proposed by Henry touching Milan and the marriage of his daughter and the Duke, with this addition, that if the Duke died without heirs male the duchy should remain to the second son of France. Discussed the matter at length with the Chancellor, and conquered his objections to the overture. The Archbishop will be in England by the middle of May. The Chancellor is going to Rome on this business. News came on the 16th of a total defeat of the French in Italy, but next day that they made great rejoicings in Bayonne and elsewhere and "*nostra nova frigescunt*." Last night was informed by Almagne that a post would be sent to England today. The Archbishop will be dispatched to England in two or three days, but will pass again by the French king. Burgos, 19 April.

Hol., pp. 18. Part cipher, deciphered by Tuke.

19 April.

Nero, B.vii.42.

B. M.

263. VENETIAN EDICT ABOUT COMMERCE WITH STRANGERS.

1524. 19 April. Pregadi. Excepted and reserved all laws and ordinances hitherto made, and the liberty and authority of the common Avogadori against those who have hitherto transgressed, it is ordered that all gentlemen or citizens who make copartnership or have intelligence with strangers, or convey strangers' goods on the voyages of Alexandria, Soria, Constantinople, and Romania, shall, besides the penalty in the laws, pay the value of the merchandise in ready money, $\frac{3}{4}$ to the accuser, and $\frac{1}{4}$ to the common Avogadoria, and shall be banished for 10 years. Strangers shall incur the like penalty, and it shall not be lawful for them to ask account or payment from those with whom they have copartnership, &c. in any court, and all writings concerning the same are void. Strangers may not send goods in their own names in Venetian vessels on the said voyages or to Venice, under the same penalties. If Venetians, who have offended, inform, they shall be released from all penalties, and have $\frac{3}{4}$ of the stock, the rest to go to the Avogador.

English translation, temp. Jac. I. Pp. 4.

19 April.

R. O.

264. SUPPRESSION of the MONASTERY OF ST. FRIDESWIDE, OXFORD.

Inspeximus of a bull of Clement VII., &c.

Pat. 15 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 1 ; also on m. 31, under date of 10 May, which see.

R. O.

2. Corrected draft of a portion of the above, with some passages not afterwards adopted.

20 April.

Dugdale's
Mon. iv. 66.

265. KIDWELLY PRIORY.

Sequestration of the same.

20 April.

R. O.

266. The CHRISTOPHER ARUNDEL.

Account of the *Christopher Arundel*, Arundel Talveron, Esq., Cornwall, owner, for seven months and three weeks. Geo. Awdeley, capt., 2*l.* 2*s.* a month. Wm. James, master. Water Good, the master's mate. John Rede,

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John Braye, Ewdon John, and Robert Haihy, quartermasters. Wm. Nankarowe, purser. John Pullender, steward. Ric. Browneham, boatswain. Hervy Davy, his mate. Morris Roche, pilot. Thos. Wells, carpenter. Cornelius, master gunner. Reynold Peter, mate. Branne, Symond Soll, John Spicer, and John Pyne, gunners, and 63 men (all named), 5s. a month. Patrick the surgeon, 10s. a month; dedshares, 5s. and 4s., and necessities 2d. a month. Tonnage, 90 tons, 4l. 10s. a month. Victualling, 153l. 1s. 4d. Total, 390l. 16s. 0½d., whereof 274l. 10s. 6d. has been received by Awdeley from Sir Wm. Griffith and Robt. Applyard.

At the foot is Awdeley's receipt for the remainder from Sir J. Daunce. 20 April 15 Hen. VIII.

Paper Roll. Heading lost.

21 April.

267. DACRE to ALBANY.*

R. O.

Has received by Unicorn pursuivant his two writings, dated Edinburgh, 18th inst. Thinks it strange that Albany is always making new overtures, and alleges things in Dacre's writings which are not therein. He cannot deny that both he and Wolsey have expressly refused any conjunction of Scotch and French matters. The latter are of too great importance to liken the one to the other. The difference with Scotland comes entirely from France, and to make war on England for the pleasure of France has not hitherto been much to their profit. When they choose to leave France, which the well-advised would do if they had their own way, they shall have peace with England. Albany has been informed that after a peace concluded between the two realms, Wolsey would join with him in treating for a universal peace; but it was neither said nor thought that French affairs should be brought in by a mere comprehension with Scotland, and he must take this as a final and resolute answer on that point.

Has seen Unicorn's articles. A great part needs no answer. As to the rest, he has no power to take a surceance after the 1st of May, and if he could, he would not do it for so long a time, now in the commodious time of the year. Does not think he is so intent upon peace as he says, but that he merely wishes to gain time till the season is past; for Dacre advised him to request a surceance till Allhallowtide or St. Andrew's Day, which, if he really wanted peace, he would have preferred to a shorter time. There is no need to send these articles to Wolsey, as he has lately sent on articles to the same effect. As to Barbon's capture, thinks he should believe the words of princes rather than idle rumor. Considering that Wolsey has promised he shall not be hindered after his return to England, would be sorry for him to know that Albany would write or think thus.

As to the last clause, that unless some good way is found in a few days, he will provide so that matters will perhaps not be so easy to arrange, "I can say but little; for to say or disclose any boasting words I wold not, but one thing wol I say, which neither ye nor none other living can deny, that when all is done, and all the grudges risen that can or may be between these two realms, either Scotland must make pursuit for peace, and the same clear come of them, or else it will never be peace, like as it ever has been and aye will be." Whittingham, 21 April 15 Hen. VIII.

Copy, pp. 3. Endd.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 215.
B. M.

2. Another copy from Dacre's Letter-book.

Pp. 3. Headed: Copie of a lettre to the duke of Albany, sent with Unicorn pursevaunte.

1524.

21 April.

R. O.

268. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Knight has informed her of the arrival of a religious person, sent by the French king to England to treat for peace, and that neither the King nor Wolsey will listen to him without the Emperor's consent, for which she thanks him. Has informed Knight, and Rousel, as he passed here on his way, of the gathering of the French, as she supposes, to victual Therouenne, which is in great want, and of the siege of Zwol, in the territory of Utrecht, by Charles de Geldres. Sends the count of Bueren with most of the gens d'armes to rescue the latter place. Would like also to prevent the victualing of Therouenne, but she has not power sufficient for both. Has desired Knight by letter, and Russell by word of mouth, to ask the King to send promptly 4,000 pikemen for a certain time. Begs Wolsey to urge her request, as he knows the state of Therouenne, and the great advantage of having it in their hands. Antwerp, 21 April 1524, *apres Pasques*. Signed.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*: "From my lady Margaret, 13th, 1524." *And elsewhere by another hand*: "19th Junii."

21 April.

Galba. B. VIII.

114*.

B. M.

269. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Was notified by letters from Knighte last week, that some of Arschot's people were to bring a spy last Monday to Bourbourn, in Flanders, where he asked me to receive him. Was there that day, but they did not come. Hearing of their arrival, rode thither again yesterday, though he was suffering from a disease in his leg, and received from two of d'Arschot's servants a letter directed to himself inclosed, and a lad of 18 years of age, born at Monmouth. Answered the letter, and signed a certificate of the spy's delivery. Has locked him in a chamber of the castle, visited by none but his constable. Awaits Wolsey's pleasure what is to be done with him. Calais Castle, 21 April 1524.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

23 April.

R. O.

270. REGNÉ DE BRETAYGNE(?) to HENRY VIII.

Has had no news to write till now, since leaving the King. Hears for certain that Bourbon, the Viceroy, and the marquis of Pescara, with the Emperor's army, have driven back the French as far as Novara, where they are at present shut up. 4,000 Grisons have been defeated near Bergamo. Versay, the largest town in Piedmont, is brought into the power of the Emperor. Hopes the French will be followed into their own country to repay them for visiting Italy. Writes more fully to Wolsey, as also does Henry's secretary, Mons. Pas (Pace), who has spoken with Bourbon. Trante, 23 April. Signed and sealed.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

271. LOUISE OF SAVOY.

Captivité de
François I.
p. 53.
(Doc. Inédits.)

Instructions to Jean Brinon, seigneur De Villenes, president of the parliament of Normandy, chancellor of Alençon, &c., sent by her to the Cardinal of York.

Is to say that Louise is grateful to Wolsey for the good reception given by him to Jehan Joacquin, her maître d'hôtel, and for the wish he has expressed for the peace of Christendom. She prays him to continue in this holy purpose until it is accomplished, and despatches Brinon to conclude the matter for which she sent Joacquin to him, after having acquainted the King her son with the communication made by Joacquin. Although Francis is

1524.

quite prepared for war, he is willing to make peace in order to avoid shedding Christian blood. He has suffered many injuries, but is content to waive all demands which he might make on Henry, and to make peace according to the former treaties between them. As the Cardinal may demand payment of the arrears of the moneys due for Tournay, and on other accounts, he is to be persuaded by all possible means to regard them as acquitted. If this cannot be done, he is to be urged to agree that the arrears may be remitted for the present year, after which all that is due shall be paid in future at fixed terms, as before the war; the first term to be this time next year, or, if that will not do, May next.

Joacquin has written to Louise that Wolsey demanded prompt payment of the arrears, and that the rest should be paid by instalments of 100,000 cr. yearly, as long as Henry lived, and after his death the remainder to be paid at the accustomed terms; but Francis cannot possibly pay the arrears at present, owing to his late expenses. As to the 100,000 cr. demanded by Wolsey at once, he shall be told that this would abridge the terms heretofore agreed on, and augment the amount, for Henry might live so long that more would be paid than was due. Francis is willing to pay 20,000 cr. a year. With regard to Ardres and other places in Guienne, Wolsey is to be told that Francis would never consent [to surrender them]. In case Wolsey should say that he cannot negotiate with Louise, owing to his obligation made with the Emperor, and should request an instrument from Louise to assure himself as to what Francis would give his master, on receiving which he would send to the Emperor for power to make truce or peace, he is to be told that such an instrument shall be given him if he will undertake to abandon the Emperor should he refuse. Wolsey shall receive his pension of 12,000 livres. The arrears of queen Mary's dowry shall be paid at the rate of 10,000 livres a year. Henry will find a more faithful friend in Francis than in Charles, and Wolsey shall be conductor and governor of all enterprises.

Fr.

272. FRANCIS I.

R. O. Promises to repay the 378,960 cr. at 38 sol. Tour. each, lent to him by Henry VIII., by yearly instalments of 6,316 cr. at Calais, commencing on June 7, 1524, on pain of apostolic censure.

Lat., pp. 9. Draft in an English hand.

273. FRANCIS I.

R. O. Promises to pay to Henry VIII. 47,368½ crowns of gold, at 38 sol. Tour. each, on the 7th June 1585, at Calais, under apostolic censure.

A memorandum occurs upon the back, "Minuta cujusdam obligationis, &c., pro Antonio Cavalori."

Lat., pp. 5. A draft in an English hand.

274. FRANCIS I.

R. O. Draft of an attestation by A., bishop of ———, of the submission of Francis I. to ecclesiastical censures in the event of his failing to pay Henry VIII. in annual instalments, according to the conditions recited in the document, the sum of 378,960 g. c., in conformity with his acknowledgment made in the year 1520. The first payment is to commence on the 7th of June 1524, at the town of Calais, and so to proceed from year to year until the whole is paid.

Lat., pp. 2.

1524.

FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

R. O.

2. Draft, to a similar effect, for the payment to the king of England and his successors, of 47,368½ g.c., in the town of Calais in 1585.

Lat., pp. 2.

24 April.

275. WOLSEY to DACRE.

Add. M.S.
24,965, f. 234.

B. M.

Hearne's
Otterbourne,
II. 598.

Received with his letters dated Whittingham, 17 April, others from the queen of Scots to the King, himself and my lord Admiral, as well as letters from Albany and copies of the writings between him and Dacre. Has read them to the King. Perceives more and more that Albany wishes to delay the time for his own advantage, and to increase his estimation with the Scots by the intelligence which he seeks to have with Wolsey. This is evident from his daily letters to both of them, which are not direct answers to theirs, but full of untrue surmises, to make the Scots believe that the desire for peace or abstinence proceeds from this side. Sends a copy of his last letter, which plainly shows this; for he says that Wolsey has accepted what he proposed when he sent his apothecary and pursuivant, whereas they never came here, but remained with Dacre, and were sent home on receipt of Wolsey's letters, so that Wolsey never saw or heard their instructions. Wrote nothing like acceptance to Albany, but showed him plainly his dilatory demeanor, and sent him a copy of the words he wrote to his agents in France, telling him he neither could nor should abuse him. It was rather a total rejection than an acceptance. He makes no mention of all this, and probably is working craftily by one way with Wolsey, and colorably by another way with the Scots, to increase his credit there. On account of this dissimulation, will not meddle further with him, and he shall not deceive the Scots by showing Wolsey's sign and seal, for he doubtless inserts by forgery what is not in the letters. The King, therefore, desires Dacre not to listen further to him, but to inform him plainly of the above, keeping as near to Wolsey's words as he can, that he may know that his "feigned drifts" are discovered, and that he has lost credit with the King, whereas, if he had used himself honorably, Wolsey would have concurred with him to produce some good effect, which might have increased his reputation, which is now greatly hindered and blemished. He shall say further that, though Albany may think he has caused delay which will benefit the French king, the Scots and himself, the King intends to put his affairs into such order that he shall be disappointed. Dacre must also let the Queen and the Lords know how he has acted, as Wolsey sees by her letters that he boasts of the great intelligence he has with him. Even the French king has not such great confidence in him as he boasts. By informing them of this, his reputation and authority in Scotland may be diminished.

In his letters to Albany he shall also say that, as Wolsey has always said, if ambassadors are sent from the King and Estates without mentioning Albany or introducing French matters, the safe-conducts will still hold good, and shall be prorogued if necessary. The ambassadors shall be favorably heard, and a cessation of arms by land observed till they return. Other way than this the King never intended to take; and he and the Council think Dacre does not act to his honor in answering the Duke in that he seems to propose an abstinence till St. Andrew's Day, without the King's commandment; for he may be sure the King is not so minded, but intends to pursue his enterprises to the uttermost, and compel them to speak in another way. Dacre must annoy them by excourses and warden rodes, for by so doing he will do more to further peace than by hearkening to feigned overtures. Even if they were well meant, it is not honorable or convenient that peace should come that way. In the same paper with the Queen's letter

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to Surrey was the copy of an instrument between herself and Albany, but in her letters there was no mention of it; and she said she had not seen him since his arrival, that she is with her son, who will do nothing but with her advice, and she makes other demonstrations against the Duke. The instrument, of which he sends a copy, was folded in her letter without direction, and the seals seem to have been broken and closed again. Thinks there is some craft used by Albany or another, and wishes Dacre to find out whether such a convention has really been passed, and how the copy was put into the paper.

He can use the Queen's servant remaining with him to carry his letters to her and the Lords, and must say, in answer to her requests that she may mediate for peace, that when Albany sees that his "tromperies are spied" he will cause her to make overtures, not for any good purpose, but to abuse her, as he does others. The King thinks that her request for a safe-conduct for a ship to pass to France concerning the promotion of a certain spiritual man is made at Albany's desire, that he may be able to convey his writings to and fro; and he hopes that she will take his refusal in good part.

If Sir Wm. Bulmer and Sir Rauf Evers have gentlemen allotted as captains, with petty captains under them, it is reasonable that they should be paid for them, as is customary in all the King's crews; but if they have only petty captains, it is not reasonable that they should have the captains' wages for their own use. Westm., 24 April. *Signed*.

Pp. 8. Add.: To, &c. my lord Dacres, warden of the Marches for anempst Scotlande.

25 April.

Vit. B. vi. 25.

B. M.

276. CLERK and HANNIBAL to [WOLSEY].

On the 11th received his letters of 26 March. Went to the Pope, and gave him the King's and Wolsey's letters, and declared the contents of the letters to themselves. The Pope was highly contented with the King's readiness to give up his own interest for the sake of the common cause, and wishes other people would do the same; for, if so, he doubts not that he should soon bring matters to an end. He is glad that his delay in declaring against France, and his plain dealing in confessing his poverty, is taken so well by the King. He did not say much; but they see that he is very glad, and that he very much feared that they would insist on the declaration. He promises that no French practices or hope of profit shall alienate his mind from the King and Emperor. He would rather be driven out of Rome than forsake the King. He says he knows the subtilty of the French well enough, and that he would not meddle with them if he did not hope to procure what will benefit all the confederates. He told them that cards. Lorayn and Bourbon had departed into France, and that card. Aux, who left three months ago, was of Bourbon's party. Now they were gone he should have more rest. As to the army of Milan, he had greatly pained and strained himself to maintain the Emperor's army there, and had exhorted other powers to do the same. He would continue to do so, at the King's instance; but it must needs be privily, for the maintenance of his credit with France. He complained of the imperialists for passing over occasions when they might have fought to advantage. He said that means had been found to maintain the Emperor's army for a season; but that, unless the French king were molested at home, he could easily reinforce his army, and wear out the imperialists. Answered that the Emperor would be as able to maintain his army as the French king. His Holiness seems in very good comfort, and in a better opinion concerning Italian affairs than ever since he was Pope. Either the armies will fight, in which case, God being indifferent, they will have the victory or give their enemies a bloody one, or else the Emperor's army will be maintained. If the

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CLERK and HANNIBAL to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

French king does not reinforce his army, less will suffice; for he has lost 600 or 700 men-at-arms and 5,000 or 6,000 pions; and at a recent skirmish more than 130 men-at-arms and many light horse of the chief gentlemen in the camp were taken, so that their ransoms will amount to 100,000 ducats.

The camp is sore troubled with plague. The great general of Normandy has lately died of it. They are so straitly kept in on every side that they are half desperate. As to the marriage between the duke of Milan and the French king's daughter, and the other overtures in Wolsey's letter, that he might either withdraw his army out of Italy or not reinforce it, the Pope says that everything has been said long ago, and not regarded. He has himself declared it to the French ambassador, and has now sent the archbishop of Capua to try and find some means of setting the world at rest. He has charged him to ask only, in the Pope's name, that some one may be sent with honorable offers to the King or Wolsey. He hourly expects an answer, and thinks that the Archbishop will be in England at the end of this month. Told him they had certain charters and monuments under the seals of the kings of France and Scotland and their nobles, which the King wished them to show him, that he might see his title to both crowns, which titles, however, he will be contented to give up at the Pope's request, when peace is treated for, if he will assist him in obtaining other demands, which he cannot honorably give up. His Holiness said he would be very glad, and see them at a convenient time. Told him the King's pleasure about Bourbon, and have written to the Duke that, when the King wrote to desire him to come to England, he knew only that he was going to Spain, and thought his presence would have done more good in Flanders than there, especially as the Emperor was there himself, and therefore Henry wished him to come first to England to consult about the common affairs, and also for his own good; but now, knowing what authority the Duke has from the Emperor in Italy, he thinks it better for him to stay there, especially if the Emperor intends, after a victory here, which, God willing, shall be shortly, to advance into France by Provence, of which expedition no one could be a more suitable leader. Have, therefore, written to him to follow out this enterprise until he has further instructions, and have caused the Pope to write the same, "so that we trust ye be rydd of a clogg." Will do all they can for the French pension and the peace and the other matters in cipher in Wolsey's letter. Rome, 16 April.

P.S.—The Pope tells them that he has heard from the archbishop of Capua that he arrived on Easter Eve, stayed 10 days, and on the 11th went towards the Emperor into Spain. He spoke about a truce for one year, with an article for retaining present possessions, and others for the ordering of Milan, and for the Pope, Cardinals, Florentines and other powers to be conservators of the truce, and declare themselves against the violator. He will not "be aknowen" that the [French] king has agreed to these conditions, but says he has "not greatly said nay" to none of them. When the Archbishop has been with the Emperor he will come to England; and the Pope thinks he will be there at the end of the month, or early next month. Asked for a copy of these articles to send to Wolsey; but he said he would send them himself, and he did not wish to have them published until the matter was near coming to some good point. Does not think any mention is made of the King; but the Pope said that was not necessary till he had consented to them, and he might alter them as he chose.

The Archbishop advised Francis to send some one to England, which he did not mislike, but the Archbishop did not say whether he promised to do so or not. The Pope hears from Spain that, after the taking of Fontarabia, the

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Emperor disbanded his army, and went from the frontiers to visit Castile. The Pope thinks too badly of the Emperor's affairs, and thinks that if the army had continued the French king would have been easier to treat with. The Emperor's agents think too lightly of their own affairs, and excuse the dissolution of the army, saying they had been so beaten by the winter war that they could no longer continue, and that the army in Italy will be maintained, and, after a victory, will invade France, to which they want the King to contribute, "but we have put them [in] desperation thereof." The French army in Italy is decayed, and will probably not return to France, unless they have succors soon. They have retreated from Vegeva to Novara, and in their hurry lost much of their baggage and artillery. They are in evil case for lack of money and victuals. They sent some of their captains to the Grisons, and they have returned with 4,000 foot . . . the territory of Bergamo, where a good number of horse and foot were sent to meet them by the Venetians; and the Grisons dared come no farther, and returned, taking their conductors as prisoners, on account of their slack payments. The diet assembled by the Swiss about the succor demanded of them by the French is dissolved with great dissension, but four of the cantons, which are pensioned by the French, will do all they can without consent of the rest. It is said 8,000 foot have already set out without money, on credence; but wise men think that if each of these men had one of his eyes at Milan he would not fetch it without being well paid, of which there is no appearance yet. Rome, 22 April.

P.S.—The courier should have left six days ago, but was detained, better news from the camp at Milan being daily expected, as it was thought the French could not have continued as long as they have. 400 spears have come to aid the French, who are besieged, and are now at Susa, and 6,000 or 7,000 Swiss at Ivrea. The imperialists think they can prevent their joining the army; but even if they do, they will not be strong enough to cope with them. A letter has also come from Bourbon, who takes the King's advice very well. He writes to the King and Wolsey. Have caused the Pope to urge the French ambassadors about sending to England, which he has done; but they have no answer from Francis, as he sends letters first to the Admiral, who is besieged in Novara, and cannot forward them. Rome, 25 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 13, mutilated.

25 April.

277. LAURENCE STARKEY to LORD DARCY.

R. O.

Has been appointed sheriff* of Lancashire, through the influence of Sir Ric. Wingfield, chancellor of the duchy and county palatine. Trusts, therefore, that his young Lord† will have the office when of age. The Chancellor has written to him to come to the court, and is displeased that he did not come immediately after my Lord's death. Sir William Parre was promised the office by the lord Privy Seal, and others of the shire tried to obtain it. Mr. Chancellor has sent him certain privy tokens, and until Starkey comes he will not pass anything that was not granted when he received Starkey's letter. Hears from him of the trouble Darcy has taken for his young Lord. Money must help this matter, or else all will be nought. Desires credence for the bearer, Darcy's old servant, Robt. Parker. Asks that Ric. Banke may meet him at Slaydeburn to tell him Darcy's wishes. Lancaster, St. Mark's Day in the evening.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

* Starkey's name does not occur in the list of sheriffs given in Baines' History of Lancashire.

† Monteagle.

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Add. M.S.
24,965, f.216b.
B. M.

278. DACRE to WOLSEY.

Has made a warden's rode in Scotland. Himself, accompanied by Sir Wm. Eure, lord Ogle, Sir Wm. Heron, Sir Rauf Fenwick, Sir Nic. Ridlee, Sir John Delavale and others, with 1,200 men, 500 being of the garrison, met at Riddlees-Willees, on the Middle Marches, and destroyed Newbigging, Dolphinston, Fawley, Oldhall, Swynside, Swynsidlawes, Oversykes, Nedersikes, Blodylawes, Oxnam town, Oxnam Crag, Ranoldstonrig and Oxnam Manes. Sir Wm. Bulmer, lieutenant of the East Marches, with Sir Wm. Lisle, the garrisons of Berwick, Norham and Elandshires, the tenants of the earl of Northumberland and others, to the number of 1,200, met at Howtell Swyre, and burnt the Wereshill, David Kirkton's peel, Overcralyn and the Manes, with other small villages, and met Dacre's company at Oxnam, whence they all rode by the gates of Cessford, "the bernikyn thereof being bigged again," and so through the East March into England, Dacre entering at the Scawforde, and Bulmer going down the Border to Norham. Sir Christopher Dacre, with 1,200 men of the West Border, went 14 miles within Scotland, and burnt Roull, Langholme and other towns along the Water of Roull, and got some horses and cattle. The knights and gentlemen who came in person, though they had but few attending on them, deserve thanks or rewards; but those who came not when warned, as Sir John Heron of Chipches, Wm. Swynburne of Captheton, Sir Wm. Ellerker, who has the rule of the King's tenants of Dunstauburghe, and of the tenants of Withrington, who is the King's ward, Sir Edw. and Sir Roger Grey, the Bastard Heron and Sir Thos. Ilderton, who has the rule of the King's tenants of Bamburghshire under lord Darcy, deserve punishment, unless they have lawful excuses. Thinks the King should send letters to commit them to ward at Newcastle, Morpeth or Alnwick for eight or 10 days, as an example. Of the garrison of 1,200 men, can have no more than 966 for a rode, as the rest are footmen and gunners. This is a convenient number for defence, but not for any great invasion; for though the Treasurer cast down the towers and fortresses last year, the "bernikyns" have been rebuilt, and cannot be won without ordnance. If, therefore, the King wishes sharp and continual war to be made, cart horses and other necessities for ordnance must be provided, and an additional number of men. The Treasurer knows what will serve and what can be done. When he orders his son or brother to make a journey on the West Marches, he is not so well obeyed as in past years. The tenants of the earl of Northumberland, lord Clifford and the lord Marquis, who are two thirds of the strength of the West Border, will not rise because last year they had wages, and many of them lay in garrison. In times past all the inhabitants of the West Marches were at the Warden's commandment to serve the King; but now it is not so, and the King must either place garrisons, or else send writs to the sheriffs of Westmoreland and Cumberland and to the bailiffs of Cockermouth and Cowpland, commanding them to attend upon the Warden, according to Dacre's patent of 2 July 1 Hen. VIII., of which he sends a copy, and wishes it renewed.

Asks what repairs are to be made at Wark Castle, for it is "sore bett." Sends letters and instructions given him by a pursuivant from Albany on his return from the rode, before he came to his lodging at Whittingham. Sends also a copy of his answer. "Crossed pence" have not been taken for years in the North; and as most of the money he has sent is in pence, he must send commissioners to make proclamation that the subjects be compelled to take them. Morpeth, St. Mark's Day, 25 April 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 4. Headed: Copie, &c.

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25 April.

R. O.

279. DACRE to WOLSEY.

Has received his two letters, the first dated Greenwich, 31 March, and the other Westm., 6 April, with instructions for the conservation of the Borders, punishment of malefactors, annoyance of the enemy, and for apprehending eight persons named in a schedule. Will do his best, with the assistance of Sir Wm. Heron and Sir Rauff Fenwick, to attach six of them in Tyndale,—as Wolsey will admit of no excuse, notwithstanding that he lives at a distance from Tyndale, and has no property near it,—unless they come to common trysts for good order and reformation, in which case they must be allowed to depart free, even though they had slain Dacre's brother. As for the two in the West March, whose names are Herbert Newton and David Crawe, has already put them in custody in Carlisle Castle. If Wolsey think fit, will deliver them to the sheriff of Cumberland, to be by him handed on to the sheriff of Westmoreland, and so on till they come to Wolsey. Wishes not to have the conveyance of them, as he cannot spare a servant.

Is sorry Wolsey listens to every surmise against him, and that the King is displeased at the Scots being allowed to commit depredations, which make Albany more obstinate. There are no such attemptats committed in any of the Marches as are alleged, though it is impossible to prevent them stealing by night. All that occurred was the rode made by the earl of Lennox when he burnt a part of Forde, which could be repaired for a small outlay. Since then 100 light persons of Scotland set fire to five or six houses of Wooler, which was under Sir Philip Dacre's charge, when the inhabitants rose, and took a dozen prisoners, with many geldings. Assures Wolsey that for one pennyworth of hurt done by them the Scots received 20 pennyworth before they returned that night, although it would not have been wonderful if they had escaped with impunity, Wooler being the outermost town of the realm. Has, moreover, done exploits upon the Middle Marches which have inflicted 20 times the damage done by the Scotch, although he had not one man in wages at the King's charge before his coming to Whittingham, when he caused 100 horse to wait upon him of the 1,200 sent by Wolsey. Thinks such exploits could not have emboldened Albany.

Thanks Wolsey for informing him of the King's opinion that the Borders are not now in the state they were at my lord Treasurer's departure, and must be restored to order before the King discharges Dacre, according to his petition, at the end of May. Assures him that the two small exploits above mentioned are all that has been done by the Scots since my lord Treasurer's departure, as is well known here. The Marches are in better order now than they were then. More robberies were committed during Surrey's time than since Dacre's entry. No redress was made for the insurrection in Tyndale against Sir Rauff Fenwick before my lord Treasurer left, except that his Lordship had communication with some of the Tyndale men, and signed articles of abstinence with them. Begs that a commission be sent to inquire the truth of this. Has now been the King's officer 13 years on the East and Middle Marches, without a penny wages for himself, as appears by indenture under the privy seal. Has, nevertheless, been as diligent as possible to serve the King. Morpeth, St. Mark's Day. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 219.
B. M.

2. Copy of the above by Dacre's clerk, dated Morpeth, St. Mark's Day, 25 April 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 4. Headed: Copie of a lettre to my lord Legate's grace, cardinall of York, aunswer to his lettres hereunto annexed.

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280. SCOTLAND.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 218b.

B. M.

"The contents of this paquet sent up by post to my lord Legate's grace."

Two letters from the Duke, dated 18 April, and instructions brought by Unicorn; the copy of Dacre's answer, dated Whittingham, 21 April; a letter to Wolsey about the Warden rood, dated Morpeth, St. Mark's Day; another letter from Dacre to Wolsey, in answer to his letter * next following, sewed in this book. The copy of my lord's power of the wardenry of the West Marches should have been sent up and was forgot.

P. 1.

25 April.

R. O.

281. VICTUALLING of the ARMY.

Accounts of Thos. Hatcliff, appointed by the Council to provide victuals for the army in the North under Thos., now duke of Norfolk, then earl of Surrey, and for the army in France under Chas. duke of Suffolk, 15 Hen. VIII., compiled by Thos. Tamworth, auditor, and examined by Sir John Daunce and John Hales, second baron of the Exchequer and general surveyor of the King's lands.

Received, from Sir John Daunce, as part of 7,000*l.* shared by Hatcliff, Wm. Pawne, deceased, and Edw. Weldon, 1,650*l.*; by sale of victuals, because the wars at that time intended proceeded not: wheat at 4*s.* 8*d.* a qr., malt at 3*s.* a qr., fitches of bacon, 20*d.* each, cheese, 9*s.* 6*d.* the wey, hops, 9*s.* 6*d.* the 100, 476 doz. and 3 bread, 23*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, 38 tuns 3 pps. beer sold at Newcastle and Alnwick, 50*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, 1,172*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Total, 2,822*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Spent, for wheat, 1,158 qrs. 4 bush., at 4*s.* 8*d.*; 3 pieces of boulting cloth, 16*s.* 4*d.*; 42 yards hair cloth, 12*s.*; 40 ells canvas "to make a pastre," 16*s.* 8*d.*; 38 sacks at 14*d.*; carriage of empty vessels from Hull to Skytter mills, 6*s.* 8*d.*; mats for the boulting houses, 7*s.* 1*d.*; 3 gallons ink to mark the barrels of flour, 4*s.* 4*d.*; 4 locks and keys, 2*s.* 8*d.*; 12 shovels and 12 trees, 5*s.* 6*d.*; 400 lb. lead, 26*s.* 8*d.*; an iron beam and scales, 8*s.*; similar expenses at Grimsby mills; wages of bakers, 34*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; wages of 2 men keeping the garners at Grimsby and Sketter mills, 118 days at 6*d.*; wages of Wm. Atclyff the elder, 2*s.* a day. The wheat was made into 116 last. 1 bush. flour, containing 1,393 bush., at the cost of 5*s.* 9½*d.* a barrel.—404*l.* 14*s.* 8¾*d.*

1,463 qr. wheat at 4*s.* 10*d.*, for Pawne at Berwick and Briswood at Calais; malt, 4,130 qr. 6 bush. at 3*s.* 2*d.* and 52 bolls at 2*s.*; hops, 10,042 lb. at 10*s.* the 100; cheese, 200 wey at 9*s.*, 10*s.*, and 11*s.* the wey; bacon, 1,000 fitches at 22*d.*; for freight from Barro, Barton, Sketter mills, and Grimsby to Berwick, Calais, and Sandwich: to Henry Browne, master of the *Mare Galant* of Brykesey, John Hawe of the *Petur* of Grymsby, John Pate of the *Barbara* of Grymsby, Robt. Demilton of the *Mare Grymsby*, Robt. Coke of the *Mawdeley* of Grymsby, Robt. Page of the *Leonard* of Grimsby, and John Johnson of the *Erasmus* of Grimsby, and to 20 carters taking bread and beer from Holyeland to Belford, Bermewood, and Crokeham, where it was sold, 20*d.* a day,—27*l.*; to Chr. Coe, captain of the *Mare Galyon* of Lynne, for one month, from Nov. 11, wages for himself 18*d.* a day, 44 soldiers, mariners, and gunners, 5*s.* a month, 10 dedshares, 5*s.* a month, rewards to gunners, 10*s.* a month, a surgeon, 10*s.* a month, victualling, 5*s.* 4*d.* a man, conduct of the men from Dunkirk to Dover, 2*s.* each—36*l.* 2*s.*; to Chr. Thwaytes, capt. of the *Mathew* of Newcastle, 100 tons, wages from 24 Nov. 15 Hen. VIII. to 14 April, for himself, 18*d.* a day, surgeon, 10*s.* a month, 55 to 69 soldiers, mariners, and

* This letter is missing.

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gunners, 5s. a month, 8 to 12 dedshares, 5s. a month, rewards to gunners 14s. 2d. a month, tonnage, 12d. a ton a month, victuals, 5s. 4d. each a month—189l. 0s. 6d.; to Edw. Baxster, merchant of Newcastle, owner of the *Mathew*, 100 tons, and of the *Jesus*, 160 tons, for portage of the former from 14 April 14 Hen. VIII. to 28 Oct., and the latter from 18 March 14 Hen. VIII. to 2 Sept., 12d. a ton a month, 83l.; to Thos. Magnus, archdeacon of the East Riding, treasurer of the wars in the north, 10 Nov. 15 Hen. VIII., 333l. 6s. 8d.; to Geo. Lawson, to be conveyed to Newcastle, 17 Nov. 15 Hen. VIII., 333l. 6s. 8d.; to Sir H. Wyat, money remaining from the aforesaid provisions, 105l. 0s. 10d.; Hatcliff's expenses in the north, 1 Jan. 14 Hen. VIII. to 20 Feb., and 1 Nov. 15 Hen. VIII. to 25 April, 3s. 4d. a day, and two servants at 6d.; wages of 6 men with him, while in Scotland with Norfolk, 1 Sept. 15 Hen. VIII. to 14 Nov., 6d. a day; expenses of 3 men sent from Newcastle to Hull to convey 500 mks., 15s.; 5 pair of bogetts to carry money from London to the north, 10s.; hire of 6 horses for 12 days to carry it from London to Hull, 48s.—63l. 3s. 8d.

Total 2,829l. 18s. 0½d., exceeding the sum received by 7l. 6s. 9¼d.
Signed by Sir J. Daunce.

A roll. Mutilated.

R. O. 2. *Another copy, also mutilated, giving different periods for the wages in the last item.*

25 April. 282. For the MONASTERY OF ST. MARY OSENEY, Oxford.

Congé d'élire to the prior and convent, *vice* Wm. Barton, last abbot, resigned. Westm., 25 April.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 5.

25 April. 283. For the MONASTERY OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, KARMARDUNE (Carmarthen).

Congé d'élire to the sub-prior and convent, *vice* Thos. Morice. Westm., 25 April.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 33.

26 April. 284. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Hears from the bp. of Bath and from his letters of 25 March, that what the Pope had written to him of the state of affairs at that time had been well received. The Pope will always be faithful to Henry, of whose high character and wisdom his opinion is daily confirmed. Has lately sent Nicholas, archbishop of Capua, for the formation of a general peace. After treating with the other princes he will go to Henry. Expects he will be with him by the time he receives this brief, and therefore writes to him about Italian affairs, as well as to Melchior Langus. Rome, 26 April 1524, pont. 1.

Lat. Vellum. Add. Endd.

27 April. 285. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.
113.
B. M.

Was sent for this morning by the Council and told that my Lady had letters last night stating that the French king was come with a great force to Bapaume, intending to besiege Arras, that their only hope of succor was in the King, and that they begged to be helped with 4,000, 3,000, 2,000, or 1,000 men. Even 500 would help by the report being spread of more.

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KNIGHT to WOLSEY—cont.

They said Chr. Mores, a servant of the King, intended to remove the ordnance at Valenciennes, which might cause a suspicion that the good understanding between the King and Emperor was not so strong as it had been, and wished letters sent to Calais to allow them as many of the men there as could be spared. Said I had already written at the request of my Lady, and given letters of credence to Sir John Russell, but as matters were pressing I would write immediately. Has sent letters to Mores, advising him to let the King's ordnance remain, as Valenciennes is considered to be one of the strongest towns in these parts. Told the Council he did not know the number of men at Calais, but suspected no aid could be had from that quarter, without orders from the King. Is informed that John de la Shaw leaves for England tomorrow or next day. Antwerp, 27 April.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.

28 April.

R. O.

286. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Has just received his letters, dated Westm., 23 inst., ordering him to send the spy whom he received from the marquis of Arscott's servants at Bourbourche. His steward, the bearer, and other of his servants shall deliver him to whom Wolsey directs. No one has spoken with him since he came from Bourbourche, except Wingfield's constable, who always accompanied the man who took him meat and drink, to make sure that no questions were asked him. Calais Castle, 28 April 1524.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

28 April.

R. O.

287. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

The master of the posts here and others between this and Calais tell him that they are more than a year behind of their wages, and that being poor men they cannot do good service without being paid. Writes at their request, because now it is requisite that the posts should serve with more diligence than for a long time past. Antwerp, 28 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.

30 April.

R. O.

288. ALBANY to HENRY VIII.

Desires safe-conduct for Richard Bothvile, Hugh Douglas, Francis Bothvile, John Marjorybanks, John Crummy, and Stephen Law, merchants. Edinburgh, 30 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

30 April.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 223.

B. M.

289. DACRE to QUEEN MARGARET.

If, as she says in her letter to the King, she has not seen Albany since his arrival in Scotland, and will not, by her will, as long as he remains there, the King and Wolsey are pleased with her and commend her wisdom. Among the letters brought by Pawlyn there was a paper sealed with her seal without any direction, being the copy of an instrument in French of certain conventions between her and the Duke, and also a letter from her to Surrey of a contrary sort. The King and Wolsey are much surprised, and are sure that it was done against her will, and, if not, that she has not done well, for her father married her honorably and provided for her living to be paid yearly during her life wherever she chose, and the Estates and some of the towns of Scotland were bound for her surety. If she has agreed that in case Angus returns to Scotland and meddles with her goods Albany shall take her to France, where the King will give her an honorable dwelling, and

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if necessary the Duke will send some of his servants to remain with her, and that the French king shall maintain her against every one excepting only her son and Albany, it is to the King's great displeasure and dishonor; and he thinks she has "largely overseen" herself to her own loss and reproach, by promising to leave her kingdom and her son, and to go to a strange country the king of which is her brother's chief enemy. The King wishes to know whether she did consent by her own will, why it was done, whether she sent the copy of the deed, or, if not, who did, and to what intent. Hexham (corrected from Whittingham), 30* April 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. Headed: Copie, &c.

30 April.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 222b.
B. M.

290. DACRE to QUEEN MARGARET.

The King and Cardinal have received her letters brought by her servant Pawlyn, and have ordered him to answer her. They are well contented with her determination to follow the King's advice and with her remaining continually with her son. She asks to be allowed to mediate for peace; Dacre would be glad to see her do so, and assures her that the King wishes for her son's surety during his minority, and that ambassadors in his name and the Estates' would be thankfully received and favorably despatched. Letters of requests for safe-conducts were sent hither by Albany, and safe-conducts were sent to Dacre, and still remain with him. Thinks his requests are "frustrate" by reason of his many letters asking for peace or abstinence, and promising to send up ambassadors, which he has never done, and perhaps never intended. Considering what he has written to his agents in France, for the profit of the French king and himself and not of Scotland, "business" is likely to ensue unless some good peace is taken by her means. The King will not grant a safe-conduct for a ship to pass into France to further the promotion of her son's schoolmaster, for he thinks that she does not write voluntarily but at the suit of the Duke, that he may be able to send his writings to and from France while the safe-conduct lasts. Hexham, † 30 April ‡ 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. Headed: Copie, &c.

30 April.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 225.
B. M.

291. DACRE to LORD —.

Thinks he is not privy to the letters sent by Albany to Surrey, desiring truce in the name of the king of Scots, from the date of his writings, last Dec. to Midsummer or earlier, during which time the Duke would go to France, and would remain there till the King came of age, provided the truce were prorogued till then, and confederates were comprehended. Safe-conducts were sent to Dacre for Scotch ambassadors, and the King is ready to grant a truce to endure till his nephew comes of age if Albany will keep out of Scotland, but French matters could not be brought in by a mere comprehension, but might be discussed by either French or Scotch ambassadors authorized by the French king. A clause was inserted in the safe-conducts that they should be void if the ambassadors spoke of the affairs of France. The differences between the two kingdoms are easy to settle, if they will take heed to their own weal and the profit of the realm, which would not have been "in cumber" now if Albany had not remained in Scotland.

Besides his letters to Surrey, Albany wrote to Wolsey and to Dacre to make similar requests. Answer has been made to him that if he sends

* Dated in margin, 4 May, in the same hand as the letter.

† Corrected from Whittingham.

‡ The date 4 May is placed in the margin.

1524.

DACRE to LORD — *cont.*

the ambassadors a surceance of war shall be granted, and they shall have favorable hearing. Although the Duke has in all his writings declared his wish for peace, yet, under colour of sending these letters, he has "tracted the time" with England, abused the people of Scotland, and sent servants and writings to his agents in France, only for the advantage of the French king and himself, and not for that of the king or people of Scotland. Wolsey has written to the Duke, quoting what he wrote to his agents in France, and the King will hereafter put less confidence in him, as he neither regards truth, faith, nor honor. Perhaps he will declare to the Queen and the lords that his writings sent to France proceed from our desires, but the contrary is true. As long as the Duke remains in Scotland and uses two faces under one hood, no good way of peace is likely to appear unless they will send up ambassadors to take peace during their sovereign's minority. If they send none, the blame will be theirs, and he fears that when they wish for peace it will not be granted them so soon or so well as it would be now. Hexham, 30 April 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 3. Headed: Copie of a lettre sent by the lorde Dacres to sundry lordes of Scotlande.

30 April.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 221.
B. M.

292. DACRE to ALBANY.

Perceives by his letter to Wolsey, dated Edinburgh, 13 April, that Albany thanks the Cardinal for his efforts towards peace. Reminds him that in former letters to Wolsey and my lord Treasurer as well as to himself, Albany had urged abstinence of war with comprehension of confederates, and desired safe-conducts for Scotch ambassadors who would be ready to go to the King, on being assured that they were prepared. Answers have always been sent promising the safe-conducts to treat for peace, with provisions to which Albany was made privy, that the ambassadors should not speak of any comprehension of France. Though Albany professes great anxiety for peace, his letters to agents in France show that his purpose is only to put off time for his own and the French king's advantage. This is confirmed by the excuses continually made in his letters to Wolsey and Dacre since John de Barbon's departure, during which time Albany has been in correspondence with France without the privity of the Estates of Scotland. This double dealing shall appear to all Christian princes, as he will perceive by Wolsey's answer to his last letter, quoting part of the very words written by Albany to his agents. Unless therefore the ambassadors for whom Dacre obtained a safe-conduct to endure till the last of May inst., which shall be prorogued if necessary, be sent quickly for making peace, a mere truce being made meanwhile till their return, Wolsey will have nothing more to do with him. Hexham, the last day of April * 16 Hen. VIII., 1524.

Pp. 3. Headed: Copie of a lettre sent with Unicorne pursevant to the duc of Albany, upon my lord Cardinales lettre hereafter insewed, bering date at his place beside Westm., 24 April.

April.

P. S.^b.

293. PROTECTIONS.

83 fiats and petitions from the following captains and officers to the lord Chancellor and the keeper of the Privy Seal for letters patent of protection to the under-mentioned persons, whom they had retained to serve in their retinues during the war with France. All these documents are signed

* The words "last" and "April" are written on an erasure in place of 7 May, which date also occurs in the margin.

1524.

by the captains, and many of them are sealed, but none are dated, and they bear no memoranda of their delivery to the Chancellor or lord Keeper. They are contained in the Privy Seal bundle for the 15th year of Hen. VIII.

David Appowell's retinue.—John Clarell, gent., Wm. Soper and John Thomson, haberdashers, all of London.

John Bouchier lord Berners, deputy of Calais.—John Billington, of London, Redyng, and Bristowe, draper and merchant-tailor (two flats). Philip Conner, *alias* Conwey, brewer, of London. John Dalton, of Westminster, draper. John Dowse, *alias* Dawes, of Maldon, Essex, and London, merchant adventurer, vintner, and haberdasher. Martin Fysher, citizen and tallow chandler, of London, *alias* merchant adventurer. Th. Malpas, of Cambridge, London, and Stoneley Abbey, Hunts, fishmonger. Nich. Mores, of Calais, tailor, draper, and victualler. Th. Power, of London, grocer and merchant. Ric. Saunders, of Redyng, Berks, vintner. Wm. Skelley, of London, goldsmith. John Wyar, of London, salter.

John Catesbe.—Nich. Turnour, of London, yeoman.

Philip Conway, "owner of *The Mare Malerel* and *The Barbara*, victualler to Calais."—Wm. Jenyns, of London, skinner.

Christopher Coe.—Ric. Hatche, of Harow-upon-the-Hill, Middx., maltman.

Richard Coe, captain of *The Myhell of Deppe*.—Wm. Hatche, of Egeware, in the parish of Whytchurche, Middx., husbandman. John Potter, of London, fruiterer, costermonger, and baker. Th. Webb, of Holbrun, Middx., tallowchandler and haberdasher.

Sir Nicholas Crasset, or Crescet.—Peter Bell, of Ledys, Yorksh., clothier, Rob. Whytmer, of Wolverhampton, Staff., innholder and merchant of the Staple of Calais.

David De la Roche, captain of *The Mawdlen of Powle*.—John Baker, of London and York, grocer. Ric. Boyvyll, citizen and merchant tailor, of London. Martin Dyllyngham, parson of Hengrave, Suff. Ric. Heton, of Ledys, Yorksh., draper. Ric. Mytton, of London, draper. John Phelypp, of Seynt Jones Strete, Middx., surgeon. Tylman Skull, of London, goldsmith. James Woodhowse, of Ledys, Yorksh., sherman.

Walter Devereux, lord Ferrers, captain.—Th. Nott, citizen and grocer, of London.

John Flymyng, captain of *The Great Nycalas*.—Th. Coiner, of Westlow, Cornw. John Hepborne, of London, cooper. John Hobard, of London, mariner. Th. Pere, of London, sherman.

Lord John Grey.—John Laurance, of London, skinner.

John Hopton.—John Bedwyn, of Chilton, Bucks, husbandman.

William Hunton, captain of *The Bark of Sandewyche*.—Rob. Hatche, of Harowe-on-the-Hill, Middx., maltman and husbandman.

William Hutton.—Thomas Hoore, of London, woolman.

William Huxley, clerk of the Ordnance.—Valentine Petit, citizen and woolman of London.

William Knyvett, captain of *The Gret Spanyard* that the Emperor gave the King.—Wm. Ryce, of Stratford-atte-Bowe, Middx., baker, *alias* of London, yeoman. Ric. Segborowe, *alias* Segeburgh, of Milton, Camb., and of Denny, Camb., husbandman. Humph. Tytley, of Neweall, Cheshire, and of Tyttley, Cheshire, gent.

Robert Kyrke, captain of *The Rowe Barge*, *alias Swepestake*, of *The Mynyon*, and of *The John of London*.—Edward Bronde, *alias* Brownde, of More-Barons in the parish of Maddyngley, Camb., husbandman. John Deborow, of Bastable, Devon, merchant and mariner. John Townny, of London, salter.

Robert Longmed, master and captain of *The Gret Nyklas*.—Ric. Waplude,

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PROTECTIONS—*cont.*

of St. Botolph's-without-Bishopsgate, London, fishmonger and hackney-man.

Henry lord Montague.—Wm. Partriche, of London, leatherseller.

Richard Paxfford, captain of *Lee Katerne Fortune*.—Rob. Bellous, of Great Jernemuth (Yarmouth), Norf., mariner, and Th. York, of North Todenham, Norf., yeoman. (One document.)

Jasper Pen, captain of *The Harry Tothill*.—John Elys, of London, goldfiner. Ric. Russell, of Exeter, Devon, bellfounder. John Wyllard, of Dertford and Tunbrigge, Kent, husbandman.

John Pyrton, captain of *The Barbara*.—Wm. Dode, *alias* Dalyan, late of Evesham, Worc., mercer and spicer, and of London, draper. Rob. Saxson, *alias* Saxton, citizen and merchant tailor of London. Th. Smarte, of Exeter, merchant.

Sir William Pyrton, captain.—Ric. Lyon, of London, "coryer."

Sir John Russell.—Wm. Yerdylley, of London, sherman, *alias* citizen and merchant.

John Sampton.—Peter Fryer, citizen and skinner of London.

Sir William Skeffington, master of the Ordnance. — Rob. Best, *alias* Gelstone, of London, yeoman. Geo. Burnand, of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate, London, gent., bailiff of the liberty of Fynsbury, Middx., *alias* bailiff of "Fynsbury Corte." Hen. Consaunt, citizen and grocer of London. Wm. Coe, citizen and mercer of Norwich, Wm. Johnson, of London, citizen and merchant tailor, *alias* skinner. Randolph Molyneux, citizen and fishmonger of London. Hugh Nalynghurst, of London, merchant tailor. Wm. Norton, citizen and merchant haberdasher of London.

Thomas Sutton.—James Otterson, *alias* Monke, of Suthwarke, Surrey, beer brewer.

Richard Thyrykyl, captain of *The Bonn Espoyer*.—Hugh Brabhand, yeoman of the Crown. Lawrence Nichols, of London and Feversham, Kent, tallow chandler.

Sir John Townely, captain.—John Coke or Cooke, of London, sherman.

Sir Robert Ughtred, one of the King's captains at the castle and town of Guisnes.—Leonard Mowbray, of co. Hertford, warrener. Ric. Neuman, citizen and fishmonger of London. Rob. Waller, of Norwich, merchant.

Wm.—Henry West, of London, dyer.

Richard Wethyrs (or Whethars), captain of *The Bark de Morlese*.—Rob. Blagrave, citizen and barber-surgeon of London. Hen. Cleveland, of Maldon, Essex, draper. Rob. Ilderton, of London, yeoman. John Woodman, citizen and haberdasher of London.

Sir George Whytwham (or Wytwang), captain of *The Goreg* (George?) of London. Wm. Byrte, *alias* Byrche, of Crayndon, Bucks, yeoman. Rob. Notynggham, of Norwich and Higham, Norf., draper.

Sir Christopher Vylybe (Willoughby).—Miles Nelson, husbandman, and Thomas Faireforth, carpenter, both of Belcheforth, Linc. (One document.) W. [lord] Wyllughchby.—John Staunton.

All on parchment (?).

April.
R. O.

294. KEXBY.

Indenture declaring that John Aleyn, alderman of London, has delivered to Wolsey certain deeds and charters relating to the manor of Kexby and lands in Kexby and Catton, co. York, according to an indenture between them dated 13 April 15 Hen. VIII., and another between Aleyn and Sir Robt. Ughtred, 19 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII. April 15 Hen. VIII.

Draft, in Cromwell's hand.

1524.

295. CHARLES V.

Vit. B. ix. 119.

B. M.

1. The Emperor's reply to the propositions made to him for a general truce, on the part of the Pope, by the archbishop of Capua.*

He is glad to hear from the Archbishop of the Pope's desire for peace and a crusade against the Turks. He has been always ready to accept it, provided that just conditions were offered to himself, the king of England and their confederates; and he consents to send his great Chancellor into Italy for that purpose. But as the terms for a truce offered by the Archbishop are not satisfactory, he thinks that a peace should rather be the object. If this cannot be accomplished, he offers the following articles:—

1. A truce to be agreed on by the several parties, and if in the interval the Turk invade Europe the truce is to go on, and continue six months after the completion of the war. 2. The *status quo* to be observed: the limits as to the state of Milan to be determined by common consent. 3. If any contracting party take a town or fortress belonging to another, he shall restore it within a month, or the truce be considered as violated. 4. The Pope to pass ecclesiastical censures on the violator of the truce, and all to take up arms against him. 5. When the truce is concluded, the army in the state of Milan may be disbanded on both sides. No foreign soldiers to be retained, except such as are required for the defence of the towns, fortresses, &c. 6. The Venetians not to pass the Adda in the interval. 7. Each party can name their own confederates, and shall be accountable for the conduct of those he names. 8. No contracting party to complot with the allies of any other. 9. At the lapse of the truce all things to return to their former conditions. 10. All to be bound to the defence of Hungary. 11. All sequestration to be taken off the benefices of any Cardinals, &c. 12. The Pope to be nominated the Protector. 13. The notice (*pralocutio*) to last three months, "*finiendos per totum mensem Junii proximum.*"

Besides the above articles, it is stipulated, for the security of Bourbon and his adherents, that if the Swiss be comprehended no confederate shall hire soldiers from them, no private claim be prosecuted;—that all shall be done with the consent of the king of England by adding to or diminishing from the above, as shall be agreed upon with him or his ambassador.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 7.

2. [The same apostyled.]

R. O.

That a truce be made for such time as shall be agreed upon between the ambassadors of the Empefor, England and France with his Holiness. (*In margin*: The term should be expressed, to the end of April 1525.) And if during that time the Turk make war upon Christians, it shall be held to continue to the end of such war, and for six months after. (*In margin*: This clause to be struck out, lest the truce be considered perpetual.) 2. Each party to retain what he holds at present, except Milan, which will be the subject of special arrangement between the Pope and the ambassadors. (*In margin*: A provision should be made for England, who is nothing but a loser, that this arrangement may not cancel his treaties with the Emperor, especially about the indemnity.) 3. Places taken by either party after the truce to be restored within a month. 4. The Pope and College of Cardinals are to promise, if the truce be violated, to declare themselves enemy to the violator of it within one month afterwards, pronounce ecclesiastical censures against him, and call in the secular arm, if necessary. 5. All foot soldiers on either side to evacuate the duchy of Milan, except such garrisons as shall be thought needful for protection. (*In margin*: Care must be taken lest, the Spanish soldiers being removed,

* Nicholas Schomberg.

1524.

CHARLES V.—*cont.*

the French invade the duchy before they can return at the end of the truce.) 6. The Venetians must not cross the Adda during the truce, except in defence of the duchy of Milan, according to the treaty between them and the Emperor; and no musters must be made in the duchy. 7. Each party may name what confederates he pleases, but shall be bound for their observance of the truce as much as for his own. 8. None of the contracting parties to treat with the subjects or confederates of any other to disturb the relations formerly existing between them. (*In margin*: A snake lurks in this article, in reference both to the Swiss and to the Scots. There should, therefore, be a reciprocal article that the French may not treat with the Scots or Swiss, &c. any more than the others.) 9. The truce not to expire at the end of the time prefixed until the parties give three months' notice of its termination. (*In margin*: This article to be struck out or altered—"until one of the parties gives one month's notice.") 10. Each power to send a sum of money agreed upon between them, for defence of Hungary; and the Pope to call upon all other princes to send ambassadors. (*In margin*: This article not to be inserted in the truce; but if anything be done about it, "*fiat ad partem*.") 11. All sequestrations &c. On the 13th article it is remarked: This article serves no purpose. On the additional article that no private claim be prosecuted: Care must be taken lest the king of England lose his rights, and be prevented from urging them in the event of a treaty; and the same for the Emperor.*

Lat., pp. 8. The leaves of this document were found apart.

296. GIO. MATT. GIBERTO, Datary, to MARCHIONNE LANGUS
Nuncio in England.

Lettere di
Principi, i.
123.

I wrote fully on the 8th to you and the archbishop [of Capua?]. Gives Italian news. It is proposed that Bourbon should invade France with 7,000 Germans, 3,000 Spaniards, 700 lances, &c. But peace is requisite for Christendom. The affair of Achmet Pasha, on which so much trust was reposed, has not been successful; and the Turk is preparing an army against Hungary. Supposes the Archbishop is on his way from Spain to England. Breves are being sent to the King and the cardinal of York. Lutheranism is increasing, to the peril of Christendom, and it will be necessary for Langus to discourse on that subject when presenting the breves. The diet of Nuremberg has proposed to hold a diet at Spire to discuss the doctrines of Christianity. The Pope has written to the Emperor to warn him that the Germans are endeavoring to annul his edict at Worms. Would God that all other princes had from the commencement taken this matter as much to heart as the king of England, who has declared both his mind and his piety to all the world, not only by taking precautions that this plague should not enter his kingdom, but also by his most learned and Christian volume in defence of the sacraments; and who has gained no less glory with the pen than with the arms which he has constantly taken up against the enemies of the See Apostolic. The Pope, therefore, looks to him for aid, and would desire him to write warmly to the Emperor to send a man of authority into Germany with commission to resent the affront offered to religion and to his Majesty, and to prohibit the proposed diet at Spire. If simple remedies will not suffice, the Emperor should use fire and the sword. Should the diet take place, it would become the King's piety to send thither as his ambassadors some learned and prudent men, of whom he possesses as great abundance as any other

* See another copy in Bergenroth's Span. Calendar, II. 623.

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Christian prince; and they would do much good either by protesting that Germany alone has no right to interfere with questions relating to the faith without licence from the See Apostolic, or else by confuting, with the King's authority, their wicked and malicious arguments, which evidently tend to the universal ruin of the Christian faith. The Pope expects great results from the King's assistance, considering the recent efforts of the cardinal of York to prevent this horrible plague from planting its foot in his kingdom. The King has gained great honor by being the first to oppose this monster. The Pope is the pilot of the ship, which will perish with him if his warnings be not regarded; for, although Luther strikes only at the See Apostolic, he is working the ruin of all Christian princes, who, owing to these dissensions, will be unable to resist the Turk.

We have received your letters of the 7th, 12th, 16th, and 21st ult. The Pope commends your prudence in your conversations with the cardinal of York touching the mission of the monk there and his practices. Lose no opportunity of writing, although the Cardinal tell you to wait till you have had a second interview. Beware of committing your discussions to paper. If the Archbishop has not informed the Cardinal of the Pope's desire to have a secret understanding with him, you are to do so, representing the great benefits that will result to Christendom, and that no movement can then take place without the express consent of his Holiness and the King, and consequently of the Cardinal. The Pope wishes to arrange the affairs of Italy, and that the French should be expelled from it. It will be necessary to gain the Swiss in the manner of which I informed you. The Spaniards, having been so fortunate, should not forget to reward their friends with some of their acquisitions; and this you are to represent to the King and Cardinal. The duke of Milan must be established in his duchy, and a wife found for him; and the Emperor should be moderate in his demands for the repayment of his expenses. You are to exhort the King and Cardinal to use their good offices in these matters, but in such a manner that the Emperor may not discover their prompter. With respect to the Council to which the Cardinal alluded, say that the Pope will not fear it when it can take place to the benefit of Christendom, and that he has no fear of deprivation, as he has never given cause of calumny.

Ital.

297.

GRANTS in APRIL 1524.

April.

GRANTS.

1. John Bosey, Th. Asby, and Robt. Asby, mariners, and Thomasina Boreman, midwife, all of Sandwich, Kent. Pardon for stealing certain cloths. *Del. Westm.*, 1 April 15 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 21.*

1. Ralph Swillyngton. To be Attorney-general. *Del. Westm.*, 1 April 15 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 9.*

1. David Ap Rees Ap. Gruff' [Griffith?] Ap Howell, late of the lordship of Mohauntzdale, Wales. Pardon for the murder of Gruff' Ap Llewellyn (?) [Lŷ] Ap Howell. *Del. Westm.*, 1 April 15 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 21.*

1. Sir Hen. Wyat. Licence to found a chantry, to be called Sir Henry Wyat's, of two chaplains in the old chapel of St. Mary, in Melton church, near Gravesend, Kent; which, with other buildings, occupy the site of a mansion formerly belonging to the

master and three brethern of an hospital of regular priests. The chaplains are to be a body corporate, and to have a common seal, &c. Also, licence to grant to the chaplains the said site, with tenements, &c. in Kent and Essex, to the annual value of 20*l.*, formerly belonging to the ancient chantry. *Del. Westm.*, 1 April 15 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

1. Chr. Mores, overseer of the Ordnance. Protection for Robt. Mounteney. T. 1 April 15 Hen.VIII.—P. S.

1. Ric. Beynard, gunner. To be one of the King's gunners in the Tower of London, with 12*d.* a day. *Westm.*, 4 April.—*Pat. 15 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 20.*

3. John Avere, groom for the mouth in the King's cellar. Annuity of 10 marks out of the issues of the lordship of Denbigh, North Wales. *Del. Westm.*, 3 April 15 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 20. Endd.*

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GRANTS in APRIL 1524—*cont.*

7. Robt. Hogan, cook for the mouth in the King's private kitchen. To be bailiff of the lordship of Sutton, in Galtresse forest, York, on surrender by John Thomlynson, alias Cowper (deceased), and William Hoggesson, in survivorship. *Del. Westm.*, 7 April 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

8. Thomas Ap Robertes. Lease (by the advice of J. Daunce and J. Hales) of the mill of Uskk, and Oldewith mill, in the lordship of Uskk, parcel of the earldom of March; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 40s. for Uskk mill, and 33s. 4d. for Oldewith mill.—S. B. *Endd.*: "T. viij. Aprilis."

13. Wm. Strachey, chaplain of Plecy College, London dioc. To be warden of the said college, vice John Scottie, deceased; in the King's patronage by the attainder of the duke of Buckingham; the president and chapter elected the said Wm. and John Peche also chaplain of the college, and sent them to the King. *Del. Westm.*, 13 April 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 23.*

14. Morgan Jones. Lease of all lands, &c. in Tewksbury (Glouc.), late of Henry Glover, of Staundon, and now in the tenure of Geoffrey Bradford, which John Gybbes lately held, parcel of Warwick's lands, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 20s. and 12d. of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 14 April 15 Hen. VIII. *Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 16.*—S. B.

14. Robt. Myllyngton. Grant of the pension which the new abbot of the monastery of Chestre is bound to give at the King's nomination. *Del. Westm.*, 14 April 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

14. Robert Piers, of St. Peter's, Marches of Calais, also of London, yeoman. Pardon for the murder of Mallyn Malyard, a native of Flanders. *Del. Westm.*, 14 April 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

14. Wm. Fitzwilliam, knight of the Body, and Sir Christopher Conyers, of Conyers, son and heir of Wm. lord Conyers, deceased. Grant, in survivorship, of several offices in the lordship of Barnard's Castle, with the same wages as the said Wm. Conyers had. Also offices in the fee of Richemond, and castle of Middleham, York, with fees of 50l. 6s. 4d. a year. Also, lands in Yorksh., called Scale Park, and Rande, which Wm. Conyers held of King Hen. VII. *Del. Westm.*, 14 April 15 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 25.*

14. Ric. Tomson, of London, als. of Westmynstre, draper. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. *Del. Westm.*, 14 April 15 Hen. VIII. P. S.—Newhall, 7 Apr. 15 Hen. VIII.—*Fr.*, m. 3.

14. Sir Ant. Ughtredd, captain of Berwyk. Protection for Robt. Combe, als. Cumbe, of London, leatherseller. *Del. Westm.*, 14 April 15 Hen. VIII.—P. S.

14. Rob. Hudson. Inspeximus of an indenture 5 Hen. VIII. between Ralph Bulmer, master of and the brethern of Stayndropp College, and Wm. Doinham, vicar of Brigham church, Cumberland, John Hudson, of Gaytkarth, Cumb., the said Robert Hudson and Peter Hudson, relating to Brigham church. *Westm.*, 14 Apr.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 26.*

14. For Humph. Smerte, s. and h. of Thos. Smerte and Joan his wife. Livery of lands in the honor of Gloucester, lately belonging to Edw. duke of Buckingham. *Westm.*, 14 April.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 19.*

15. John Bourgehier, lord Berners. Protection for Th. Power, of London, grocer. *Del. Westm.*, 15 April 15 Hen. VIII.—P. S.

16. Nicholuccio Ninacciesi, merchant of Florence. Licence to import jewels, which are to be shown to the King first, and to export those remaining unsold without paying the customs. Also licence for the same purpose, to proceed into foreign parts, "with one servant and two horses, ambling or trotting." Beaulieu, 16 April 15 Hen. VIII. S. B. "Franc." in margin.

16. John Lawrence, grocer, of London, alias, "stipendiatus" of Calais. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Beaulieu, 14 April 15 Hen. VIII.—*Del. Westm.*, 16 April 15 Hen. VIII.—P. S.

18. Ric. Benson, of London, merchant tailor, als. of Herscham, Westmor. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Beaulieu, 17 April 15 Hen. VIII.—*Del. Westm.*, 18 April 15 Hen. VIII.—P. S.

18. Commission of the Peace. *Sussex*: Thos. card. of York, W. abp. of Canterbury, R. bp. of Winchester, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Thos. earl of Arundel, Hen. earl of Northumberland, Arthur viscount Lysley, Geo. Nevill, lord Burgavenny, Wm. lord Mautravers, Thos. West lord de la Warr, Thos. Fynes lord Dacre, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir John Fyneux, Sir Edw. Oxenbrige, Sir Wm. Fynche, Wm. Shelley, Ric. Sakevyle, sen., John Dawtre, Ric. Sherley, Edw. Lewkenour, Ric. Devenyssh, Rog. Copley, Thos. Thetcher, John Thetcher, Wm. Scardevile, Ric. Sakevile, jun., John Stanney, Elias Prestall, Wm. Staple. *Westm.*, 18 April.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 11d.*

19. Sir Anthony Ughtredd, captain of Berwick-on-Tweed. Protection for John Stoerr, of London, haberdasher. T. 19 April, —P. S.

19. Edw. Restwold. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Ric., s. and h. of Thos. Restwold. *Westm.*, 19 April.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 22.*

20. John Lengran, the King's jeweller, merchant, of Valecyne-beyond-Sea. Licence to resort to England freely for six years, and

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import ewels, of which the King shall have first choice. Westm., 20 April.—*Fr.*, 15 *Hen. VIII.* m. 2.

20. Francis Da Regi and Hannibal de Modono. Licence to import 400 tuns of Toulouse woad. Westm., 20 April.—*Fr.*, 15 *Hen. VIII.* m. 3.

20. Wm. Gonson, gentleman usher of the Chamber. Licence to export from Bristol or elsewhere 500 wey of beans and pease, and 500 qrs. of wheat, not exceeding the value of 6s. 8d. the quarter. Westm., 20 April.—*Fr.* 15 *Hen. VIII.* m. 3.

21. Henry earl of Essex. Wardship of John, s. and h. of Sir Nic. Baryngton, who was enfeoffed of John Newport and John Leventhorp to the use of John, s. and h. of Wm. Hauchet, as of his manor of Leche-worth alias Mountfichet, held by the service of a third part of a knight's fee; John Hauchet being a minor. *Del.* Westm., 21 April 15 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.* *Pat.* p. 1, m. 26.

21. Thomas Vaux. Lease of the manor of Raskell, York, parcel of the lordship of Sherephoton, with appurtenances; reserving, *inter alia*, the site of the said manor, a mill, the herbage of the park, and a close called Towthorp-closse; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 38*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, and 20*s.* 11½*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 21 April 15 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.*

21. Nicholas de Seuynhows. Inspecimus of grants from Ric. de Lucy, Wm. de Wabertwait and James de Wabertwait, in the 6th and 14th of Ric. II., to the above and to Walter de Seuynhows, consisting of lands, &c. in Neuton, with quit-claim of Duretoll and support of foresters among other conditions, also in Bolton Fell, also between Stokedelbek and Bleugesfate, in town of Bolton and in the neighbourhood of Laykwilgram, Somerholme, and Todolrigholmes. The names of the witnesses to each charter are given. Westm., 21 April.—*Pat.* 15 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 14.

21. Margaret Marshall *alias* Carnaby, native of Scotland, daughter of Edw. Marshall and wife of Thos. Karnabe of Halton, Northb. Denization. Westm., 21 April.—*Pat.* *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 20.

21. Thos. Maynours, page of the Queen's Chamber. To be constable of Hawerden castle in the lordship of Hawarden, and keeper of the Little Park, *vice* Rob. Hylton; which offices are in the hands of the King by the minority of Edw. Stanley, the King's ward, s. of Thos. Stanley, earl of Derby. Westm., 21 April.—*Pat.* 15 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 20.

UNDATED.

John Maknelus, native of Scotland. Denization.—*S.B.*

Th. Alverd. Licence to hold his office of customer of Ipswich by deputy, as he is

retained in the service of cardinal Wolsey.—*S.B.*—*Pat.* 15 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 13.

Sir Tho. Boleyn, treasurer of the Household. To be parker at Thundersley, Essex, with herbage, pannage, and 3*d.* a day out of the issues of the manor and the honor of Rayleigh.—*S.B.*—*Pat.* 15 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 13.

Robt. Downe, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais; and meanwhile to be quit of all pleas, &c. (except pleas of dower, &c.) from 1 Jan. 14 *Hen. VIII.* to the present time.—*S.B.*—*Fr.*, m. 6.

Th. Coweley, of London, pouch maker. Pardon for the murder of John Cooke, skinner, late servant of Thomas Aleyn, skinner, of London.—*S.B.*

Ric. Banke, late of Lekynfeld, York, *alias* of Horneby, Lanc., also of Carleton near Skipton in Craven, York. Protection; going in the retinue of William lord Sandys, treasurer of Calais.—*S.B.*

Sir Henry Owen, of Midherst, kt., and Robert Knight, Richard Strong, and John Hertley, of Forde, Sussex, husbandmen. Protection; going to serve in the war on the sea.—*S.B.*

Wm. Milnes, of Ascheford, Derby, husbandman. Pardon for having on 8th September 9 *Hen. VIII.*, at Yolgrene, Derby, in Portweyzzate, murdered John Seller.—*S.B.*

Sir Edward Guldeford, kt. Licence (within one year) to export hops, madder, 200 dickers of leather, and 300 "chawders of see-coles," to France or elsewhere, and import 500 tuns of wine or woad, and 200 packs or "fardelles" of canvas; the King taking the wine, woad, and canvas under his protection.—*S.B.* *Fr.*, m. 4.

Wm awe, Ric. Candyshe, John Eston, Hugh Boyvylye, and Peter Filius. Appointment, as general searchers and triers of gold, silver, lead, iron, steel, tin, and copper ores found on any one's land, and power to break ground in any spot where they think proper for finding ore; a ninth part of the rough ore to be given to the owners of the land whence it is obtained. This commission does not extend to the towns of Devon and Cornwall. All persons knowing where ore is to be found are charged to certify the same, as they will answer the King in that behalf.—*S.B.*

Thomas Hanyball, clk., keeper of the records of Chancery. To cancel a recognizance of 200 marks, made by Sir Henry Guldeford, of Ledys, Kent, and Sir Th. West, of Halknaked, Sussex. Also nine recognizances, of 200 marks each, made by the said Henry with Sir Ant. Poyntz, son and heir of Sir Robt. Poyntz, in co. Glouc., Edward Beynton, of Bremham, Wilts, George Crowmer, clk., master of Cobham college, Kent, George Guldeford, of Benynden, Kent, John Crow-

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GRANTS in APRIL 1524—cont.

April. merr, of Sethyngbourne, Kent, Sir Edward Guldeford, of Rolvynden, Kent, Sir Wm. Compton, of Compton, Warw., Sir Wm. Crowmer, of Tunstal, Kent, and Wm. Hawte, of Bysshoppesburne, Kent.—S.B.

GRANTS.

Thomas cardinal of York. Warrant to make additional grants of certain franchises which the King intended should have been included in former grants of lands, late of the duke of Buckingham, but which were omitted from the same.—S.B.

For Ric. Cook, of London, cook. Pardon for having shot a stag in Windsor Forest. *No date.*—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 22.*

For John à Pary *alias* Ap Harry, of London. Pardon for having killed John Middleton. *No date.*—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10.*

For Hen. Norres, esquire of the Royal Body. Grant of the lordship of Langley Maresse, Bucks; and of the office of keeper of Perlaunte park, *alias* Langley New park, and master of the hunt of the said park, with the herbage and pannage thereof. *No date.*—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 14.*

Commission of the Peace.

Cumberland: T. card. of York, J. bp. of Carlisle, Thos. lord Dacre and Greystok, Anth. Fitzherbert, John Porte, Sir Christ. Dacres, Sir Wm. Hilton, Christ. Curwen, Geoff. Lancastre, Wm. Bentley, Wm. Lancastre. Westm.—*Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10d.*

16 HEN. VIII.

24. George Lawson. To be chief carpenter at Berwick, with 12*d.* a day, the appointment of one of the soldiers in the said town, with 6*l.* a year for his wages, and 20*s.* a year for a yeoman under him; on surrender of patent, 3 Nov. 15 Hen. VII., granting the same to Humphrey Cooke. *Del. Westm., 24 April 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 6.*

25. Robert abbot of St. Mary, Lylleshull, Salop. Licence to acquire lands, &c., to the annual value of four marks. *Del. Westm., 25 April 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

26. Ric. Wethyrs, captain of the "Barke de Morlese." Protection to Robt. Saxton, of London, tailor, going to the wars. *Del. Westm., 26 April 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.*

28. Sir Wm. Paston and Robt. Reynolde, of Estberholde, Suff. Custody of two thirds of the manor of Frammesden, Suff., in the King's hands by an inquisition taken at Becclys, 30 Oct. 15 Hen. VIII., before John Brampton, escheator, on the death of Joan widow of Sir Edmund Arundell, deceased, and formerly wife of Th. Ratclyffe, deceased, and by reason of the minority of Eliz. Lovell and Eliz. Spilman, Eliz. Lovell being daugh-

ter and heir of Eleanor Lovell, deceased, one of the three daughters and heirs of Geoffrey Ratclyff, deceased, son and heir of the said Thomas, and Eliz. Spilman being daughter and heir of Eliz. Spilman, another of the three daughters and heirs of the said Geoffrey; to hold the said custody in survivorship during the minority of the said Eliz. Lovell and Eliz. Spilman, at the annual rent of 33*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* *Del. Westm., 28 April 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 30.*

28. Th. Forster. Grant of two messuages in the parish of St. Michael in Cornhill, London, between a tenement of the prioress of St. Ellen's near Bisshoppisgate, London, on the east, and Fenkeslane on the west, and a messuage and eight cottages also situate in the said lane, which lately belonged to Sir Ric. Charleton attainted; on surrender, by Wm. Hoggesson, yeoman of the butlery, of patent 30 May 5 Hen. VIII., granting in survivorship, to the said William and John Brent, page for the King's mouth in the cellar, now deceased, the annual rent of 6*l.* 10*s.*, (at which the premises were leased to Nich. Warde (on the surety of Th. Warde, of London, yeoman, and Wm. Danby, of London, tailor), for the term of five years, and the reversion of the premises on the expiration of the said lease. *[Del. Westm., 28 April 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 21.]*

28. Wm. Knesall, of Burton-on-Trent, *alias* of Derby, butcher. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Bewlieu, 18 April 15 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 28 April.—P.S.*

28. Th. Ware and Wm. Canyngis, clks. Pardon for having acquired, with Edm. Wilford, clk., lands without licence, from John Compton. Westm., 28 April.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 27.*

28. Th. Grengres. Licence to enfeof John and Nich. Grengres, Nich. Rocwode, Geo. Drury, John Wodward, jun., and Robt. Wodward, and their heirs, of lands in Great Fakenham and Shafton, Suff. Westm., 28 April.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 27.*

28. Martin Coffyn, bookbinder, native of Normandy. Denization. Westm., 28 April.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 40.*

29. Arthur Somerset and George Brown, lancers of Calais. To be masters of the artillery and habiliments of war in the above town; with 12*d.* a day for themselves and certain yeomen under them; the office having been granted to the said Arthur alone. Westm., 29 April.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 5.*

30. Geo. Wytwang. Protection for Wm. Pratte, of Norwich, worsted weaver *qls.* carrier; going to serve in the war. Westm., 30 April 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

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2 May.
R. O.**298. NIC. WEST BP. OF ELY to WOLSEY.**

Wrote on the 20th April to inform Wolsey what he had done in collecting the money from the shire and town of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely, and to ask for instructions about dealing with the University, &c.; but his servant has returned without an answer, as he is collector of the clerical subsidy, and could not wait longer. Asks for a speedy answer by the bearer. Ely, 2 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

3 May.
R. O.**299. WILLIAM [WARHAM] ABP. OF CANTERBURY to WOLSEY.**

Has received letters from the abbot of Boxley, offering the security of his house for the payment of money due to the King. Would not have interfered, as the place is exempt, had he not been forced by the act of convocation authorizing him and the bp. of London to proceed against such as pay not their collect. As the place is much sought from all parts of the realm visiting the Rode of Grace, would be sorry to put it under an interdict. Wishes his opinion about the matter. The Abbot is inclined to live precisely, and bring the place out of debt, "or else it were pity that he should live much longer to the hurt of so holy a place where so many miracles be showed." Otford, 3 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My lord card. of York and legate de latere.

3 May.

300. ALBANY to DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 224.
B. M.

While waiting for the final answer which Dacre promised two or three days ago, has had news from John de Barbon, who was delayed for causes which the bearer will show. The Pope's ambassador says plainly that the French king has done more for peace than any other. Trusts, therefore, that matters will come to a good end; though, as he has reinforced his army, and obtained 12,000 Swiss, he may hold back when his enemies speak of peace. Though Francis has lost Fontarabia by treason and mischance, he has put the rest of his places in good order, and he has friends in this realm, Italy, and Almain. Thinks, therefore, it would have been better to have stopped the further kindling of the fire, which perhaps will not be so easy to staunch hereafter. Has sought all ways possible to come to a good peace or truce. Edinburgh, 3 May.

P. 1. *Headed:* Copie, &c.; the principall lettre sent up by post.

3 May.
Vit. B. xx. 273.
B. M.

301. FREDERIC and JOHN [DUKES OF SAXONY] to HENRY VIII.

Thank him for [his letters], dated G[reenwich], 20 Jan., delivered by his herald, and for his benevolent admonition, which is most agreeable to their minds. Would be exceedingly sorry to see errors arise against the Christian faith, especially under their patronage, or with their permission. Have no other wish than to be faithful to the Church, and would regret any injury done to Henry on account of the old alliance in blood between the English and the Saxons. Had no idea of protecting the doctrines and preaching of Luther, but have left him to defend himself.

As to Henry's advice that it would be unseemly to dispute with such a man, the King may judge how little qualified they are to do so. At the last diet at Nuremberg, a nuncio of the Pope demanded by what means these evils were to be met, and was answered by the Emperor's lieutenant and the Electors (the dukes of Saxony being there by proxy) that the only way they could see was a free Christian council. Would have the greatest confidence in the decisions of a council, considering the promises of Christ, "Wherever two or three," &c., and that the gates of Hell should not prevail against the Church. "Et [quo]niam R.D.V. commemorat, Turchic[am] rabiem, olim a duobus

1524.

FREDERIC and JOHN [DUKES OF SAXONY] to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

duntaxat m . . . lonibus ortam, nunc tot per terra et maria diffundentem sese, maximam ac pulcherrimam totius orbis partem occupasse, id quod nobis, ut semper . . . fuit auditum, ita nunc quoque est." Must invoke God's aid, and cherish peace and concord. Hopes that when Christendom is at peace, Henry will go against the Infidels, to convert them to the Christian faith. Aldenburg, 3 May, MDXXII . . .

Lat., mutilated, pp. 9. Add.

3 May. 302. OSENEY ABBEY.

Assent to the election of John Burton, LL.D., late prior of the monastery of St. Frideswide, Oxford, as abbot of Oseney. Westm., 3 May.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 5.

** * A second entry to the same effect appears on the same membrane, but without a date.*

3 May. 303. ABBEY OF ELNESTOWE, Linc. dioc.

Congé d'élire to the Prioress and Convent, on decease of [Elizabeth Harvy, abbess. Westm., 3 May.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 5.

4 May. 304. WM. COLLYNS.

R. O.

Licence to Wm. Collyns, blacksmith, to retain in any city, town, &c., as many men as he thinks necessary for his trade as blacksmith or lorimer, at the usual wages. Greenwich, 4 May 16 Hen. VIII.

Copy. Endd.

R. O.

2. Draft of the preceding, in Cromwell's hand.

P. 1. Endd.

5 May. 305. ADRIAN DE CROY LORD OF BEAURAIN to CHARLES V.

Lanz, i. 134.

Has received the Emperor's letter of 15 April. Dr. Pranter will have informed him of the state of affairs. In the said letter the Emperor instructs him to persuade Bourbon to remain here until the French have departed, and then to enter France at the most convenient place, without awaiting the preparation of fresh armies either in England or Burgundy. Before the arrival of that letter the Duke had intended, as soon as the French left these parts, to follow them into France, where, with the assistance of his friends and servants, he hopes to perform some notable exploit. If the king of England fulfil his part, the Emperor will triumph over his enemies. It is necessary that the Viceroy should remain in Lombardy, to render such aid to Bourbon, when in France, as he may need. The 100,000 ducats which the Emperor has sent by exchange shall not be touched without great necessity, for the French are now considered as routed; but the Emperor should hasten the other 100,000 ducats. The Viceroy will do his best to obtain money from Naples and Sicily, and repay Bourbon what he has advanced, with the Emperor's gift of 10,000 ducats.

Is glad that the Emperor has written to Madame (Margaret) to supply the king of England with the 3,000 horse and 3,000 foot, which he desires for the assistance of his own army. Hopes this will cause the King to make a descent upon France. Sends Chasteau to Madame and to England to induce this result, and advise them of the retreat of the French, which may incline the King to pay the 100,000 crowns promised to Bourbon.

With regard to the charge of Bernardino, the Pope's chamberlain, respecting the willingness of the Pope to arrange a peace or truce, the state of

1524.

affairs has altered, and the Emperor can afford to leave the suit for peace to those who have greater need of it than himself. Desires the arrival of the Chancellor. The mission of Messire Jehan Bartholome (Gattinara) to the Pope would retard the Emperor's affairs, especially as the duke of Sessa would not take it in good part. It is better to await the Chancellor's coming. Will content the Pope by letters, and by fair words to the count Bosquet, his ambassador here.

The Emperor has well provided for the army on sea. The Viceroy and Beaurain have written to the Duke and community of Genoa to place their fleet in readiness.

Four thousand Swiss came to succor the French on 25 April. Bourbon, using for the first time the authority which the Emperor gave him, lodged his camp near the enemy, who lost many men in a skirmish, but captain Jean Durbin was wounded. In crossing over the river Seze, to join their succors, many of the French were wounded, and the marquis of Liscare (Pescara?) took some of their artillery, and killed 200 of them in a sharp skirmish. They retired to Gattinare, where the Admiral (Bonnivet?) was severely wounded. The enemy kept up their flight all the night, and were pursued by the light horse and Spanish foot, who killed 200 of the Swiss, and defeated the band of Scots (*deffirent la bend des Escocchois*). Captain Bayart, in returning to regain two pieces of artillery, was slain. News is come that the Swiss have retired into their own country, and the French into France. The Swiss swear a great oath never again to serve the French, and the French never to trust the Swiss. From the camp at Briouse, 5 May.

French.

5 May.

306. [JOHN DUKE OF ALBANY] to CLEMENT VII.

R. MS.
B. II. 324.
B. M.
Ep. Reg. Sc. I.
346.

Has already written to the Pope to prevent any derogation to the primacy of St. Andrews. Is anxious that the injury done under the last Archbishop should be repaired as soon as possible. At the time of Albany's entry into the kingdom, John prior of St. Andrews endeavored to prevent the Archbishop, who was returning from Rome, from obtaining possession of his see until a pension was assigned to him out of the archbishopric, and exemption granted to himself and other ecclesiastics, some of profligate lives. The Archbishop agreed, because he had many enemies, and the Prior had great influence. The church of Kirklistoun and lands adjoining, which are important to the Archbishop as being near Edinburgh, were given to the Prior along with the desired exemption, the Archbishop always hoping that the arrangement would be easily rescinded, as the Prior had not a particle of right. The priory was thus endowed as largely as the archbishopric itself. The late Archbishop applied to Leo X. to restore his see to its former rights, and had almost prevailed, when the Pope died. Begs Clement to consider that these injuries were done at the beginning of Albany's rule, when he had just been called out of France, and was not well acquainted with the affairs of the kingdom. Edinburgh, 5 May 1524.

Lat., copy.

6 May.

307. DACRE to ALBANY.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 222.
B. M.

Has received by Unicorn his writing dated Edinburgh, 3rd inst., giving news of John de Barbon, who was almost sped in his business, and retarded for causes which Unicorn explained to him. Albany thinks things will now be arranged, as the French king so far condescends to reason that the Pope's ambassador with him says he does more than any other; seeing also that the Emperor's army has won Fontarabia, and the

1524.

DACRE to ALBANY—*cont.*

French king has furnished the rest of the strongholds in that country. He thinks also that if good ways had been taken at first, the further kindling of fire might have been stopped. Part of his news is much to Dacre's comfort, namely, that there is good hope of peace. No man is more anxious for it than Dacre; and if the Scotch ambassadors come, Scotland may have peace, to the advantage of both realms, and be the occasion of further peace in Christendom. Has sent off the answer Albany was waiting for two or three days since. Hexham, 6th May 16 Hen. VIII., 1524.

P. 1. Headed: "Copie of a lettre to the duc of Albany sent with Unicorne pursevant, answer to his lettre herunto annexed. Mem., the principal lettre was sent up by poste."

308. SCOTLAND.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 227b.
B. M.

The contents of the packet sent up at this time by post to my lord Legate's grace.

The copy of Dacre's letter to Albany, dated Hexham, 30 April; a letter from Albany to Dacre brought by Unicorn; copy of Dacre's answer, dated Hexham, 6 May; copy of a letter from Dacre to Q. Margaret, dated Hexham, 30 April, to be delivered in presence; and another letter of the same date, to be delivered apart; copy of a letter from Dacre to divers lords of Scotland, dated Hexham, 30 April; copy of Dacre's commission of the West Marches; a letter from Dacre to Wolsey.

P. 1.

309. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.†

R. O.

Master Comptroller and others my fellows of the Household have made an estimate of beefs, muttons, lings and other fish, for victualling 1,000 men for six weeks in garrison at Guisnes and elsewhere, with the costs of transport to Calais, all but the butter and cheese, of which they cannot make an estimate. Wolsey may think the charge is somewhat large, but must consider that the transport of each ox will cost 2s., and of each sheep 4d. Would have sent in the estimate before this, but that he expected Wolsey here today at dinner. Richmond, this Monday.

P.S.—Atcliff will receive and disburse the money, and the King's purveyors provide the victuals, according to the device arranged by Fitzwilliam with Wolsey at their last interview. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*

6 May.

R. O.

310. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

On arriving here found that all the ships of war had been driven into the Cambre by the north-east wind of the last six or eight days. Has sent to them to come hither, and will cross when he can without danger of the enemy. Has heard nothing of the news Wolsey had about the French. No one has crossed for four days, though the wind has been fair. Thinks the said news is not true, for if the French had been as far as Bapalme they would have come further over before this, and news of it must have reached the King. Thinks it was only a bruit got up to revictual Therouenne. Dover, Friday after Ascension Day. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.:* 6 Maii.

* Corrected from 8.

† This letter was probably written early in the beginning of the present year, but has been placed here for convenience.

1524.

6 May.

311. SURGERY.

R. O.

Licence to Roger Smyth, citizen and grocer of London, to practise physic and surgery in all parts of the realm. Greenwich, 6 May 16 Hen. VIII.

Draft, pp. 2. In Cromwell's hand.

7 May.

312. PACE'S COMMISSION.

Vit. B. vi. 40*.

B. M.

A copy of the commission to Russell, dated 2 Aug. 1523 (Vit. B. v. 197), with Pace's name substituted for Russell's, and the date altered to 7 May 1524, 16 Hen. VIII.

Lat., p. 1.

7 May.

313. SIR NIC. RIDLEY.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 137.

B. M.

Bail of 300 marks given to Thos. lord Dacre by Sir Nic. Ridley of Wollemontswyk, Northumberland, Wm. Carnaby of Halton, John Ridley of Cosley, Henry Wallas of Knaresdale, and John Blenkinsop of Blenkinsop, for the appearance of Sir Nicholas at the next assize to answer for having allowed a felon to escape. Hexham, 7 May 16 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Ridley, &c.*

8 May.

314. FOR SIR THOS. MORE.

Wardship of Giles, son and heir of Sir John Heron. Westm., 8 May. *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 20.*

8 May.

315. ANGUS to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. III.
305.

B. M.

Mrs. Green's
Lives of the
Princesses,*
iv. 522.

Hears from one of his servants, who was taken at sea on his way to him in France, and carried before Henry's council, of Henry's good will towards him, and that Henry wishes him to escape from France if possible.

Has tried in vain to find a way of coming to Calais through Picardy, and has therefore sent his brother through Bourgonnois to find some way by which he could go into Franche Comté. Will do what he can; and if he is taken, trusts the King will remedy it, either in England or in Scotland. Would have sent his brother with this letter, but he has a suit in Rome about a benefice, and must be there on July 10; † "et sys last faist il sem viendras devers vous en bonne grase en bonne deligense." Hears that Albany (le doust d'Arbanie) has asked for peace with Henry. Doubts not the King and his council know better what to do in this matter, for he wants nothing but power to do Henry all the harm possible. He wishes for peace, because he sees he can do nothing against England, and Francis will give him no more assistance. If he wishes to make war, he will be forced to leave Scotland before he has been there six months; and if he comes back here, ‡ he will not be welcome, for the French king gave him at his going into Scotland 3,000 fr., 100 lances, § 4,000 adventurers with ammunition, which they understand were not employed, and did no service to France. There is no other news here, except from beyond the mountains, || which the King knows better than he can write; "car nous aultre Fransoys son bien estonne pour le prese[nt] quy nous vendrat ¶ mal sestan

* Mrs. Green has modernized the French throughout.

† "le dist seme jour dust moy de joul" (le dixieme jour du mois de juillet?)

‡ "et sys ven par desas le quer commen je en tem quys ne sera pas le bien venus par de desast." This is modernised by Mrs. Green as follows: "et s'il veut par dessus le (la?) guerre, comme j'entends, qu'il ne sera pas le bien venu par dessus."

§ "sen lase." Mrs. Green reads, "sans l'autre."

|| "de delas les mon." Mrs. Green reads, "de l'Allemagne."

¶ Mrs. Green has "voudrait."

1524.

ANGUS to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

deponsige et le plus toust serat meleurs." Recommends his brother in Scotland, who is in disfavor with Albany. If Albany wishes to harm him, he has no resource but to come to England. Paris, 8 May. *Signed*: "Archebald Dougulas erl of Angus."

Fr., pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.*: Ex Gallia, &c., reddit. 5 Junii.

8 May.

316. RO. ABBOT OF PAISLEY to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. i. 82.

B. M.

The English ambassador at Rome has solicited the Pope for his promotion to the bishopric of Murray, but as the king of Scots has asked the abbacy of Paisley for a bastard son of Arran, the Pope defers compliance. Begs Wolsey to write to the Ambassador in his favor, and to give safe-conduct to his servants going upon his affairs into Flanders, if need be. Magnus can report his faithfulness to the king of England. Edinburgh, 8 May. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's good grace. *Endd.*

8 May.

317. RICHARD DE LA POLE to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

Calig. D. VIII.

294.

B. M.

I believe that Vendosmes and Bryon have informed you about the King's affairs here. I am sorry our enemies have not awaited us, for I and my band have the best desire to live and die in the King's service. All I have in this world is owing to you. From the camp, 8 May. *Signed*: Richart de Suffort. *Add.*: A Madame.

Fr., p. 1, *copy, mutilated*.

318. THE SAME to FRANCIS I.

Ibid. f. 295.

Begs him to hasten the pay of the lanzknechts, as they have not a denier. Begs to be informed if he means to reinforce the bands of lanzknechts which are not complete. At the [Camp,] 8 May. *Signed as above.* *Add.*: Au Roy mon seigneur.

Fr., p. 1, *copy, mutilated*.

8 May.

319. ITALY.

R. O.

Extract from the letter of the duke of Milan, 8 May.

Heard, by a letter he received on the 4th, that the enemy had been driven out of all the Milanese, with no small loss in men and artillery, and that 5,000 Swiss who had remained in their camp were going towards Susa, on their way to France, pursued by our troops. Hears now that the Swiss have gone home, and the French crossed the Alps, leaving all their artillery at Setto in Savoy, where it has been captured by the Imperialist Alarcon, numbering more than 30 pieces. They are waiting to hear the King's decision about prosecuting the victory; in doing which he should make no delay. Bourbon expects from the King the signal for invading France, than which nothing will be easier, as the army is eager to do so. In the meanwhile he will attack Lodi and Alexandria, which are still held by the enemy. The garrison in the former town, under duke Federico de Bozoli, has offered to surrender the town, if they are allowed to depart with their arms, which has not yet been granted. His correspondent must ask the King to use his influence to gain the Swiss; which will not be difficult, if they are attempted at once, for they have quarrelled with the French.

Pp. 2, Lat. *Endd.*: Extracts and copies of certain letters.

9 May.

320. CLERK and HANNIBAL to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 42.

B. M.

Wrote last about the retreat of the French from Vegevanno to Navarra. When they had been there nine or ten days, they came forward

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in good order, as our army thought, with intent to fight; as they might have done without much disadvantage, as Pescara had gone with part of the army to attack 6,000 Swiss, who had arrived on the confines with a good number of horse to succor the French. The Imperialists fortified themselves, and waited, but the French went to join the Swiss. They pursued, but slackly, because the men are ill paid, and will not go forward. The war would have been finished long ago but for that. They intended to attack the French while crossing the Cessia, but the water was so low that they were over already. Pescara, however, attacked their rear, killed 300, and took seven pieces of artillery, and many carts of powder, wine, &c. Captain Bayarde was killed, the Admiral hurt with a hand gun in the arm, and several prisoners taken, including a Swiss captain. They reckon here that the French have fled from Milan, and that their army is destroyed; but the French say the retreat was only to join the succors, which they have done, and they consider this skirmish a victory. Their army is still upon the confines of Savoy, and it is thought will tarry there in some strong place till more succors arrive. The Imperialists are not far from them; whether they will follow if the French go homewards is not fixed. The Emperor's ambassador has promised that they will, and says the Emperor has just made exchange here for 200,000 ducats for the army. Half is now in Genoa, and it is hoped the rest will come before that is spent. The Pope says that at the passage of the Sessia, the general proveditor of the Venetian army told Bourbon and the Viceroy that they were only bound to defend the duchy, and that now the French had left it they desired license to return. At this time the generals were sore abashed, as the Venetian army is 700 or 800 men-at-arms and 9,000 foot, all well paid; and they urged him not to leave, showing him what danger would ensue; they knew by spies that the Swiss would go home, but if they heard of this diminution of the Emperor's army, they would tarry. Finally the proveditor agreed to go forward with them one day's march. The Pope says if there is a battle soon all will be well, but if they reach some strong place, this defection of the Venetians and the arrival of 400 spears to the French will cause more difficulty.

The Pope has letters from Spain, of April 10, that the Emperor takes very well his Holiness's profession of neutrality; and that, being informed by the Pope of the poverty of Italy, he has made exchange for 200,000 ducats. The English ambassador has left the Emperor, ill pleased, not at the want of good will in the Emperor, but at the impotence and disorder he saw there. He intends to send his Chancellor to Italy with 5,000 lanceknights, whom he has had all this winter in Spain. The city of Cayre, which had rebelled from the Turk, has returned to its allegiance, and the leaders of the rebellion are beheaded, so that there is now nothing to prevent his attempts against Hungary. He had prepared a large army against Cayre, which can be employed elsewhere. The Pope is alarmed, and wishes for peace in Christendom. He said that the Emperor's chancellor is only waiting for the arrival of the archbishop of Capua, who left the French court on the 7th. The Emperor must, therefore, have some correspondence with the French court, as no courier hence could have yet brought him word of it. There is no mention of a person to be sent to England from France, without which, they tell the Pope, no practices will be of avail. Rome, 8 May.

Signed.

P.S.—Today, May 9, the Pope has news that the [Swiss] have gone home, taking with them, as pledges for money due to them, the Admiral and all the artillery that is not taken. The rest of the army is totally dissolved. The horse have gone into strongholds in Savoy, every man shifting for himself. The Imperialists are pursuing, and have taken many prisoners, standards and artillery. The French army had about 12,000 Swiss and 700 men-at-arms. The Pope is much pleased, and says Bourbon is going straight into France, and that his force is 8,000 Spaniards, 6,000 or 7,000 lance-

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CLERK and HANNIBAL to WOLSEY—*cont.*

knights, besides light horse and Italian foot, whose numbers he did not know. He said also that Campeggio writes that the matters of Lu[ther] in Almain do very ill, especially in the Franke cities; he thought the only remedy was that other nations should show that they abhor Germany for it; and he wished Clerk to write to Wolsey that some demonstration might be made in London about it. Advises him to threaten "the hedds of Steeds and of that fellowship in London" (Hanse merchants) with the loss of their privileges unless they extirpate this heresy from their cities. Wolsey could do nothing more beneficial nor more grateful to the Pope, who is very good to Wolsey, and has promised that Hanibal shall not return *vacuis manibus*. Rome, 9 May. *Signed by Clerk.*

Pp. 7, mutilated. Marginal notes. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

9 May.

321. GILES TALBOT, clk.

His will. Proved, 9 May 1524. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 615.

0 May.

322. FOR THOMAS CARDINAL OF YORK, legate à latere.

P. S.
Rym. xiv. 15. 3 April 1524, authorising the conversion of the monastery of St. Frideswide, Oxford, into a college, and the transfer of the canons to other monasteries. Greenwich, 3 May 16 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 May.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 31; also on m. 1, under date of 19 April.

10 May.

323. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Calig. D. viii.
290.
B. M.

Since writing yesterday, learned from three sources that the French still lie in camp on this side Terouenne, which they have not yet fully revictualled. It is supposed, when they have done so, they will come hither, than which there is nothing we desire more, "for tho[ugh this] house be not the best nor strongest in the world, yet I tr[ust there] be men's hands that shall supply that thing which lacketh." If they only delay their coming till . . . night, I care not how soon they come after, for by that time we shall be quite ready. Wishes the King knew how desirous his subjects are to serve him. Would not lose Simon, the gunner, for anything. It is positively stated that the band of Mons. le Grand Maitre was defeated on Sunday last, as mentioned in his last letters. My adventurers have come home again, to my great satisfaction. Shall I give them wages, and for how long? For if you give them none, I must pay them myself, as I have promised it; and I cannot do so long, as they are upwards of 200. The French are sore grieved at this garrison, which has done them great annoyance, and say they will be revenged. I understand my lord deputy of Calais informed you who were the chief of the Frenchmen, before [my] coming over. Neither the officer of arms, nor any of the trumpets sent to the French camp, have returned, and it is supposed they will not let them leave till they get to the place they intend to go to. Guisnes, 10 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

10 May.

324. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Calig. D. viii.
292.
B. M.

I enclose copies of letters which I have just received from De Fynes, by Calais pursuivant, and of letters from Ric. De la Pole to Francis and his mother, intercepted by the Burgundians. Though the Burgundians and French were within gunshot of each other, they did not venture to fight. Although Fynes and the go[od men] of the Burgundian party were resolved

1524.

to fight, the Flemings' hearts failed them; and when the Burgundians were gone, the French would not pursue, but pitched their camp beside Terouenne, where they still remain, victualling the town. Calais says that they consume the victuals as fast as they come, and have made small progress as yet. Fynes is looking every hour for Mons. Deystayn and Bevres, who bring with them 8,000 foot and 2,000 horse. I wish the King had some more men on this side the sea. If we were but 15,000 English besides these I have here, with 1,000 Spaniards and 1,000 Hennewers, which they have already, and 1,500 Almains, who are said to be within two days' journey of St. Omer's, with the band of Burgundian horse, we should make them a good breakfast, though all the Flemings were in heaven. By all that I can hear, the French are not more than 18,000 men, and, except a few Almains led by Ric. De la Pole, are no soldiers. Considering that this wretched traitor is in the field, haste over some men to give courage to the Flemings, who are men enough, if their hearts were good; and let me know what [I] and this band shall do, if the French come not to lay siege to this house, as I fear they will not do in spite of their cracks. Intended to have sent Calais to you with these news, but he is the only officer of arms on this side of the sea, and I must send him again to the said Monsieur [de Fynes] for further news. I, by you, will send the pursuivant or some other officer of arms back with all diligence, also Benydyk the Trumpet. G[uisnes,] Tuesday, 10 May.

Pp. 2, mutilated. Add. : To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

11 May.

Calig. D. viii.

296.

B. M.

325. [FITZWILLIAM] to WOLSEY.

As the French think we were afraid of their coming, I sent yesterday a number of horse and foot into Picardy, who lay in ambush till it was day, and have this morning brought home six prisoners and a good booty. Two of the prisoners are men of war, and say that certain great pieces of ordnance have gone out of Boulogne, and that the French intend first laying siege to Tournaham, and afterwards coming hither. One of my trumpets has just returned from the French camp. He has spoken with Vendome and Pont Remy, and the latter sends an answer, which I enclose, to the letter I wrote him. The trumpet says Vendome had but few words with him, but Pont Remy asked him many questions. First, he asked when I came over. He replied, on Sunday last, and that I had not only brought with me 1,000 Englishmen, but that there would be 10,000 others on this side the sea before ten days. Pont Remy said he would be glad of that, for his master had been at great expense bringing 8,000 Swiss thither, and had 18,000 men between that and Paris, and was marching towards them himself. The trumpet said he advised him to let their men alone, and go home, for if they remained perhaps fewer of them would return. Pont Remy said, "Ah! Trumpet, [we] desire but the battle, and bid your men to haste them on, for I trust the town and castle and Guisnes shall be [the] French king's or it be four days to an end." The trumpet said he hoped not, "for he was sure [I] had prepared such a banquet to welcome them withal [at] their coming, that they should repent them in case they had been. Trompet, dict il, tell your master, and he wi[ll] join us with the said 10,000 men to beat these coward Flemings [who] run away, I shall make him a good part of the b[ooty]." The trumpet said I hoped to have my share of the things they brought with them to the field, if they remained there. Pont Remy said, he thought the king of England would not be Thinks it was well bragged of Pont Remy, and not ill handled by the trumpet. He says the French have . . . pieces of ordnance, of which four are single curtoux, . . . culverins, and the rest serpentine and falcons. Their camp is between Guinegate and Bome, [a mile from] Guinegate and more.

Learns by a spy that was in the French camp that they have sent for

1524.

[FITZWILLIAM] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

great ordnance for Boulogne and Montreuil, it is said, [to lay siege] to this house ; which they are welcome to do, for I am quite ready for them. This spy says they will have to move their camp for lack of victuals. If they come hither I shall leave them but small store. Calais has just come to me from De Fynes, and brought me a letter from him, which I enclose. Calais reports the position of the French camp, in the same way as the trumpet, and says the report is they will come hither.

Pp. 2, mutilated. Add. : To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

12 May.

326. For the MONASTERY OF CERNE, Salisb. dioc., of the King's foundation.

Congé d'élire to the subprior and convent, *vice* Robert Westbury, last abbot, deceased. Westm., 12 May.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 5.

12 May.

327. JOHN ALEYN, alderman of London.

R. O.

Indenture dated 12 May 16 Hen. VIII., whereby Wm. Dingley, of Charlton, Worc., now dwelling at Sudley Castle, Glouc., promises to sell to John Aleyn, alderman of London, 12 sacks of Cotswoldwool, packed according to custom ; two good and one middle fleece.

Imperfect.

Mem. of a bond for 100*l.* by Dingley, John Freman, of Blokley, and Thos. Freman, of Longberow, Glouc., for the performance of the above indenture.

In Cromwell's hand. Pp. 2.

13 May.

328. DACRE'S WARDS.

Add. M.S.
24,965, f.226b.

B. M.

Lord Dacre, as warden, has in ward Wm. Charlton, of Bellingham, Huge Charlton, his brother, and Thos. Charlton, of Carteth, and promises that while they are in ward no officer shall meddle with their wives, children or property, nor with any of their friends who will find sureties to the keeper of the country for their good behavior, as they agreed to do before Sir Chr. Dacre, according to the book read to them by Surrey. Morpeth, 13 May 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed : Copie of a protection granted by my lord Dacre to all the inhabitants of Tyndale now being or hereafter that will be of good abering and lay plegies for the same.

13 May.

329. DACRE to SIR WM. LISLE.

Add. M.S.
24,965, f.226.

B. M.

Charges him to send or appoint a time and place when Dacre can receive the two Storyes of Redesdale, whom he took and has in Alnwick Castle, and whom he refused to deliver when Dacre wrote for them, as well as the man whom he has taken for "receipting" Scotchmen. Will return them if the lord of Northumberland proves that he has any franchise or liberty in Alnwick, whereby he may keep. If they escape, it will be felony in Lisle, as he has no authority to keep them.

Advises him to profit by Sir Nic. Ridlee's example, who is in ward for a similar offence. Morpeth, 13 May 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed : Copie, &c.

13 May.

330. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Calig. D. VIII.
298.

B. M.

Yesterday [it was said the Burgundians had] taken certain Englishmen of De la Pole's, formerly in the King's guard ; Thompson being one. I do not know if it be true, but I have written to Fynes not to let them go

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for any ransom, but that I would reward those who took them when I knew the King's pleasure and yours. Today I hear, by three ways, that the French have moved to Bome, the place where the duke of Longvyle was taken. It is further from hence than their former place, and is right in their way, if they intend to go by Lillars, Bethune and Arras destroying the country, or to return straight home. All my spies agree that 2,000 foot and 300 horse have come to Samer de Boys, and that De Beys is returned to Boulogne. I spoke today with a prisoner who has a passport signed by De Beys, and says the same. It is clear the French intend no more great feats upon this frontier unless it be to make "*guerre guerreeable*." I expect the return of Calais tonight or tomorrow, when I will inform you of further proceedings. Guisnes, 13 May. *Signature burnt off*.

P. 1, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

13 May.

331. SUBSIDY.

R. O.

"The extract indented" of money assessed by cardinal Wolsey, 13 May 16 Hen. VIII., on certain nobles of the degree of baron and above, payable before the feast of Purification last, for the first year's subsidy granted by the last parliament; one part of which extract the said Cardinal has delivered to Ralph Swillington, attorney general, to receive the sums therein mentioned.

Cuth. bishop of London, on his salary of 365*l.* as keeper of the privy seal, 18*l.* 5*s.* Chas. duke of Suffolk, on his lands, 50*l.* Chas. earl Worcester, on his goods, 100*l.* Hen. earl of Devon, on his lands, 30*l.* Margaret countess of Salisbury, on her lands, 61*l.* Wm. Lord Sandes, on his lands, 100 mks. Thos. earl of Surrey, on his goods, 50*l.* George earl of Shrewsbury, on his lands, 70*l.* Henry earl of Northumberland, on his lands, 146*l.* Thos. Lord Roos, on his lands, 5*l.* Geo. Lord Hastings, on his lands, 20*l.* *Signed by Wolsey. Sealed.*

14 May.

332. DACRE to WILLIAM CARR.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 26b.

B. M.

Desires him to "enter" John Murray, whom he "borrowed" of Dacre, without delay either at Carlisle or Morpeth, as he promised to do at Coldstreme. Must have him entered to help the "fretting" of some of his tenants and servants whom the laird Carr's brother so unkindly ransoms and handles. It is of little avail to Carr, and a great reproval to the Abbot his brother, and Mark Carr his sureties, and to the sheriff of Tevidale, Will. Kirton, and others, that they do not enter him (Carr) as they promised. Morpath, 14 May 1524.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

14 May.

333. CHARLES V. to GERARD DE PLEINE.

Buchholz,
Ferdinand I.,
II. 503.

Instructions for negotiating a general peace.*

14 May.

334. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his letter dated Westm., 10 inst. Is glad of the King's resolution to send over men. Wrote two letters about the overthrow of Mons. de Vrye's band, though Wolsey has only received one. The King forbids him to entertain the adventurers unless the French come to lay siege here, because they are banished men, and plunder his subjects. Took them

* A long summary of this document will be found in Mr. Bergenroth's *Spanish Calendar*, II. 629. For De Pleine's subsequent instructions on 25th May, see Bergenroth, ib. 640.

1524.

FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY—*cont.*

into wages because the French lay where their horse might have been at Guisnes in one night, and because he heard from Mons. de Fynez, the captain of Turnehen, from French prisoners, from his spies, and from Pont de Remy's own mouth, that they were coming hither. Has discharged them today, 236 in number, after serving eight days. Their wages amount to 47l. 4s. They were among the best men of war that Suffolk had last year. If any man has been robbed by any of this garrison since he had charge of it, and not had restitution on complaining to him, Fitzwilliam offers to repay it fivefold. Asks for letters to Briswood, if the King will pay their wages for the time they have been engaged. If not, will pay them himself. Two days ago sent certain horsemen to distress the French foragers, but found they had removed their field along the frontiers of Artois, and have beaten down small piles and churches which the Burgundians used in making *guerre guerreeable*. Sent Calais to their camp, but he has not returned. Has received a letter from Mons. de Fynez, denying that there were any Englishmen taken belonging to Richard De la Pole, but a Burgundian archer of this garrison told him he saw such Englishmen go into St. Omers. Guisnes, 14 May.

A month's wages are now due to the whole garrison; the men are not well off for money, and victuals are very dear. Briswood has advanced some money to them, but has not sufficient to pay them in full. Asks that more may be sent. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

15 May.

Calig. D. VIII.
299.

B. M.

335. [FITZWILLIAM] to WOLSEY.

Calais returned this [day] from the French camp, having delivered the letters to Vendôme, of which I send a copy. Vendôme asked him if he had anything else to say. Calais said, "No, except that I was sorry they had not kept their intention of coming to see me, as they had made me take trouble to no purpose." The Duke answered, "No man there owed me so much good will as to see me." Calais said he thought the same. On this, Ric. De la Pole came in, and the Duke said to Calais, "Here is your king." The other answered, he was not his king. Calais will explain to you himself how they bandied words, "in so much that in conclusion the Duke bade hold," and called Ponderemy, with whom he talked a long time. He then dismissed Calais, promising to send a gentleman to De Beys, who would make answer to the . . . letter. But before leaving, Calais was called aside by Ponteremy, who said to him privately, he wished a good peace could be made. Calais said he heard they had sent one lately to England. Ponteremy said it was but a l[ousy] friar, and it required a sad honorable man to treat of peace; and if Fitzwilliam would put to his hand he would do the same. "There is no man living," he said, "desireth peace more than I, [fo]r I am a Picard born myself, and my country is destroyed by the war." Calais said, if the French would consent to the demands of the King and Emperor, peace would soon be made. Pont de Remy answered, "Well, those things be communed of, and if we grew near to a point their [Majesties] might meet afterward, and conclude the whole matter; and [better it] were my master and yours made the peace and compr[ehension] than the Emperor and a stranger should make the same and . . . two." Calais asked him to give him a writing, for credence to the King. Pont de Remy said it would not be necessary, but desired him to tell it to me, for I knew how to manage it. I therefore send Calais to you. On his departure Bry[on] sent his recommendations to me, Carew and Bryan, saying he was sorry the world was of that sort that we could not be merry together, for no one desired peace more than the king of France. Calais left their camp at Hesdin, and

1524.

says they are breaking it up. Begs to know whether he is to make any answer. Guisnes, 15 May. *Signature lost.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add. : To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

16 May. **336. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.**

Vit. B. vi. 71.*

B. M.

At the late diet at Nuremberg, the Pope by Campegio, and the Emperor by the Archduke, required that the decrees of the diet of Worms should be observed. Sends a copy thereof to Melchior Langus to show to the King. Rome, 16 May 1524, 1 pont.

Lat., vellum, mutilated. Add.

16 May. **337. FERDINAND ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Is sending dominus De Aloyne, baron in Chomyns, as his deputy about the Order of the Garter. Desires credence for him. Prysach, 16 May 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

16 May. **338. FERDINAND ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA to WOLSEY.**

Vesp. F. i. 106.

B. M.

Sends the above as his proctor on his admission to the Order of the Garter. Prysach, 16 May 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

16 May. **339. The BURGOMASTERS OF HAMBURG to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Asks for the restitution of a ship laden with resin, "oszemundt," wax, ale, &c. belonging to Fred. Ostra, Peter Rode, John Hesterberch, Conrad Meyricke, Hen. Statius and Joachim Schernckouw, citizens of Hamburg, which went on shore on the coast of Norfolk, on the way to London. Hamburg, 16 May 1524.

Lat., pp. 2. Endd. : "A lettre in Lattyn."

18 May. **340. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.**

Gal. B. viii. 117.

B. M.

[Sent] two days ago to the sieur De Praet news which she received by letters of the duke of Milan and certain merchants, of the conduct of the army of [Ital]ye, and the retreat of the French and Swiss. Refers him for fuller particulars to the bearer, Jacques [du] Chastel, who has seen everything. Has letters from Bourbon, the viceroy of Naples and Beaurain. Du Chastel has explained to her the object of his mission to be against the French. Knows that Henry has their cause quite at heart. The time is now favorable. Antwerp, 18 May 1524. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

19 May. **341. DACRE to the EARL OF ARRAN.**

Add. M.S.

24,965, f. 227.

B. M.

Is told that Arran says he heard from a gentleman that Dacre speaks evil of him, saying that he is not stedfast. This is not true, for he never saw in Arran anything but what is honorable, and he would have been foolish to have so misused himself, considering the relationship between the Earl and the king of England. Arran wishes to know of the privy matters between Albany and Dacre. Gives an account of what has passed between them. Hears that Albany is going to leave Scotland, and asks Arran, as principal regent under the King, to send up ambassadors to Henry. Will do all he can to further peace. Morpeth, 19 May 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. Headed : Copie, &c.

1524.

19 May. 342. QUEEN MARGARET to DACRE.

Add. M.S.
24,965, f. 246.
B. M.
Hearne's Otter-
bourne, II. 606.

Has received his letter of May 4, about the writing she sent to her brother for peace. Would be glad to labor with that end, as she has done divers times. The copy of the instrument which she sent by Robin Pauly* was one which the Governor desired her to execute, but which she refused, and will refuse, whatever happens, though she has great occasion to do it, for she has written often since Surrey departed, but had no answer. There has been great business between Dacre and Albany, but she does not know to what effect. If any way is found between the two realms, she should be advertised, and have a share in it. Acknowledges that she was honorably married, as Dacre says; but she has never received any part of her living since her husband's death, as Dacre knows, and as she has often written to her brother, to whom it would be honorable to see her answered. She has no friends but him and her son, who is but young, though she trusts that in a short time he will not let her be wronged. Will take patience for a time, and trusts hereafter to be "stedabyl" to the King and her friends, for she hopes her son will be right kind. Assures him she has not made any such bond, and will not do anything to the dishonor of herself and her friends, or her son's hurt, but will remain with him as soberly as she may, unless she is compelled other ways by necessity, or the want of her living. If she would follow other men's minds, she might have aid and support, which she would be loath to do. She will not do anything that might be a reproach to her, for the favor of any Frenchman. If any one had been treated as she has been, they would do differently to what she has done, seeing that her brother does not regard her nor her writings, except those which are by solicitation of her "an fryndys."

As she has written to her brother so often without getting an answer, begs Dacre to show him that she considers it very unkind, as she has not failed, and does not mean to do so. Styrling, 19 May.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Sealed.

19 May. 343. FLORYS D'EGMONT, COUNT OF BUREN, to [KNIGHTE].

R. O.

Hears that the King intends to made war on France this year. Offers to procure him horsemen or Almain foot, if he requires any. Boisleduc, 19 May 1524. *Signed*: Florys.

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A mons. l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre par devers madame l'archiducesse d'Austrice.

19 May. 344. CLEMENT VII. to KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

R. O.

Has charged Hannibal, who is returning to England, to salute her in his name, and give her his blessing. Rome, 19 May 1524, pont. 1.

Lat., vellum. Add.

19 May. 345. DELIVERY OF DOCUMENTS.

R. O.

16 Hen. VIII. Receipt, dated 19 May, by Sir Ric. Jernyngham, chamberlain of the King's receipt of the Exchequer, of the following pieces of evidence concerning Scotland and France, from Sir Thos. More, under-treasurer, out of the treasury at Westminster:—

For Scotland, a long coffer containing 98 pieces, a round hamper with seven pieces, and another with nine pieces. For France, two square boxes, containing 32 pieces. *Signed by Jernyngham.*

* Misread "Parsy" by Hearne.

1524.

Memorandum of their return to the great cover in the counter loft pertaining to the writings of France and Scotland, in the presence of John Ford, 26 May. *Signed by Jerningham.*

P. 1.

20 May.

346. DACRE to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. III. 6.

B. M.

Received his letters dated Westminster, the 24th April, with the copies of Albany's last letter to Wolsey, and of a convention in French between queen Margaret and Albany. Upon this wrote, according to the request in Wolsey's letter, to queen Margaret, Albany, and the principal lords of Scotland. Sends copies of his letters and of Albany's answer. Upon reading the Duke's letter, was told by Unicorn that the cause of John de Barbon's retiring when he was at the point of riding was the arrival of an archbishop sent by the Pope in embassy to the French king, who was to repair to this realm. In answer to Wolsey's inquiry, is surely advertised that the convention is passed between the queen of Scots and Albany, who has given her the wardship of the young earl of Huntley for her consent. Pawlyn, her servant, was sent by her to the Duke, showed him part of her writings, and, coming into this realm, where he was stopped by Dacre, sealed a copy of the convention with the Queen's signet, which he carried, and sent it to Surrey. On the receipt of his letters to Albany, the Queen and the principal lords of Scotland, the former assembled the lords in Edinburgh last week, "in a great murmur," the temporal lords in one chamber, and the spiritual in another, and gave in bills with his own hand, desiring an aid for the defence of the Borders; which was refused, the temporal lords declaring they were willing to serve in person, and the spiritual that they had already paid 40,000*l.* Scotch for his support, with small return. On which Albany, much displeased, desired licence to depart to France, promising to return in August. The matter is not yet settled. The Marches are in good order. Much annoyance constantly done to the Scots; God willing, "they shall curse the time of the Duke's being in Scotland."

Has apprehended, since his last letters, three of the chief captains of Tyndale,—William Charlton, of Bellingham, Roger Charlton, his brother, and Thos. Charlton, of Careteth,—and taken pledges of the reversion of all the other surnames of Tyndall. When Surrey sent Sir Ralph Fenwick, bailiff of Tyndall, with fourscore horse to apprehend Will. Ridley, Wm. Charlton, with 200 men, "retained, bound, and bodily sworn upon a book to him alway to take his part," attacked him, and chased him out of Tyndall. Thinks Wm. Charlton should be "justified" here for an example. Roger and Thomas, with 60 other Tyndall men taken by Dacre at the bridal of Colwel in Northumberland, were arraigned at Newcastle before Boudenel and Fitz-Herbert, justices of assize, and some executed; for the most of them, the said Roger and Thos. found sureties that they should keep the peace, but have forfeited their bonds. Thinks they should be brought before the assizes in Northumberland in August next. Immediately after their apprehension, made proclamation in Tyndall for every one to appear before him on the Sunday following in Bellingham Church, where, his brother, Sir Christopher, and other friends being present, he made them find pledges for their good demeanor, and gave them till Tuesday, then to Friday following as peremptory. The "surname" of the Robsons held out under one Robt. Robson, the fourth headsmen. Took the said Robert and three other prisoners on the Saturday morning. Arraigned and "justified" him the same day, and kept the other three in hold for the assize. Doubts not my lord Treasurer

1524.

DACRE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

can report their qualities. Sir Nicholas Ridley's servants having taken one Henryson, an arrant thief, commanded that he should be delivered up. Sir Nicholas put him at liberty. Dacre then sent a servant and arrested him, and Sir Nicholas sent his son Hugh to sue for pardon. Recommends Wolsey to write sharply to Sir Nicholas for the apprehension of his kinsman Will Ridley. Sir Nicholas can procure it if he like, though Will has fled to Scotland;—before his departure he received him night and day in his house. The roof of the dungeon of Wark Castle was taken off, and made flat for laying on of guns against Albany's coming in November last. The timber is much injured. None can lodge there till it be repaired with a low roof. Lead may be procured from Dunstanborough Castle. The walls must also be repaired; they were sore beat with the Duke's siege. Sends another copy of his authority to be renewed for the West Marches. Morpeth, 20 May.

Pp. 5. Add. at f. 5: "To my lord Legate's grace." Endd.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 239.
B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding in Dacre's Letter-book. Dated Morpeth, 20 May 16 Hen. VIII.

The leaves transposed, the order of the folios being 239, 242, 240.

20 May.

R. MS.
13 B. II. 323.

B. M.
Ep. Reg. Sc. I.
344.

347. JOHN DUKE OF ALBANY to the OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

Enjoining them, in the name of the king of France, not to hinder Edward Crawford, of Edinburgh, who is going to Dantzic (Gedanum) to procure corn for Scotland, and not to arrest him on account of the war with the Catholic King, which would afford a pretext to the Imperial cities for attacking France. Edinburgh, 20 May 1524.

Lat.

20 May.

R. O.

348. ROGER PYNCHESTRE.

Deed of sale by Roger Pynchestre, citizen and grocer of London, to Robt. Burrow, gent., a servant of Wolsey, of tenements and lands called Hartcombe, in the parishes of Kyngston-upon-Thames and Dytton in Surrey, for £—, which lands Pynchestre bought on 20 May 16 Hen. VIII. from Peter Carmelian, archdeacon of Gloucester and prebendary of St. Stephen's, Westminster, who bought them from Stephyn Coope, Esq., on the 28 Feb. 13 Hen. VIII.

Draft, pp. 3. Endd.

21 May.

Vesp. C. II.
319.
B. M.

349. CHARLES V. to [HENRY VIII.]

Sends to him the sieur De Courieres, a gentleman of his chamber, to inform him of the news in Italy, and of what he proposes to do. Begs him to communicate with De Praet. Sends him the sign.* Burgos, 21 May.

Hol., Fr., pp. 2.

21 May.

Vesp. C. II.
320.
B. M.

350. THE SAME to [WOLSEY].

On the same subject. It is time that they should at once commence the execution of their design, according to the sign agreed upon.† Burgos, 21 May.

Hol., Fr., pp. 2.

* See No. 176.

† See No. 175.

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351. CHARLES V.

Le Glay,
Négoc. entre
la France et
l'Autriche,
II. 594.

Instructions for De Courrieres, sent to Du Praet, ambassador in England.*

He is to say that he supposes the King and Legate are aware of the Emperor's victory over their common enemy. On his side there was but little loss. The French have been so seriously weakened by their attacks on towns and castles, and the plague and famine from which they have several times suffered, that out of 1,500 men-at-arms only 350 have returned to France. About 6,000 Swiss have been killed; the rest have deserted for want of payment, and it is said they have taken with them Montmorency, and the remaining artillery and ammunition. Bourbon and the viceroy of Naples have been ordered to enter France. Hopes the king of England will invade Picardy.

"Nota.—Le reste est relatif à ce qu'ils avoient à traiter avec le Roi et le Legat, touchant les moyens de la continuation de ladite guerre."

Fr.

21 May.

352. DUKE OF MILAN to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

The King knows by his last letters their successes against the French in Italy till that time. There are no enemies left, except a few in Alexandria, and nothing remains to be done before invading France, except for Bourbon to make the necessary preparations. Writes more fully to Scarpinelli, for whom he desires credence. Milan, 21 May 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.: "Reddit. 13 Junii."

21 May.

353. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Asks him to excite Henry to assist them, as there never was a better time for crushing the common enemy. Milan, 21 May 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.: "Reddit. 12 Junii."

22 May.

354. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Vat. Trans.
St. P. VI. 287.
B. M.

The archbishop of Capua has been with him. Has heard with attention what he had to say from the Pope, and explained his own intentions to the Archbishop, for whom he desires credence. Greenwich, 22 May.

Lat.

355. [ARCHBISHOP OF CAPUA] to CLEMENT VII.

Vit. B. VI. 72.
B. M.

Has carried out with all diligence the Pope's instructions. Urged the King and Cardinal to reflect on the safety of Christendom; but they did not approve the mode recommended by the Pope, which, they think, would rather produce perpetual war. Whatever terms are granted by Francis, he would always think that he had been compelled to grant them; would feel injured, and soon regain his ancient strength and courage, the more so as he has come out of this war without any injury to his kingdom. The Legate gave also other reasons, which are well known to all the world. If, however, a treaty is made by the Emperor, England, the Pope, Venetians, and others, and everything justly divided as I have already told you, Wolsey thinks that no future war will disturb Christendom.

If the Pope continue in his present mind, and refuse to side with the Emperor or the King, he will seem unjust, ungrateful, and a sower of discord. Unjust, because he will refuse to the King what Julius, Leo, and himself have admitted to be his right; ungrateful, for not favoring those who

* A notice of this document will also be found in Mr. Bergenroth's Calendar, vol. II. no. 652.

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[ARCHBISHOP OF CAPUA] to CLEMENT VII.—*cont.*

have always befriended him ; a sower of wars, if he favor the French, because they have always been the only source of war, and they are now so reduced that a true concord could be soon concluded. If the Pope prevents this most salutary object, the King and the Emperor will know that he has acted, not from fear, but from distrust and dislike to them, and to excite inextinguishable hatred in Christendom. If his Holiness continues in this mind, Wolsey foresees with grief his ruin, in consequence of the indignation he will excite in the minds of the said princes, which will destroy the obedience and esteem of all Christendom, and render it necessary to act against his Holiness by a Council for the security of the Church. If the Pope will act freely towards the King and Wolsey, he will find that their affection and dutifulness to him is no way abated, but will be increased when they see him favoring justice. This is the only means to strengthen Christendom and Italy, as Clerk and I have often told you, and you will find the King a safe and trustworthy shield.

Pp. 3. Corrected draft, in Vannes' hand. Lat.

22 May.

Vesp. C. II.

321.

B. M.

356. SAMPSON to [WOLSEY].

After the departure of Jerningham, wrote to him on the 22nd, notifying the conferences with the archbishop of Capua, having already written a long letter on the 19th. Dispatched the two together. In the second had interlined the name of madame Renée, because, when he wrote it, the Chancellor had understood the Archbishop not to refer to her but to the daughter of France. In Sampson's discussions with the Chancellor they chiefly turned upon her. Most of the Council were pleased with the overture,—and even the Chancellor, though he at first opposed it. His fear is that France will get at Milan, or the Duke be assassinated. To which Sampson replied, in jest, that “no man shall avoid the craft and danger of a thief as another thief, and since the Duke is an Italian born he shall the better beware of a buccado.”

The chief difficulty is to obtain Bourbon's restitution ; but the Chancellor will not hear of peace without it, having always been his friend to the extent of treating him like a principal. *The Archbishop sees the Chancellor's obstinacy, and says the will of England shall be followed, however much they dislike it.* On St. George's day (23 April) the Emperor told him the Archbishop should now be dispatched, and asked his opinion on the overtures. Sampson replied that England would be pleased to continue war, but, as the Emperor desired peace, he did well to treat with the Archbishop, who appeared friendly to both, and that a peace mediated by Rome would be both honorable to the Emperor and for the good of Christendom. At another interview the same evening the Emperor told him that he had proposed to the Archbishop two other means, of which he has written to his ambassador “there.” *The Chancellor, though he knows the Emperor is unable to support the war, still urges him on, for the sake of his own patrimony in Milan, and 10,000 ducats a year which he has from the Duke.* The Emperor himself is quite inclined to England's counsels. The lady Margaret has complained that the English boast of being better informed than herself of the Emperor's counsels, which has created some unpleasantness. The ambassador of Milan is returned with Delaroche “without any such commandment of the Duke.” *Italian news is not to be trusted.* A steward of the viceroy of Naples arrived on the 15th with letters from his master and Bourbon to the Italian ambassadors. *“The Chancellor, as he said, shewed me the Viceroy's letters, but the duke of Bourbon's I saw not, nor yet heard of any effect of them, but I think that I shall hear of his coming now into Provence or some other part of France, with an*

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army, as they say." * These letters state that on the 27th April the French secretly left Novara in the night time; the Emperor's army followed next day, but could not come up to them. On the 28th were some skirmishes by the side of a river, where the French obtained succors from the Swiss. On the 30th the marquis of Piscaro drove back the French, and made prisoner captain Bayard, who, having fallen wounded from his horse, died the same night. The Swiss abandoned the French that night, and carried the French admiral, with all the artillery not taken by the Imperialists, into their own country, in pledge for three months' pay. The remainder of the French army betook themselves to Susa in Savoy to return to France. The Admiral is badly wounded. It is said Montmorency is also with the Swiss.

According to a letter of Nassau never men fled better than the Swiss. Of 1,400 men-of-arms scarcely 400 returned to France. 4,000 Swiss have fallen in skirmishes or from sickness. 4,000 Grissons that were coming to succor the French have returned. The band of Grissons sent to the Duke have been thankfully accepted. On the 17th May the Te Deum was sung at the great church. The preacher chose for his text "Quid est homo quia magnificas eum?" applying the words to the Emperor, whom God so magnified with dominions and victories, and praising his moderation in speaking no ill word of the French king. In this the friar went beyond the Emperor, saying that the latter was bound to make peace with France, which was an old ally of the crown of Castile. Thinks for these words he will have little thanks. The viceroy of Naples, Mons. de la Roche, and Beaurayne are now at Rome in the Emperor's commission. In the last skirmish with the French the Venetians refused to cross the river with the Imperialists, alleging they were only bound to defend the duchy. Has already written of the Chancellor's changing his mind about going to Rome. Delaroche will go instead, on the 23rd May, who has promised to give the English ambassadors at Rome full information.

The Emperor has been obliged to remain here for want of money to pay his household. Mons. de Curriere is going to England to know what the King will do. Bourbon is going to invade Provence with 20,000 foot; if the King send over an army Bourbon will remain in France as long as the English. The Chancellor thinks the Swiss might be gained to the Emperor;—the Genoese have offered him eight or nine galleys and four "caraks" and twelve galleys in those parts. The Chancellor renews his offers for Bayonne. German and Spanish forces are to occupy Rousillon with a view to incursions. The marriage between madame Katerina and the king of Portugal is agreed to, except that the Queen Dowager desires to have her daughter out of Portugal in her own keeping. By certain intercepted letters between the French king and Admiral, "copies whereof this gentleman also bringeth," the poverty of France is made apparent. Burgos, 22 May.

P.S.—They will hear of no new obligation for the indemnity, as they treat for peace, and not a truce.

Hol., pp. 21; part cipher, deciphered by Tuke.

23 May.

Vesp. C. II.

333.

B. M.

357. SAMPSON to [WOLSEY].

This afternoon the news of the return of the French and Swiss to their countries was confirmed. The Imperialists have recovered "3 or 24" pieces of French artillery left by the Swiss in a castle. Some letters say the French admiral is dangerously wounded. It is fully expected that the French garrisons in Lodi, Novara, Alessandria, &c., will be withdrawn, for they are now esteemed prisoners. The Emperor is intent upon Bourbon's invading France immediately,† and means to do the same through Catalonia.

* Erroneously deciphered by Tuke.

† The Emperor had changed his mind within the last two months. See Appendix.

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SAMPSON to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

News lately came of a rebellion against the Turk ; the ringleader was slain, and his head brought to Constantinople. It is hoped that the Turk's love of pleasure will hinder his enterprises. The Sophy has sent an ambassador to seek the Emperor's alliance against him.

Burgos, 23 May, after the letters of the preceding day were dispatched.

P.S.—The prince of Orange is going to join Bourbon in Italy.

Hol., pp. 2.

23 May.

Vit. B. vi. 48.

B. M.

358. CLERK and HANNIBAL to [WOLSEY].

Wrote last of the dissolution of the French army, which has been verified, but the Admiral only went as far as a castle called ———* in Savoye, not by compulsion, but, owing to his wound, he could not keep up with the horsemen, and so went with the Swiss till he was out of danger. After the "little bickering" at the passage of the Cessia and the departure of the Swiss, the French fled so fast over the mountains that they left their artillery behind them at a castle on the borders of Savoy, which the Imperialists have captured to the number of 24 pieces, and brought it into My[lan] with 13 taken before. Since then the Emperor's camp has retreated to the duchy of Milan, and is rec[overing] the towns and holds still in the hands of the French, especially Alexandria and Lodi, which are probably yielded by this time. They are waiting to know the Emperor's pleasure as to what shall be done with the army when the duchy is "clerely expurgyd." Both the Emperor's and the Duke's ambassadors have asked for the King's contribution to the invasion of France, saying that the army will doubtless go forward, and a good number of foot be sent by sea from Spain and Italy to meet them. Have answered that the King has such expenses elsewhere that they must not look for a contribution here. They evidently think they will not speed, and will try to do without, but still will attempt to get it. They reckon that Piedmont, Montferrat and Saluce may be compelled to contribute, for, as they have done so much for France, it is thought reasonable they should do something for the Emperor, who is their high lord. The Pope says it is a good time to attack Francis, as he is impoverished, his country partly destroyed, his subjects desperate at their expenses and losses, and the Swiss, their only refuge for infantry, so far behind of their wages that the King can never pay them, and so beaten and shamed in this last enterprise that they have lost their hearts ; that the only way to peace is to attack him earnestly before he can make provision. He seemed displeased that the Imperial army should have retreated, for the said cities would have surrendered without any business. He thought Francis would little esteem this army unless he were attacked elsewhere, meaning Picardy.

Said they would inform the King and Wolsey of his opinion ; but he said, laughing, "Nay, do not so, [for] I must procure peax, and therfor I maye not speke of war." Though he said nay, saw he wished them to write. The orators of the confederates are devising with the Pope to reconcile the Swiss to Italy, that they may help in no future invasion ; to which it is thought it would have been hard to reconcile them in their prosperity, but after this calamity it is thought they will gladly accept any honest conditions. They are in evil case, for Belinzona, Locerno, Lugano, and other places can easily be taken from them ; indeed, they are portions of the duchy of Milan. They cannot resist if such a thing were attempted ; and if their intercourse with Italy for victuals, &c., were taken away, it would much displease the commons, who have been fed with vain French

* Blank in MS.

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promises, and have long lived on the hope that Francis would recover the duchy; but now that could not happen for many years, especially if he is troubled in his own country. It is thought they will accept any terms without pensions, and that it will be better to win them by showing the commons their danger than by bribing the heads, who will be more wary of thwarting the commons, as their pensions from France must cease for a long time.

A confederation for mutual defence between Italy and the Swiss will not yet be attempted, as the latter would require more money than the States could furnish, but merely an assurance that they will assist no invasion. The ambassadors wish the Pope to interpose and treat these matters with the Swiss; which he is loth to do, lest he should disclose himself too much against the French, whom all think he respects more than he needs, and that, now Italian affairs are clear, he should show himself further to the benefit of his confederates. Told him this, but in vain. He thinks the Swiss will not leave the French, on account of the money owed to them. He says Bourbon is going into France by Provence with 13,000 or 14,000 foot, 900 men-at-arms, 1,000 light horse, and 3,000 men sent by sea. He believes the archbp. of Capua to be now with Wolsey. The plague is very sore in Italy, especially Rome and Milan. Card. de Soderino alias Volterra is dead. The Pope allows very few people to come to him. Rome, 23 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 6, mutilated.

24 May. 359. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS. Has received his letter, and heard the charge of the archbp. of Capua.
15,387, f. 122. Commends the Archbishop's prudence and diligence. Has assisted him in
B. M. his commission to the King. Desires credence for the bp. of Bath. London,
24 May 1524.

Lat., pp. 4, copy.

24 May. 360. FRANCE.

Vit. B. vi. 54. Commission to Clerk, Pace, and Hannibal to treat for a peace or truce
B. M. with France, by the mediation of the Pope, and with the Emperor's consent.
The Pope to be conservator thereof. London, 24 May 1524, 16 Hen. VIII.

Copy, Lat., pp. 4.

361. HENRY VIII. to the DUKE OF MILAN.

Harl. 296, f. 33. No one rejoices more than Henry at the success of the Duke's affairs,
B. M. which Pace does not fail continually to report. Knows not whether to
congratulate the Duke only, or Christendom, 'as nothing could be more
important than to check the ambition of the common enemy. Had recalled
Pace for matters of great importance; but, considering the importance of
having an ambassador with the Duke and Bourbon, now that affairs have
taken so favorable a turn, sends him beforehand as the most fit to do every-
thing in the King's name.

Lat., p. 1. Modern copy.

362. ii. THE SAME to ———.*

As the Emperor is sending instructions to Italy about your affairs, we send Richard Pace to assist you against the common enemy.

Lat., p. 1. Modern copy.

* "Ad Dn. Canell."

1524.

24 May.

363. FRANCE.

Vit. B. vi. 51.

B. M.

Commission to Thomas Docwra, prior of St. John of Jerusalem, to treat with the ambassadors of the Emperor for a joint invasion of France, and for assisting Bourbon in an invasion. London, 24 May 1524, 16 Hen. VIII.

Copy, Lat., pp. 2.

24 May

R. O.

S. P. iv. 76.

364. SIR W. BULMER to WOLSEY.

An Observant Friar of Jedworth, who got leave from Bulmer to preach at Norham, has suggested that the King should write to his nephew, advising him to take upon himself the rule of the kingdom. He undertakes to carry the letter himself, and says the Queen must not know it, as she and the Duke are all one. "The said Observant sayth that sens the provynse of Scotland dyd . . . unt[o] the lordes of Scotland the command[ment of the] Kynges highnes and your Grace . . . never fovor thaym, nor suffer thaym to comme w[here] as he was ; but the yong Kyng ever sens hath speeyall good favor to thaym." Encloses news. Norham, 24 May. *Signed.*

The Observant said the Duke had asked leave of the lords, both spiritual and temporal, to go to France ; which when they agreed to, he desired them to make no peace with England till he returned. They hesitated long, but at last consented, because they wanted him to be gone. He has now sent for them again, saying he cannot leave till they give him 30,000 marks for his passage. Some of the spiritual men have offered him 1,000 marks Scots. The Observant thinks if he were once gone they would never pay him, or allow him to return. He is no longer obeyed, loved, or feared, and if the young King take anything in hand they will drive him out. *Signed.*

Add. : To my lord Cardinal's good grace. Endd.

25 May.

Vit. B. vi. 56.

R. M.

365. TREATY with CHARLES V.

Treaty concluded by Thomas Docwra, prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, on the part of Henry VIII., and Louis de Praet on the part of the Emperor.

1. Charles duke of Bourbon with a sufficient army shall invade France with all possible speed, so as not to give the enemy time to recover strength.

2. The Emperor will send with Bourbon the troops he was bound to keep in the duchy of Milan. Each prince will provide 100,000 gold crowns for the payment of the remainder of the army, the contribution to commence as soon as Bourbon is in French territory.

3. They will make an additional contribution, according as they may agree, if necessary.

4. If the King of England will invade France on his side, the lady Margaret, with 25 days' warning, will provide 3,000 horse and 1,000 foot, at the Emperor's wages, who will join the King or his lieutenant in six days after their landing, and serve for five months. The King will hire, in addition, 1,000 German foot. His contribution to Bourbon's army will cease at his invasion.

5. Any money obtained by the capitulation or capture of towns shall be divided between the Princes in proportion to their contribution. As to lands captured, the treaty of Windsor remains in force.

6. If Bourbon will not take an oath of fealty to the King as king of France, he will not be bound to contribute to the Duke's army.

7. Bourbon shall make no truce without the consent of both Princes. Dated 25 May 1524, 16 Hen. VIII.

Lat., copy, pp. 4.

1524.

25 May.

Add. MS.

12,462.

B. M.

366. SIR THOMAS LOVELL.

Expenses of the funeral of Sir Thos. Lovell, Knt. of the Garter, who died at his manor of Elsynges, in Endfeld, Middlesex, 25 May, Corpus Christi even, at 7 p.m., 16 Hen. VIII. 1524; paid by his executors, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Wm. Paston, Fras. Lovell, Esq., and John Carleton, gent.

Bought of Wm. Prudde, of London, draper: 420½ yds. of black cloth, 2s. 2d. to 6s. 8d. a yd.; 102 yds. of black cotton, for hangings for the altars in the church at Holywell, &c., at 6d.; and 3 pieces hired, at 16d. the piece; = 91l. 4s. 3½d. Of Wm. Dykson: 146½ yds. of cloth, 2s. to 3s. 4d.; 228 yds. of cotton at 14d., for gowns for 50 torch-holders; 66¾ yds. at 11d. and 12d., for the chapel at Endfelde, the hearse in the quire, &c.; 11 pieces hired for the courts at Holywell and Endfelde, at 16d. a piece; = 47l. 12s. 5d. Of John Merchaunt: 311¾ yds. of cloth, at 2s. 4d. to 6s., and 119 yds. cotton bought, and 11 pieces hired, to put on the ground to kneel upon, for hangings, &c., = 69l. 12s. 5½d. Of John Reynes: 551¾ yds. of cloth, 2s 4d. to 8s. 6d., and 7 pieces of cotton hired to hang in the nuns' quire at Holywell, = 125l. 13s. 6½d. Of John God: 108¾ yds. of black cloth, for a trapper and harness for Wm. Kirkeby's horse, &c., 30l. 4s. 7½d.

The above cloth given as liveries to the following. *Noblemen*: the bishop of London, the Lord Mayor. *Mourners, horsemen*: lord Roos, chief almoner, Sir Oliver Manners, Sir Thos. Lovell, John Lovell, Edw. Lovell, John Fitzlewes, Ant. Gorney. *Executors, horsemen*: Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Wm. Paston, Fras. Lovell. *Supervisor, horseman*: Dr. Perte. *Assistants, horsemen*: Andrew Hogard, Wm. Berners, Edw. Brooke, Laurence Foxley. *Henchmen in the chariot with the corpus*: Rich. Manners, Thos. Lewes. *Hachements, horsemen*: Thos. Hever, standard-bearer; Robt. Leech, who bare the crest and helmet; Martynne Cotton, bearer of the banner with arms; Bawdewyn Shyrley, John Dedyk, Gregory Lovelle, and John Chamberleyn, bearers of the banners of St. George, St. Thomas, the Trinity and Our Lady Mary. *Prelates and Doctors*: abbot of Waltham; the bishop of London's suffragan, prior of St. Mary's Spital, who was epistolar at the mass of requiem sung by my lord of London and the abbot of Waltham, gospeller; each of them sung a mass, one of Our Lady, the other of the Trinity; the prioress of Holywell; Dr. Goodriche, who made the sermon; Dr. Thomson, vicar of Endefeld; Mr. George Wyndham; Dr. Whytynge, prior of the White Fryers; Dr. Rowland, vicar of Croydon. *Knights*: Sir Thos. Neville, Sir Henry Wyot, Sir John Dauncey, Sir Ric. Fitzlewes, Sir John Mundy, Sir Edm. Walsingham, Sir John Merkhams, Sir John Norton, Sir John Chekke; Wm. Husey, and John Billesby, Esqs. *Officers at arms*: Garter, Clarencieux, Carlisle and Rougecrosse. *Chaplains*: Mr. Jekell, parson of Holte, Robt. Carleton, Hen. Smythe, Gerrard Mychell, Thos. Sperke, Geo. Sanforde, the chaplains of lord Roos, the bishop of London, and the abbot of Waltham, Mr. Hylle, my master's chaplain, Sir Peter Newman, Sir John, parson of Hakforde, the Nuns' two chaplains. *Esquires and gentlemen*: alderman Aleyn, Mr. Wotton, baron of the Exchequer, Mr. Lyster, the king's solicitor, Mr. Shirley, the cofferer, Brian Tuke, Robt. Wrothe, Thos. Lucas, Hen. Frowyk, Mr. Spylmanne, serjeant-at-law, Edw. White, gent, Mr. Strylley, Geo. Colte, John Kyrton, Ric. Hawkes, Thos. Roberts, Benj. Digby, Wm. Gardiner, Reignolde Digbye, John Chacye, Wm. Yonge, Chr. Moore, — Pymmer, of the Exchequer, George Heningham, Wm. Staunton, John Mountegrewe, Wm. Copwoode, John Berners, Robt. Walleiz, Mr. Mery of the spicery, Fras. Hampden, Wm. Jekell, the Porter of the Tower, Wm. Ducheborne, Wm. Boterelle, — Lyonalls, Thos. Aylemer, Alred Fitzames, Hen. Smythe, Dorathe Hansarde, Wm. Holleston, Wm. Kyrkebye, steward, Ric. Tuppyn, clerk of the kitchen, Geo. Thompson, John Keede, Geo. and Gasper Manners, Wm. Boterye, Ric. Gresham, John Alee, Wm. Netlamen, Thos. Lowley, Laurence Playdon, Geo. Kyrkeby, John Orwell, Wm. Seygor, Wm.

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SIR THOMAS LOVELL—*cont.*

Baynebrigge, Ric. Harrysonne, John Plaston, John Hylmer, John Gregorye, John Reynes, John Laurence, Roger Honyng, fishmonger, Wm. Bateman, chandler, Edw. Merton, grocer, John Page, Bolton of London, Mathewe potycarye, Wm. Pallynge, Geo. Markhaunt. *Young gentlemen*: Jas. Orrell, Libeus Dygbye, Fras. Goodyere, Ric. Whalley, Thos. Aishby, Chr. Carleton, Wm. Hawkes, John and Henry Cutte. *Yeomen*: 97 names, including the barber, cook, cator, armourer, broiderer, joiner, bakers, brewer, gardener, hunter, carpet maker, warner, keeper of St. Giles, keeper of the young gentlemen, miller, shepherd, broche turner, scullions, horsekeepers, laborers, carters, Lambert Symnell, the schoolmaster, and Jack the lad in the kitchen. Eight servants of the prioress of Halliwell. Servants of the lords and gentlemen, from eight to one each. Total of cloth delivered, 1,414 yds.

The names of 50 poor men from Endfelde, Eppyng, Edelmeton, Shordiche, and London, who held torches at the burial at Haliwell in the outer court.

For covering the chariot, 10 yds. of cloth, with a cross of white satin of Bruges, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ yds. for the rails, benches, thills, and pipes. Five yards for the housings of each of the five great horses who drew the chariot with the corpse, and the horses of the seven mourners, the four assistants, which were trapped to the ground with their faces covered. Four yds. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ yds. each for those of the executors, hachments with banners, kings-at-arms, and the steward, they being trapped almost to the pasterns, and their necks but half covered. $160\frac{1}{2}$ yds.

For hangings about the altar, and mostly given away as alms, $297\frac{3}{4}$ yds. 41 pieces of 24 yds. by 2 yds. were hired for hanging about the walls and houses and the church at Endefeld, and the church choir and chapel at Haliwell, 984 yds.

Payments:—To drapers for cloth, as before. To Clavering, Carlisle, and Rougecroix, for attending about garnishing the chariot, &c., 10*l.* To Geo. Grundye of London, plumber, for wrapping up the corpse, 4*l.* To John Wolffe, painter, for stuff for the interment, 33*l.* 3*s.* To Thos. Alysandre, for the majesty and valaunce, with the fringe, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To John Byrde, carpenter, for making eight altars in Halliwell church, the rail about the hearse, and for 246 ft. of board for tables in the cloisters, 36*s.* To Wm. Bateman and John Yates, waxchandlers, for setting up four candlesticks with branches at Endfeld church, 4*l.* 13*s.*; wax for the hearse, at Haliwell, 16*l.*; 70 long torches, 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; $11\frac{1}{2}$ doz. staff torches, 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; two white branches to stand upon the hearse, 13*s.* 9*d.*; 30 tapers, to burn day and night at the tomb, 8*d.* the lb.; tapers, torches, and seres, to burn at Haliwell before the hearse till 18 Sept., 52*s.* 1*d.* To Wm. Baynebridge, saddler, for trappings, &c., 4*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* To Wm. Boterye, 11 yds. of black velvet at 9*s.*, and five yards of white damask at 5*s.* 4*d.*, for a cloth to lay over the hearse. To Ric. Gresham, $21\frac{3}{4}$ yds. of black velvet at 9*s.*, and $20\frac{1}{4}$ yds. of white satin of Bruges at 2*s.*, for a pall cloth. To carpenters, for working at Haliwell, making a gate with a postern, trestles, forms, barriers for the houses of office, and carrying home to the Guildhall the tables, &c. borrowed for the interment, 11*s.* 10*d.* Hire of 250 ells of linen for table cloths, 8*s.* 8*d.* To John Pykelyng, warden of the beggars, and his two servants, for attending for three days to keep others from enpestering the house, and for keeping good order at the dole dealt in the great yard at St. Marye Espittell, 10*s.* To John Grene, parish clerk of Endefeld, for dressing altars on the day the corpse was brought to the parish church, 3*s.* 4*d.* To John Relyngton, sexton, for ringing all the bells and carrying the cross on horseback from Endefelde to Haliwell before the corpse, 10*s.* To Sir Wm. Dykenson, parish priest of Endefeld, for singing before the corpse from Endefeld to Haliwell, 3*s.* 4*d.* To Wm. Holland and John Aungell, clerks of the brotherhood of St. Nicholas, London, with

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24 persons and three children, singing masses of Our Lady, the Trinity, and Requiem at the interment, and for 64 more clerks who came to Kingsland to meet the corpse, 33s. 4d. To 50 poor men to bear torches, 50s. To Gerrarde Michelson, clerk, for alms to priests, clerks, and poor people, while the corpse was above ground, 56l. 9s. Alms to poor people on the way, 1d. each, 38s. 7d. Paid by my own hands to priests at Endefeld church, 6s. 8d. To 100 priests, for 100 masses, 66s. 8d. To Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Gerrard Michell, to distribute to prisoners, 116l. 16s. 8d. For offering at Endefeld, to lord Roos, 3s. 4d.; to the six mourners, 2s. 4d.; to the executors, 1s. 4d.; and supervisor, 4d. To the churches of Edelmeton, Tottenham, Newyngton, Endfeld, Hackney, and Iseldon, 6s. 8d. each. To the bedell of the poor people, to drink, 8s. 8d. For offering on Wednesday at the interment; to lord Roos, 3s. 4d. at each of the first two masses, and 6s. 8d. at the requiem; to the six other mourners, 6s.; and the executors and supervisor, 16d. Alms to Birch's boy of the kitchen, 12d. 38 lb. wax, at 6d., used about the hearse when the corpse stood at Endfeld. To Wm. Berners, for money given by Sir Gerrard in alms, 2l. 10s. 4d. To the sexteyne of Halywell, for her labor, 13s. 4d. To my lady of Halywell's two priests, for service done in the month for the corpse, 6s. 8d. To Clement Towne, baker, 20 doz. spice bread at the burial, 4s. 8d. For eight gals. ale, 16d.; butter, 2s. 4d.; 100 eggs, 11d.; 50 doz. white ashen cups, 20s. 10d.; six bowls, 12d.; two ipocras bags, 8d.; taps, 2d. To Geo. Kykeby, for keeping the buttery in the cloister, the day of burial, 3s. 4d. To Ric. Ferrers, butler to my lord Mayor, for the hire of his company to furnish the cupboards at Halywell, 46s. 8d. To John Edmays, the Mayor's carver, with 28 of his company, to furnish the services in the parlor amongst the lords and aldermen, 30s. To John Hewson, riding to Cambridge to fetch Dr. Buttes, when my master was sick, 4s. 8d. Carriage of six loads of coal from Wiloughbyez Grove to Hallywelle, 12s. 4d. To John Bromyard, slaughterman, 15 calves, 53s. 10d.; his costs bringing oxen from Coventry, 6s. 4d. For seven score qu. malt, 35l.; pewter vessels hired and bought, 6l. 2s. Reward to John Bank's cook, 10s.; a doz. quails, 4s. 8d. Costs of divers men lying at London at the interment, 44s. 8d. To Sir John Mowse *alias* Blesedon, Sir John Bridgeman, and Sir Geo. Jenyns, priests at Endfeld, and to Sir John Clyffe and Sir John Halywell, coming from Enfield to Halywell with the corpse, 8s. 8d. Hire of cooks and turners for the dinner, 6l. 13s. 4d. Two tun two kilderkin of ale had at the interment, 56s. 1d. Our dinner on Thursday, at the Roos tavern, 6s. 4d. Our boat-hire to Westminster and London that day, 20d. 23 doz. white bread, spent at Halywell from 27 May to 18 June, 23s. 6d. Our dinner at St. John's Head at Ludgate, on Monday 27 June, 13s. 2d.; Malmeseye, 16d.; 22 gals. cream, at 6d.; 42 gals. of crudde, at 2d.; fresh acates, 4l. 13s. 4d.; 11 barrels of ale, at 3s. 8d., one tun 27s. 4d.; 24 gals. malmsey, at 10d.; 12 pikes, 26s. 8d. Fresh fish from London, 26 May to 28 June, 4l. 15s. 5d. Poultry for the day of burial, 9l. 3s. Our dinner at Westminster: Monday, 5 July, 4s. 6d.; on Friday after St. Thomas, 12s. 6d.; on Friday next, with sturgeon and porpoise, 13s. 8d.; Saturday, two gals. claret for supper for lords Roos, Sandes, and Devonshire, 2s. To Sir J. Daunce's clerk, for writing debts against the King, 6s. 8d. To Humphrey Rowland, for writing the parchment of the pardon, 10s. To Thos. Mr. Barret's servant, for searching for the will of Symon Elryngton and his wife in the register of Canterbury, and other business, 13s. 4d. To Ric. à Tryce, Mr. Wyott's servant, for labor and boat-hire about our business, and in the loan of 100 mks. which we repaid, 2s. 11 barrels of ale, 36s. Our diets: 11 June to 30 June, 17l. 4s. 11d.; hire of a woman to wash dishes and turn broaches at Halywell, 1d. a day. 6 Aug., a side of ling, 10d.; oysters, 4d.; nine plaices, 11d., &c. Our servants' dinner at Westminster, when we dined with the Car-

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SIR THOMAS LOVELL—*cont.*

dinal, 16*d.* Ale at Powles wharf, 4*d.* Costs of Robt. Sanders at Hampton Court and other places for our pardon, 4*s.* 8*d.* Writing 10 copies of the testament of land, whereby the offices should be found, 10*s.* 38 doz. horse bread for provender, 38*s.*; a barrel of ale at the White Hynde in Coleman Street, 3*s.* 8*d.* To Gregory, tailor, for making black gowns, hose, &c., 61*s.* 6*d.* To John Curteys, wheelwright, for repairing the chariot, boyting the carters and chariot horses, &c., 28*s.* 9*d.* To John Reymez, for half barrel of fresh sturgeon, 43*s.* 4*d.* To John Temple, prisoner in Ludgate, at the request of Mr. Broke, toward the redemption of his debt, 13*s.* 4*d.* To Vyncent, "for making two doz. small scuteheons in metal, with my master's arms in the garter, and my Lord's arms and his part without garter, to be set on the altars at the interment," 15*s.* To Chas. Nowell's wife, for a gown cloth of black, for her labor in winding the corpse in his sheet, 10*s.*; and many other items. Total, 891*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.* To Dr. Tomson, vicar of Endefeld, in part payment of 8*l.* for the testator's duties, for his burial and other duties, 4*l.*

Diets of the household at Endefeld from 10 March 15 Hen. VIII. to Sir Thos. Lovell's death, 25 May 16 Hen. VIII.:—To Ric. Tuppyng, clk. of the kitchen, at divers times, 25*l.* 60 pikes at the beginning of Lent, 5*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* 40 great wedders, seed sheep, bought at Smithfield, 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* 80 wedders, at 2*s.* 9*d.* Wages of the household for a quarter, 37*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Felling, talling, and coaling wood in Willoughby's Grove, for the house, 5*l.* Shoeing the horses for a quarter, 57*s.* 6*d.* Repairs of carthorse harness, 11*s.* 8*d.* Repairing the great brewing vats, 14*s.* Oats for your tame coneyes at Halywell, 10*s.* To the prioress of Cheshunt, for the ferme of St. Gyles, 46*s.* 8*d.* To Robt. Ferley, collecting rents in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, 11*s.* 10*d.* To Thos. Maners lord Roos, jointure of his wife, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 10 gals. of oil, for the lamp before Our Lady in Halywell church, 10*s.* Felling and carriage of wood from Chingford to Halywell, last year, 20*s.* To John Smyth, bailiff of Overwalop, for bringing to London the rents of Overwalop, Netherwalop, Redlinch, Borfords, and Basingstoke, 6*s.* 8*d.* Costs of John Carleton, receiver, 11*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* = 129*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Diets of the household of Endfelde:—To Rich. Tuppyng, clerk of the kitchen, 20*l.* To Ric. Warde, cator, 20*l.* To Thos. Smyth, of Mymmes, for 100 conies, 18*s.* To Wm. Mayhewe, brewer of Endfeld, 46 kilderkins of ale, from 1 Jan. to 12 Aug., at 14*d.* 14 Aug., anno 16, 20 capons, 10*s.* 11*d.*; six doz. chickens, 8*s.*; 500 eggs, 5*s.* To Gilbert Watsonne, 28 kids at 21*d.*, assigned to be paid from the revenues of St. Giles' fair. 220 wedders, 32*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* 32 oxen from Warwicksh., 34*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* To Ric. Cowarde of Cambridge, pikemonger, for 60 pikes, 104*s.* 8*d.* A sack of hops, 2½ cwt. 9 lb., at 9*s.* 4*d.* the lb. = 153*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Necessary costs about the funeral:—To Wm. Dowelle, for riding to lord Marney in Essex for the book of interment of his father, to take our instructions by, 3*s.* 4*d.* To Dr. Butts, coming from Cambridge, 20*s.* To the schoolmaster at Endefeld, for penknives, 2*s.*; part of his wages, 13*s.* 4*d.* To Mr. Fitzhew, retained as counsel for Mr. Fras. Lovelle, 6*s.* 8*d.* To two doctors and a proctor of the spiritual court, for counsel, 16*s.* 8*d.* To one Goodeman, of Moundeyn, for advice, 2*s.* To Mr. Wyott's clerks, for searching the King's books to see for matter of discharge for the debts demanded, 8*s.* 8*d.* A ream of writing paper, 4*s.* To John Smith, writing master to the children, 13*s.* 4*d.* To Dr. Lee, retained of counsel, 6*s.* 8*d.* Reward to Mr. Hennege, 66*s.* 8*d.* Fees to John Bawdewyn, Wm. Horwoode, and Humfrey Rowland, of our counsel, 20*s.* Dressing a mare and other horses, 20*d.* To John Wrenne, bricklayer, for 22 days' labor about the vault and sink which drains the draughts in the house, 10*s.* 9*d.* Wages of John Smith, the writing master to the young gentlemen, for 12 weeks, having 10

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children to teach, 20s. in full payment of 46s. 8d. To Drs. Alleyn, Cokks, and Breton, Mr. Barrett, and Thos. his clerk, 9l. 10s. To Wrenne, for work at Harlynge, Halywell, and here, 21s. 10d. To Ric. Warde, for his costs in keeping St. Giles' fair, 3s. 4d. For Whalley's apparel, delivered to Lady Paston, 3 cr. = 13s. Hire of Ric. Lanye's horse to Endfeld, when he came to make the inventory, 4s. 4d. A pair of boots and two pair of shoes for Whalley, 3s. 4d. The same for Mons. Hotoft, 4s. Horsemeal of the "moyle" that was sent to Mr. Broke, justice, for 14 days, 3s. A quart of malmsey to dinner, 3d. To Mr. Fras. Lovelle, for hose, spurs, nightcap, &c. for Whalley, 8s. 8d.; and to put in his purse, 1s. Our letter of *Colligend et solvend*, 20s. To Sir John, parson of Hakforde, and Robt. Allerton, bailly of the same, costs, riding into Norfolk, 10s. To my lord of St. John's, for the passport of stuff for Mons. Hoto, Frenchman, 66s. 8d. To Ric. Watson, for his costs in keeping my master's title in the forest of Sapley, 20s. To Humfrey Bowlande, of the Exchequer, 60s. To Mr. Smyth, of the Exchequer, 20s. To Mr. Whithe, 6s. 8d. To Humfrey Bowlande, 6s. 8d., for counsel in our suit with lady Roos. To Thos. Whalley, for his apparel against Christmas, and books for his study, 21s. To Thos. Berne- well, sheriff of Middlesex, for stopping the serving of an attachment out of the Exchequer against us for 1,400 mks., at the suit of lady Anne Roos, widow, 6s. 8d. Costs of Mr. Paston, Mr. Lovell, John Carleton, and their servants, riding from London to the bp. of Winchester, about the causes between lady Anne and us, 47s. 9d. To Mr. Lovell, for apparel, &c. for Whalley, 4l. 11s. 8d. To Roo, the sergeant retained by us against lady Roos, 26s. 8d. To Spylman, the sergeant, Conesby, and White the learned man, also retained, 2l. 2s. To Mr. Lister at Halywell, likewise retained, 21s. 8d. Dinner at Halywell, at the assembling of the counsel, lord Rutland and others of my old lady Roos' counsel being present, 78s. 1d. To Crokke, our attorney in the chauncellary, 1s. 8d. Dinner and supper for the counsel at the King's Head, 18s. 11d. For a wainscot frame to the bell wheel at Halywell Chapel, 4s. 4d. To Dr. Aleyn and Mr. Cokks for a new letter *ad colligendum*, with a longer day, 13s. 4d. To Dr. Brete, our doctor retained for counsel, 3s. 4d. To Thos. Wrexham, for writing two books of payments for the funeral, 13s. 4d. Rich. Whalley's apparel before his delivery to lady Roos, 21s. 6d. = 62l. 3s. 3d.

Wages at Endfeld and Halywell :—To old Burman, my master's servant and falconer at Endfeld, 13s. 4d. To Ric. Tuppyn, quarter's wages of the household, 37l. 10s. 8d. Wm. Berners, auditor, wages for three quarters, 4l. Wm. Kirkebye, half year's wages, 33s. 4d. Chas. Nowell, quarter's wages, 10s. = 44l. 7s. 4d.

Fines :—To the King, for a general pardon, 333l. 6s. 8d. To Mr. Barrette, regestre to the Cardinal and the archbp. of Canterbury, for the fine of my master's goods, 66l. 13s. 4d.; and for registering the testament and will, and writing the interrogatories on the depositions of witnesses, 6l. 13s. 4d. Fee to Ric. Lanye and Wm. Geffrey, "preysors" to the Archbishop, 6l. 6s. 8d.; and to Lanye for making an inventory of Sir Thos.'s goods, 50s. = 413l.

Debts paid owing in Sir Thos. Lovell's life :—10 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII., to Ph. Parys, supervisor of lady Oxford's lands, for Willoughby's Grove, 15l. To Lawrence Curteis, wheelwright, for exenyng of the waggon, for two trees, four hurters, a ledder, four clamps, &c., 7s. 2d. My master's expenses at Halywell for six days, 7l. 5s. 2½d. Two bonnets, 6s. 8d. A barrel of salmon of the Maze, 40s. Covers for table cloths, 6d. an ell. Sevenscore qrs. oats, 15l. 6s. 8d. To John Holte, husband of Floraunce, late wife of Thos. Whalley, for her jointure and dower for a year, 10l. To Ric. March, part payment for stuff bought for the young gentlemen and children at Enfield, 17l. 6s. 8d. To Sir Alex. Retyngham, parson of Chyngforde, for six qrs. oats, 13s. Carriage of 32 loads of firewood from Balstaks to Endfeld, 16s. To Hen. Frowyk, Esq., one year's ferme of his park called the Old Fold, 7l.

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SIR THOMAS LOVELL—*cont.*

To Dr. Thomson, tithes of my master's place at Endfeld, 13s. 4d. 10½ thousand house tiles, per thousand, treading, 4d.; striking, 6d.; massing, 2d.; and dresschardying, 3d. 850 paving tiles, 6s. 8d. 32 loads 39 ft. of timber, at 3s. a load. To Reynolde Archier, for viewing the game of swans in the river in Lent, 1s. 8d. Costs of John Page while Gregory Lovelle was sick in his house, 26s. 8d. To lady Adams, for glasses, cruses, &c., by her chaplain, Sir John Clok, 8l. 2s. 8d. To Geo. Colte, Esq., for the purchase of his grove, 10l. To dame Marget Chaury, prioress of Chesthunt, for the ferm of St. Gyles the Bussches, for one year, 4l. 13s. 4d. To the prioress of Halywell, for the ferme of nine acres meadow in Enfield Marsh, 24s. To Ric. Marche, yeoman of the wardrobe at Enfield, apparel of my master and the gentlemen scholars, 25l. 3s. 10d. To Bawdewyn Shyrley, for leechcraft of horses and stuff for the armory, 27s. 8d. To Sir Wm. Sutton, knt., master of the hospital of Burton St. Lazar, for the half year's ferme of Chosell, nigh Dokkyng, Norf., 5l. To — Hesylwood, for subsidy left unpaid at his death, 100l. 18 Feb., to John Goderyk, of Foly, Cornw., draper, for conducting Sebastyan Cabot, master of the pilots in Spain, to London, at our testator's request, 43s. 4d. To Sir Edm. Bray, sheriff of Sussex, for issues lost in the Exchequer, 12 Hen. VIII., 26s. 4d. To Sir John Audeley, reeve of Swaffham, farm of a pasture for my master's sheep, 106s. 8d. Robt. Leech's annuity out of Whalley's lands, half year, 10s. Two years' rent of the house where Thos. Wilson lives, by my master's promise, 40s. To Chr. Wyldeman, glasier for lead and quarries, 18s. 10d. = 386l. 1s. 8d.

Legacies and bequests:—To the King, in gold, 100l.; a collar of gold with a George in diamonds, worth 100l.; a gold ring with a capons stone of a great virtue. To the Cardinal, 100l.; a gold cup with a cover, set with pearl and stone, 34½ oz., 57l. 10s.; a gold salt with a cover, 19½ oz., 32l. 10s. To the bp. of London, lord Roos, and Dr. Perte, supervisors of the testament, 40l. each. To lord Roos, gold and silver plate worth 170l. To Sir Ric. Brooke, Sir Wm. Paston, Fras. Lovell, and John Carleton, executors, 40l. each. To the marriage of Roo — * Roos, daughter of Sir Geo. Maners, late lord Roos, married to — * Bowzer, s. and h. of lord Fitzwaren, 400l. To the abbess of the Minorities, 20l. To the Friars Observants of Richmond and Greenwich, 8l. To the prioress of Halywell, for service at the burial, 6l. 13s. 4d.; for *De profundis* daily for a year at the tomb, 10l.; for repairs of houses in Golding Lane, and assurance of a house for the chantry, 13l. 6s. 8d.; for four sows of lead, wt. 1½ fudder, 6l.; and a silver gilt cross, 14l. To the four Orders of Friars in London, and to the Crossed Friars, 40s. each.

Legacies to servants, 97 in number (all named), 358l. 16s. 8d. Recompenses for wages, &c., 124l. 9s.

Additional bequests to Gerrarde Mychelle, Wm. Kyrkeby, John Carleton, Bawdewyn Shirley, Wm. Berners, Robt. Leche, Robt. Walleys, Ric. Tuppyn, Laurence Foxley, Ric. Marche, Nic. Smythe, John Deacon, John Gare, Thos. Jolye, Robynet Walter, John Byrche, and Guilham Gattowe, 202l. 1s. 4d.

Plate to Fras. Lovell, 30l. 16s. 8d. To Sir Thos. Lovell, for his chapel at Halywell, 35l. 18s. 4d. 51 harnesses, coats of fence, salets, splints, standards, bows and arrows to the household, 30l. 12s. Hangings, &c., to lord Roos; additional plate to him, 239l. 9s. To Sir Oliver Manners, the hanging in the chamber over the chapel at Enfield, with the bed, &c. To Sir Thos. Lovell, of Barton, all the hangings, &c. in the great chamber over the parlor. To Mr. Ric. Manners, hangings, &c. of another chamber. To

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Fras. Lovell, the sheep and household stuff at Estharlynge, Norf. To John Fitz Lewes, 40*l*. To Sir Thos. Lovell, of Barton, 500 sheep. To Robt. Alman, goldsmith, for marriage money, 66*s*. 8*d*. To the four Orders of Friars at Norwich, four at Lynne, two at Thetford, and four at Cambridge, 28*l*. To the prior of the Black Friars at Lynne, towards building their dortour, 26*s*. 8*d*. To the prioress of Gouxwell, for their prayers, 20*s*. To Sir J. Daunce, a gilt cup, 8*l*. 2*s*.; and in money, 5*l*. To Mr. Lyster, a goblet with a cover, 29½ oz., at 4*s*. an oz., and 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. To Mr. Swyllington, the king's attorney, for making the wharf at the Temple, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. To Thos. Tomworth, auditor, 40*s*. To Wm. Husey, John Fitz Lewes and Ant. Gurney, 30*l*. Plate sold to lord Roos, not paid for, 63*l*. 8*s*. 2*d*. To Robt. Wrott, a gilt cup with a cover, 26½ oz. at 4*s*. To Mr. Page, the Card.'s preysor, for his labor, a gilt cup, 29½ oz., 118*s*.

Restitution to be made to Sir Thos. More, executor of Thos. Elryngton, Esq., and Gyles Alyngton, Esq., and — his wife, late wife of Elryngton, for profits of the lands taken by Sir T. Lovell, during Elryngton's nonage. To lady Anne Roos, widow of Sir Geo. Maners lord Roos, for the arrears of an annual rent of 700 mks. from the lands of the late Edm. lord Roos, in Lovell's custody. To Thos. Digby, 66*s*. 8*d*., in recompense of his discharge at Lovell's death from a lease of Eykeryng, Notts, granted by him for 20 years, 17 of which had not expired.

Pp. 85. *Memoranda temp Edw. VI. on the fly leaves at the end.*

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Add. MS.
12,463.
B. M.

Account of the lands of Sir Thos. Lovell, K. G., from Mich. 14 Hen. VIII. to Mich. 15 Hen. VIII.

Lands recovered against Sir Edw. Dudley.—*Lincolnsh.*: Royall, receipts, 31*l*. 11*s*. 1¼*d*.; expenses, 5*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*. *Wilts*: Radlings, 6*l*. 0*s*. 7*d*.

Lands recovered against John Warde and Ph. Roos, widow.—*Yorks.*: Colingeham and Berdeshey, 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. *Hunts*: Wolley, 19*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*. *Cambridgesh.*: Half the castle of Bassingebourne, 10*l*.; Wilbrougham, 6*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; Coggeshales in Fordham, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; Badlingeham, 23*l*. 1*s*. 11*d*.; Wollez in Westwykham, 4*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. *Sussex*: Chechester, 31*l*. 2*s*. 8*d*. *Hants and Wilts*: Netherwalop Buklande, 10*l*.; Overwalop Buklande and Broughton, 22*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Andover, 5*l*.; Basingestoke, 8*l*. *Middx.*: Endyfeld, rec. 50*l*. 8*s*. 11¼*d*.; exp., 35*l*. 12*s*. 5¼*d*. *Suff.*: Third of Leigham, 4*l*. 1*s*.

Lands purchased.—*Linc.*: Castrop, Broughton and Manby, 29*l*. 4*s*. 10¼*d*. *Cambr.*: Harston, 7*l*. 2*s*. 7½*d*.; Upware, 4*l*. *Norfolk*: Bechamwell, 10*l*.; Aishfeld, 6*l*.; Brimstede, Parkers and Masons, 7*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*.; Estharlinge, rec. 45*l*. 2*s*. 5*d*.; expenses 22*l*. 1*s*. 5*d*.; Bridgeham, 15*s*. 4*d*.; Knettyshale, 66*l*. 8*d*.; Chosell, 5*l*.; Wyrehamhall, Ironhall and Wrattton, 22*l*. 9*s*. 3*d*.; Wrattton, 2*l*.; Denvare, 11*l*. 8*s*.; Teringeton near Tilney, 5*l*. 1*s*. 2¼*d*.; Tydde St. Giles, 6*l*. 8*s*. 3½*d*. *Herts*: Yardeley, 6*l*. 12*s*.; Aishwell and Hinxworth, 10*l*.; Cheshunte, 10*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. *Middx.*: Endyfelde, nil; Lowdes, 100*s*. 1½*d*.; Elsings, 7*l*. 16*s*. 10*d*.; Leynams, 54*s*. 2*d*.; Wyberds, 15*s*. 4*d*.; tenements called Lepers, Wodhouse, Hamonds and Gilberts, 6*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.; Snellings, 14*s*. 4*d*., &c.; total, 31*l*. 15*s*. 11½*d*.; Exp., 24*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*.; Edelmeton, 69*s*. 10*d*.; Totenham, 66*s*. 8*d*.; Overington in Mersham, 77*s*. 2*d*.; Upton near Sandwich, 12*l*. 18*s*. 5*d*.; Felderland Court, near Sandwich, 4*l*. 11*s*. 2*d*. *Wilts*: Berfords in Dounton, 4*l*. 10*s*.

Lat., pp. 251, some of which are blank.

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R. O.

Complaint of dame Margaret Chawry, prioress of Cheshunt, to the bishop of London, that Sir Thomas Lovell, deceased, to whom 16 years ago

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SIR THOMAS LOVELL—*cont.*

she leased a farm or messuage with lands, called St. Giles in the Bush, "being a great man," refused to pay tithes to Sir Nicholas Cowper, vicar of Chestnund, who thereupon demanded them of the Prioress, and "convented" her in the Court of Consistory before the late bishop of London, deceased, but was defeated. He then appealed to the archbishop of Canterbury's Court of Audience, and thence to the court of Rome. Prays he may be commanded to surcease from his suit, and to repay her expences; and that Sir Thomas's executors be moved to make some recompence.

Pp. 2. Corrected by Cromwell. Endd.

25 May. 369. The KING'S SILKWOMAN.

R. O. Grant to Katheryn Addyngton, wife of Thos. Addyngton of London, Skinner, of the room of silkwoman to the King. Greenwich, 25 May 16 Hen.VIII.

P. 1. Draft, in Cromwell's hand. Endd.

26 May. 370. DACRE to the CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND.

Add. MS. Marvels that so great a post of the Church as he, with so much
24,965, f. 240b. authority in the realm, has no regard to the weal of peace, and will not
B. M. persuade the lords to send an embassy to England to treat during the King's minority, but follows the behests of France and the colorable devices of Albany, who acts only for the pleasure of the French king and himself, as they will soon perceive in Scotland. Advises him to send ambassadors with diligence, to avoid further trouble, for France and the French army is going all to wreck. Hears by post today that Fontarabia has surrendered after a siege of six weeks, and that fifteen French ships, laden with victuals for the garrison, were taken. The duke of Milan has recovered from the wound in the shoulder given him by the traitor hired by the French king. 7,000 of the French army were slain, and many taken, at the battle fought in Milan. The Imperial army pursued them to Cremona, where they killed 3,000 of them, and as far as Vegevano, by which time they were so reduced that they could not encounter half the Italian army. The castle of Cremona surrendered to the duke of Milan; and the other towns into which they dispersed themselves were taken. The booty obtained is worth 1,000 cr. to each man, and there are many prisoners who will not be ransomed for 20,000 cr. The French, being reduced to 4,000 foot and 300 men-at-arms, fled to Noarra to wait for succors, and lost part of their ordnance on the way. 4,000 Grisons were sent by the French to Bergamaske to draw the Venetians away from the army; but they raised 7,000 foot and 400 men-at-arms under John de Medicis, who forced them to ask for peace. Francis wanted 8,000 Swiss and 400 men-of-arms, but he could get but 5,000 stragglers and 200 spears, worth nothing. They came to a town within ten miles of Noarra, and wrote to the Admiral to join them, but both were afraid of the Italian army. When the Admiral attempted to join them, he was attacked, and lost seven guns, much baggage, six powder carts, 300 Swiss, and many horse and foot. He stopped at a town half-way, and sent Bayard, Rochepot and others to conduct the Swiss; but the marquis of Pescara met them; Bayard was killed by a gun-shot wound in the shoulder; Montmorency was severely wounded and likely to die, and other captains slain; so that the Admiral was forced to come out and fight, when Bourbon and the Viceroy also came up with the rest of the Italian army.

The Admiral was struck in the arm by a shot, and six bones taken out, so that he is not likely to escape. Vandome, Palice's brother, is also severely wounded; the rest fled, leaving their artillery and baggage. Mons. de Pontever writes on the 3rd March, from the camp at Buron, that the Admiral,

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Rochepot and another are taken by the Swiss for money due to them. Bourbon pursued the French into their own country, and the Swiss have also gone home. Knows it is true, from the relation of Bourbon's servant, who was present, and by letters from the Duke, Beawrayne and the countie of Pontever, and all merchants. The archbishop of Capua also, who has been with the King and left London on the 23rd May, heard it from the French king's own mouth. He was in the court when the news came to the King's mother, who would not tell it to the King, but found means that he should go to a place where his sister was; and the first word she told him was "Sire, vous aves tout perdu in Italie;" whereupon he was not seen to come abroad in two days. Bourbon and the Viceroy are pursuing into France, and will not cease till they have fought the French king.

Advise him to look in time to the safety of Scotland, and take example of the king of Navarre, who lost his name, crown and kingdom for France,—the late king of Scotland, who lost his life for France,—and the duke of Wirtemberg, who lost his duchy for France, which Dacre hopes Albany will do, seeing that they are abused by his double-dealing.; Whittingham, Corpus Christi day, 26 May 16 Hen.VIII.

Pp. 5. Headed: Copie, &c.

27 May.

371. DACRE to QUEEN MARGARET.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 244b.
B. M.

Has received her letter dated Stirling, 19 May. She knows what good mind the King bears to peace, for which she might do much if she would go "the fruitful way;" that is, if an embassy were sent in the name of her son and the Estates. Doubts not they would be well received, and peace granted. If they are not sent, much trouble must ensue, which might have been remedied if she and the lords had applied themselves to it, and left France and the Duke, who dares not do anything but for the French king's advantage. As to her denial that she has assented to the bond enclosed in her letter, it is well known both in Scotland and here that she has done so, and that it has passed her sign manual and seal, for which the Duke gave her the wardship and marriage of the young earl of Huntley, and others, with other gifts and rewards, which is great dishonor to her brother, and perhaps will little avail her. Marvels that she says she does not know the effect of the business between him and Albany; for in his last letter to her he gave her an answer to what she wrote to the King and Wolsey touching the writings passed between him and Albany, and the safe-conduct for her son's schoolmaster. Is surprised she has made no mention of it in her letter. Fears that Albany's abuses will bring upon him the fate of the late King, the king of Navarre and the duke of Wirtemberg, for the French are driven out of Italy. Gives her an account of the French defeat. The king of England in person, or his army, will cross the sea in 15 days, to join Bourbon and the Viceroy. Unless ambassadors come from Scotland for peace, sees no other way but battle. Whittingham, 27 May 16 Hen.VIII.

Pp. 5. Headed: Copie, &c.

27 May.

372. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wm. Douglas, Angus's brother, is come into these parts, merely, as he says, for the conveyance of letters which Knight encloses from his brother to the King and my lord Admiral. Hears from him that Angus is determined to escape from France, and go to the King. He does not bring the letters himself, as he is sued by a Scotch gentleman in the Court of Rome, and must appear there on the 10th of June. He says that the French king is at Blois in great perplexity; and that if Bourbon passes the mountains with any force, most of the French noblemen will join him. Antwerp, 27 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.

1524.

28 May.

Camb. MS.

173, No. 3.

373. THOMAS, FIRST DUKE OF NORFOLK.

"The inventory of all such goods, stuff, plate, jewels, and quick catell which late were the right honorable lord Thomas duke of Norff.* remaining in the castle of Framyngham, and thereabout, in the county of Suff., taken by John Seint-clere, Esq., appreciator general to the most reverente father in God, Thomas lord legate, cardinal and archbishop of York, the xxviii. day of the month of May, A.D. 1524."

Pp. 30.

28 May.

Vit. B. vi. 58.

B. M.

St. P. vi. 288.

374. WOLSEY to [PACE].

Has received his letters from Mechlin, dated the 18th†, expressing his willingness, notwithstanding his absence and long travel, to return to Bourbon, and accomplish the King's pleasure in these weighty affairs. Trusts by the time he gets these letters, "ye shall been arrived with the said Duke," and received the commission sent. The archbishop of Capua has been lately here. He was sent first to France, then to the Emperor, then to England to solicit peace. Will see the answers made him by the letters sent to Rome, copies of which Wolsey forwards.

As the King is not resolved in person or by his lieutenant to cross the seas, he requires trustworthy information, to govern himself accordingly; for as the year is advanced, there is no likelihood of any exploit by the time that Bourbon shall have entered France, notwithstanding he has written to the King to say that he intends to follow up his victory. The army is in readiness, if, on the Duke's advance into France, any revolution should arise which would require the King's presence. Is to encourage the Duke to enter France, though the King is not minded to assist until he sees his advantage.

The King has agreed to grant 100,000 crowns, and the Emperor as much, for maintaining the Duke's army when it is in France. Sir John Russell has left with 20,000*l.*, to be conveyed to some convenient place, "between him and you to be decided." But the King is not bound to contribute any longer when his army sets forward, nor incur any charge until the Duke has taken his oath of fidelity to the King "as his subject to his crown of France." Therefore the said money is not to be paid, if he refuse the oath, or does not cross the mountains. This article was inserted by Wolsey's means to oblige the Duke to the oath, who, by refusing it, would lose the King's and Emperor's contribution.

Another point has been added, of which no ambassador knows, that though the King is acquitted of his obligation to the Duke, if he refuse the oath, it is provided, "unless than it be otherwise thought good to their orators and agents being with the said Duke." Explains the reason of this reservation. Instructs [Pace] how he is to conduct himself in this matter.

If the Duke should urge that the contribution is not sufficient for the purpose, is to combat his objections, and suggest, if the case require, that the King and Emperor will contribute more. The Duke is to urge the Pope, the Venetians, and others to contribute, considering the advantage they are likely to receive if they are delivered from the French. If needful, he is to write letters unto the said estates, in the King's behalf.

As, upon the arrival of the archbishop of Capua at Rome, discussions for the truce will commence, and its success will depend on the events in Italy, the truth of which can only be known by [Pace's] advertisements, he must set aside all partiality and hasty credence, sending the most trustworthy information, that the King and his ambassadors at Rome may take their measures accordingly. If the Duke prospers, the truce is to be delayed; if otherwise,

* Died 18 May 1524, according to Martin's Thetford, p. 122.

† 26th in the two modern copies in the R. O.

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accelerated. Sends him the King's credentials to the dukes of Milan and Bourbon, and the Viceroy of Naples. Westminster, 28 May.

Harl. MS. 283, 2. Copy of the same.

f. 59.

B. M.

R. O. 3. Two modern copies.

375. WOLSEY to CLERK and HANNIBAL.

R. O.

Vit. B. vi. 66. Has received their letters of the 25th ult., showing the towardly mind of the Pope, the success of the Imperial army in Italy, the loss of the French since their departure from Noarra, &c. Since their letters the archbishop of Capua has arrived, and was despatched three days past. His prime object was to procure peace, at first refused by the French king, who, since his reverses, has become more willing to accept it according to certain conditions enclosed. On repairing to the Emperor, the Archbishop found him less inclined to peace; but as he would make no determination without the King's consent, certain articles were proposed to the Archbishop, to be showed to the King, according to which a truce is to be taken, if it is to be had. Sends a copy.

B. M.

Harl. MS. 297,

f. 164.

B. M.

St. P. vi. 295.

The Archbishop had also a secret charge from the Pope, advising the two powers not to make peace with France except to their own advantage; offering to keep himself neutral, that he might be called in as a mediator, and procure a peace to the King's and the Emperor's satisfaction, for which they are very grateful.

On this subject long deliberations were had "by the King's highness and me with the said archbishop of Capua, unto whom, because he of courtesy refused to lie with me in my bed, the King's highness and I gave mine own lodgings and chambers in Greenwich, and I removed unto another." Six days were spent in deliberation, and certain articles devised on the King's behalf, by which the truce is to be modified. Sends a copy.

Are to tell the Pope, considering the base estate of the common enemy by the King's excessive charges, he ought to be pressed still further by the invasion of the duke of Bourbon, and such other means as shall compel him to an inviolable peace. For this purpose, the King and the Emperor have sent money to the Duke, and countermanded Pace, who is instructed to reside with him, and conclude with him certain articles, and send information of matters from time to time.

If, during the Pope's communications with the French and Imperial ambassadors, any notable revolution should follow on Bourbon's invasion, whereby any great portion of France might be recovered for the King, then the truce is to be delayed; if otherwise, not. If the truce advance, the Pope must find means that a proper person be sent from France to England; and after it is concluded, it will be desirable for the Pope to appoint a place near the frontiers of Calais, and to summon a diet there for deliberation. Any such convention would be hopeless, unless everything were put in due train in England; nor would Wolsey cross the sea in the King's name, unless matters were in a state of readiness here, "by sending of a personage from the French king." The King's claims to France and Scotland are of so delicate a nature that they cannot be determined by any other arrangement. Not that anything is meant to be done without the Emperor's knowledge and consent. In passing the truce, regard must be had to the King's indemnity, for which the Emperor stands bound.

28 May. 376. CLERK and HANNIBAL to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 64.

B. M.

Have very li[ttle news]. It was determined to invade France, keeping only 4,000 Spaniards in Italy, but now it is resolved that all the

1524.

CLERK and HANNIBAL to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Spaniards shall accompany Bourbon. They think they have iij . . . lance-knights left, and want 4,000 more, for whom the Viceroy has written to the Archduke. They reckon that Bourbon will have, of the Emperor's and his own provision, 800 men-at-arms and as many light horse. The duke of Milan furnishes Bourbon with artillery. A good number of men are sent by sea, and the ships for them are being prepared at Genoa. The Pope fears Bourbon will not have help enough to maintain the army. The ambassadors of the Emperor and Milan say there is no doubt the army will be maintained well enough, but the number of footmen is very small, and they cannot increase it without help, and therefore daily look for an answer from the King to Bourbon. It seems that the marquis of Pescara, who is a noble and valiant captain, will lead the army into France. They say that as soon as Alexandria is surrendered, which will be shortly, he, with all the Spaniards, will take ship at Jean, and land near Marseilles, where they think he will do a notable feat before the French know of his coming. Think it will be the beginning of July before Bourbon passes the mountains. The bull *ad partem* for Wolsey's college at Oxford is sped *cum clausula motus proprii*. It was sped more than a month ago, but not as Clerk liked, and he had it altered without making a new suit to the Pope, that he might be more ready to extend Wolsey's faculties at Hannibal's departing. Now that Hannibal is going, they find his Holiness very remiss, and he says the officers would cry out if more was granted. "The Datarye opynly will not be a knowen" but that he does his best, but they think he is waiting to see Wolsey's success in getting the pension for him from the King. Advises Wolsey not to stick at it, as he may be useful. Rome, 28 May.

P.S.—Letters have come from the duke of My[lan] of 4 May, saying that the Swiss and French are divided; one half of the Swiss are gone with the French army towards Tu[rin] and so to France, and the rest home, so discontented that they were near ransacking the French camp; the French army passed by Susa, leaving Turin on their left. Other "particular" letters say that the Swiss have taken with them the Admiral and Memorance, and that the French army is totally ruined; but no letters of credence say more than that the French have departed with the loss above said. *Signed*.

Pp. 3. Add. at f. 73 b.:* To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.:* "Roma. Reddit. xij. Junii;" and in pencil in a modern hand, "Rom., 28 May, John Clerk."

28 May.

377. LORD CLIFFORD to LORD DARCY.

R. O.

He and his fellow commissioners can no further execute their authority with respect to the subsidy till they have Darcy's advice, for this reason: All the commons in Craven and other places were well disposed, giving in their bills, till they heard of the misbehavior of the commons of Richmondshire, when they would proceed no further, nor indent with the Commissioners, who can therefore make no return into the Exchequer. Desires to know whether any reasonable answer will be admitted in the Exchequer, or no. Skypton, 28 May. *Signed:* H. Clyfford.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

378. LORD DARCY] to SIR RICHARD TEMPEST.

R. O.

"Cousin, at the reverence of God, without delay or tract of time take some sad and discreet direction betwixt my lord Clifford and you, and such other commissioners as be joined with you for your quarters, for the speedy return of the money sessed, with the names of the collectors." If

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this be not done with diligence, "all we that be in the said commission shall run in the King's high displeasure," as may be seen by his late letters missive sent to all the commissioners of the subsidy, "and, besides that, run in great penalties in the Exchequer," and be "noted lag;" for all the other commissioners are ready to make their returns, and tarry "upon your quarters, and quarters assigned to Sir Wm. Gascon by his desire, who will be advised by my said Lord, and appoint with him, as he showed my servant." The others were ready "before my departure over sea (?)." Urges him to appoint meetings, and determine when they will be meet for the return; "and of all these parts ye shall not be tarried three hours."

Draft, in Darcy's hand, p. 1. Endd.: A copy of the letter sent to Sir Ric. Tempest.

28 May.

379. INVASION of FRANCE.

R. O.

Spanish counterpart of the treaty between Charles V. and Henry VIII. for the invasion of France by the duke of Bourbon. Signed at London, 24 May 1524, by the King and Throckmorton; by De Praet on the 28th. *Signed and sealed by De Praet.*

30 May.

380. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Since writing last, a trumpet has come from the captain of Boulogne about prisoners, and brought word that Pont de Remye was at home, and wished for an answer about his prisoners. Sent Calais to him; but when he arrived at Boulogne, the captain told him Pont de Remye had not come from the court; and when Calais complained of his having sent such a message, he answered, that he was assured he had come, and that he would send word as soon as he did. Will be quite sure Pont de Remye has returned before he sends Calais again. Corn in France is rising to a marvellous price. What he has seen on the ground is the worst he ever saw, and he hears it is the same throughout. Has ordered those who have safeguards in these quarters, as the lordships of Fynez and Arde, to bring their corn for sale to Guisnes, instead of Boulogne, as they do now, so that the enemy may have no relief. Wishes for orders in case they refuse. Owing to the safeguards given by the Emperor's captains, and the lands given by the Emperor to Frenchmen who bribe the captains for safeguards, his men have to go far into the country to do any good. Has been offered bribes by the Burgundians for safeguards, but will not give them, "nor they shall have no such yooke to leye in my nekke." Guisnes, 30 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

31 May.

381. QUEEN MARGARET to DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 251.

B. M.
Hearne's
Otterbourne,
II. 609.

Has received his writing dated May 27. Is surprised it is so sharp, as she wrote her mind plainly, and answered what he wrote about. As he does not give credence to her writing, does not know why she should write. What he says about the bond is not true. She has not done and will not do anything contrary to her honor or her son's weal. He says that unless she labors for peace there is likely to be great trouble. God knows she has labored continually to the King, but she was not heard nor answered. Sent her servant lately, and he could not get a passage, so her laboring cannot come to effect through the false report of her "onfryndys," who can never be so "stedabyl" to the King as she. Marvels that he writes to her as he does about the wardship of the earl of Huntley, considering that she knows better what she has done than he can by false report. He should be better advised before he imputes to her what is not true. If Surrey had been

1524.

QUEEN MARGARET to DACRE—*cont.*

where Dacre is, he would not have written thus, but she cannot get his kindness for anything she does. It shall be known indeed that she has done and will do nothing for profit, that is not to her honor and the weal of her son. What she has received is not for what he says, and is not as much as he thinks. Will say no more till she understands her brother's mind, which she hopes and trusts is better than Dacre's, or else she would think herself ill rewarded, and take the best remedy for herself that she could. Must live as long as God pleases, and seek the best way she can to live to her honor, and not like a poor woman, as she has done this long time, without any help or favor.

When it was ordained by the Lords that she should be put away from her son, she informed her brother, sent him the Lords' writing, and asked what she should do, promising, if he would help her, to withstand the Duke and the Lords to the uttermost; but she has had no answer since Surrey departed; which might have brought her into great trouble, and her son into danger. Thinks it very unkind that she found no help or favor, but trusts it did not come from the King, but from the soliciting of her enemies. Hopes he will soon find that she can "do him stead." Will answer for anything she does to God and the world, and will keep as good part to her brother as any other will. If Dacre does as well as she, he will deserve the less reproof and displeasure from the King; "and therfor, my Lord, repreff not me in the thyng that is not trauth, for I vol answer for myselfe." As to the Duke's "abusions," cannot answer for the Lords; but she will not be abused by them, for she looks not that way, and will not look to anything that may hurt her son or his realm. If the King is minded to do anything for his nephew, he can show it best by making a good peace, and sending his mind thereupon to the Lords. If they refuse it he will have more cause to do displeasure here; but otherwise she thinks he should do no evil to her son or his realm. 31 May.

Hol., pp. 4. Add.

31 May.

382. DACRE to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. II.
246.

B. M.

Ellis, 1 Ser.
I. 240.

Hears by spies that the Scotch lords continued together in Edinburgh all Whitsun week, and held councils in the Tolbooth on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last. The duke of Albany demanded of them the following articles:—(1.) Three months' licence to depart into France, and return for the defence of the kingdom; which the Lords at first refused as being unseasonable, when they were threatened with an English invasion, but afterwards granted, with a commission to master David Beton, a clerk and a herald, to go along with him. (2.) That the bond made at Rouen by the bishop of Dunkeld, the secretary, and the bishop of Ross, should be kept towards the French king, and no peace taken with England in his absence without the advice of the French king and himself;—which was agreed to on condition that the French king would keep the bond made to the king of Scots, unless they were compelled to make peace by England invading with its main power. (3.) That the Queen and Lords should keep the King in Stirling till his return, the Queen being bound not to confederate with England;—which the Queen partly declined, as in his absence "she must needs do for herself." The Lords agreed. (4.) That his servant Grisels (Gonzolles) might remain as treasurer of Scotland till his return. The Lords answered any servant he should leave would be welcome, but they thought him unfit for the office. (5.) That the Queen should be obeyed in all her rights. Agreed to. (6.) That he might borrow 40,000 "crowns of the son" from the Scotch merchants, for certain wages, and for the

1524.

equipment of his ships ;—which was refused as impossible. The Lords offered, if he would remain, that they would “war with him their bodies and goods.” The Duke took leave of them on Friday, rode that night to Lithquo, on Saturday to Stirling, where he took leave of the King and Queen on Sunday, determining to be in Glasgow yesterday, and at Dumbarton on Tuesday, where he would embark. Dacre is promised intelligence when he has fairly sailed. Whittingham, the last day of May, at three o’clock in the morning.
Signed.

Pp. 3. Add.: “To my lord Legate’s grace.” *Endd.:* “A domino Dacres dat’ ultimo Maij, reddit’ quinto Junii.”

Add. MS.
24,965, f.248b.

B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding, from Dacre’s Letter-book. Dated Whittingham, penult. May 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 3.

31 May.

R. O.

383. DACRE to the ABBOT of ST. MARY’S, YORK.

Acknowledges receipt of money, according to indentures, by his servants John Sympson and Thos. Talentyre, whom he sends again for more. Requires 3,000*l.* for the pay of the garrisons and jackets to be given them, according to the commands of the King and Wolsey ; for the wages of 1,200 men for a month amount to upwards of 1,300*l.* Whittingham, 31 May 16 Hen. VIII. 1524. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

ii. [Dacre] to the Same.

Acknowledges money received by his servants. Sends Robert Moyses and Thos. Talentyre for 1,300*l.* for one month’s pay of the garrisons on the Borders. Morpeth, 28 July 16 Hen. VIII.

Added in his own hand: Begs him to be good Lord to his brother Sir Christopher in the matter of “the theand of Bromfeld,” of which he wrote last. [*Signature lost by mutilation.*]

P. 1. Add.

iii. Three receipts (two of which are badly mutilated), by Moyses, Talentyre and Humphrey P, for money paid by the Abbot by virtue of Wolsey’s orders, 15 [and 16 ?] Hen. VIII.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 248.

B. M.

Ib. f. 302.

2. Copy of § i. in Dacre’s Letter-book.

3. Copy of § ii. in Dacre’s Letter-book.

31 May.

R. O.

384. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Has heard nothing yet of Ponderemye’s coming home. Will send Calais to him as soon as he comes. Twenty-eight prisoners and a booty were taken by the garrison of Guisnes last Friday. The Frenchmen pursued and attacked them three times, but were beaten off. Sent out Palmer with 100 horse, and Isley, Basfort and Wingfield with 200 foot, to lie in two ambushes within a league of Belle Castle, and sevenscore adventurers to drive the country and return between them. They were pursued by the bailly of Samer de Boys, lieutenant to mons. de Verviegne, with 150 men-at-arms and 100 peasants, but the adventurers did not allow them to come on far enough, but turned upon them before they came up to the men in ambush who, seeing the fight, went to their assistance. The French fled to a castle near. Many of them were killed, and 56 taken, 32 of whom were men of war from Boulogne. The Bailly himself escaped very hardly, for Robt. ap Reynolds ran his man through with a staff hard at his back. They

1524.

FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY—*cont.*

brought home also above eightscore kine and mares. The prisoners say that Mons. de Byes promised to meet them with 200 horse, "which, an it had pleased God, I would he had done." If he could have found conveyance for two curtaulx from Calais, the castle that saved the French and divers others would not have been standing this morning. Corn is so dear in France that the people are crying out for peace. Isley, the bearer, and his fellow Basfort, have asked him to write to the King in favor of their suits, which he has done. Refers him to Suffolk, my lord Treasurer, lord Sandys, Sir Richard Wingfield and others of the Council, who have seen what they have done in the King's service. Guisnes, 31 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.:* Guyens. A Will'mo Fitzwill'ms, dat. ult. Maii, reddit. quinto Junii.

385. RIC. CROKE, of London, goldsmith.

R. O.

Bill in Chancery, setting forth that he had bound himself, at the request of Wm. Dode, vintner, in the sum of 200*l.* to one Twyn of London, barber, to save him harmless against Walter Lamberde, goldsmith, to whom Dede and Twyn are bound to pay 140*l.* at the coming Feast of Pentecost, 16 Hen. VIII. Twyn has commenced an action of debt against him in the court of the mayor of London, though he has sustained no harm from the bond to Lamberd, which is not due yet. Asks for a writ of *certiorari* to the Mayor.

Draft, in Cromwell's hand, p. 1. Endd.

May.

386. KEYINGHAM, YORKSHIRE.

R. O.

Lease, dated — May 16 Hen. VIII., by lord Ric. Grey, of the manor of Keyingham and appurtenances in Holderness, Yorks., to Ric. Kyney, John Bake, John à Lokington, and Hen. Johneson, for 22*l.* a year, during lord Grey's life. If Ric. Johnson, tenant to the said lord, marry before the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, he shall occupy the fourth part of the premises, paying the fourth part of the rent.

Draft, in Cromwell's hand, pp. 3.

May.

387. MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS.

R. O.

Declaration of Robt. Shether, Ric. Gresham and Edm. Kemp, who have examined, by order of the Governor and assistants of the Merchants Adventurers, John Copland and John Gooze as to a sum which the former claimed of the latter at the late gold mart at Barrow. Copland has produced bills of Gooze's, to the amount of 70*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, which Gooze confesses, but says that he paid part to John Newington, who denies having received any part thereof. May 10 Hen. VIII.

Draft, corrected by Cromwell, p. 1.

May.

388. SIR ROBERT UGHTRED'S PAPERS.

R. O.

Costs of the recovery of the manor of Kexby, co. York, Easter term, 15 and 16 Henry VIII., and for a fine levied by Sir Robt. Ughtred, and John Haselwode and Robt. Henton, mercers.

Total 12*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, of which several items amounting to 3*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* are stated to have been paid by Crumwell.

Pp. 2. Endd.

R. O.

2. Item. An indenture between Thos. cardinal of York and legate, and John Aleyn, alderman of London, dated 13 May 16 Hen. VIII. Another between Wolsey and Sir Robt. Ughtred, reciting all the covenants, grants,

1524.

and agreements between them and John Aleyn, dated 15 May 16 Hen. VIII. A deed of feoffment by John Aleyn, John Haselwood, and Robt. Henton to Wolsey, Cuthbert bishop of London, John bishop of Lincoln, John bishop of Bath, Sir Wm. Gascoyne, &c., dated 14 May 16 Hen. VIII. A release of the manor of Kexby, from Ughtred to Wolsey, &c., dated 22 May 16 Hen. VIII. A release from John Haselwood and Robt. Henton, at the instance of John Aleyn, to Wolsey, &c., dated 20 May 16 Hen. VIII.

In Cromwell's hand. P. 1. Endd.: Mr. Aleyn.

R. O. 3. Receipt by John Aleyn, citizen and alderman of London, of 966*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from Wolsey, by the hands of Thos. Hennege, for the manor of Kexby, Yorks., and appurtenances in Kexby and Catton, which he had bought from Sir Robt. Ughtred. 6 April 15 Hen. VIII.

Draft, p. 1. Endd.

R. O. 4. Release by Sir Robt. Ughtred, kinsman and heir of Sir Robt. Ughtred, and son and heir of Sir Hen. Ughtred, to Sir Ant. Ughtred, captain of Berwick, of the reversion of the manors of Kylneweke, Tolthorp, Fymour, and Owelestthrop, Yorks., leased to Sir Antony and his brother Christopher for the life of the longer liver by [their father Sir Robt. Ughtred, senior. 22 March 15 Hen. VIII.

Lat., pp. 2. Endd.: Lepington and Bathorp.

R. O. 5. Release by Sir Robt. Ughtred to Robt. Hogeson of a rent of 20 mks. which was reserved out of the manor of Wassand when he sold it to Hogeson. Hogeson will pay 200*l.* for this release, 106*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at once, and 20*l.* a year from Lammass day 1525.

Imperfect, pp. 5.

R. O. 6. Account of Richard Trew to Sir Robt. Ughtred.

"Charge."—Trew owes to Sir Robt. Ughtred for 1½ year's rent ending at the Annunciation 15 Hen. VIII. 26*l.* 10*s.* Received of Ant. Ughtred 46*s.* 8*d.*, for two kine left with him 20*s.*, 2 nags 10*s.*, five wedders 6*s.* 8*d.*, household furniture, grazing, and wood sold. Total, 36*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

"Discharge."—22*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* due to him by Sir Robt. Ughtred by bill, dated 9 Sept. 14 Hen. VIII. Servants' wages. ½ yard black velvet for my mistress, 6*s.* Her costs at York, 2*s.* 3*d.* Healing your roan horse, 3*s.* 4*d.* ½ qr. "wotys" 12*d.* Horse-meat at York for a week, 6*d.* Scouring harness, 8*s.* For enclosing Cawood closes, Chaffer close, and Cokshot lease, 18*s.* Meat and drink of Master Antony, my master's brother. For 1 yr. and 10 wks., 3*l.* 18*s.* John's costs to London, 5*s.* 6*d.* Meat of two horses, one at Pacerych and the other at the George at Stawmford, 33*s.* 4*d.*, &c. Total, 48*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* Due to him, 11*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

ii. Account of Wm. Skayffe.

"Charge."—12,000 kydds, otherwise called bavens, 14 Hen. VIII., 12*l.* 3*s.*

"Discharge."—For making the said kydds, 12*s.* per 1,000. 26 loads of kydds paid for "the tene," or enclosing the wood where the said kydds grew, 26*s.* Given to Mr. Antony, 4*l.* 13*s.* A black gelding, 53*s.* 4*d.* Hedging the high wood, 6*s.* Expenses on the highway, 2*s.* 4*d.* Costs from Kexby to London and tarrying there 12 days, 16*s.* 8*d.* Meat and drink for a horse-keeper 26 weeks, 1*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* An ell of sarcenet for his mistress, 5*s.* For binding certain old kydds, 11*s.* His fee for two years, 13*s.* 4*d.* Total, 16*l.* 4*s.* Due to him, 4*l.* 18*s.*

Pp. 4.

1524.

SIR ROBERT UGHTRED'S PAPERS—*cont.*

R. O.

7. Catalogue of 85 deeds of various dates, chiefly from 13 to 15 Hen. VIII., and relating to the Ughtred family and the manor of Kexby, Yorksh. Among these are the following :—

1. Bargain and sale of Kexby, with lands in Catton, to John Aleyn, alderman of London, by Sir Rob. Ughtred. Dated 19 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII.

2.* Deed of feoffment, 1 March 15 Hen. VIII., by Simon Webbe and others, to Walter Pateshale and Thos. Crumwell, of lands in Kexby.

3.* Deed of feoffment, 1 March 15 Hen. VIII., by Sir John Zowche and others, to Walter Pateshale and Thos. Crumwell, of the manor of Kexby and all lands in Catton which the grantors had of Sir Rob. Ughtred, to the use of Ric. Patten, barber of London.

4. Deed of feoffment, 3 March 15 Hen. VIII., by Jos. Ughtred and Ric. Idell, at the instance of Sir Rob. Ughtred, son and h. of Sir Henry, of the manor of Kexby, to Pateshull and Crumwell, to the use of John Aleyn.

5. Release by Chr. Ughtred, to Simon Webbe and others, of the pasture called More Close, 10 Aug. 15 Hen. VIII., and a number of other documents about the same pasture.

6. An indenture touching the manor of Kynnewyck.

7. Deed touching a mill in Cukwold. (*Cancelled. In margin: "Not material."*)

8. Documents, temp. Edw. III., touching the Ughtred family, &c.

9. "A piece called a release by Sir Anthony Ughtred to Tho. Crumwell and Walter Pateshale remaining in the hands of Mr. Broke, judge."

Pp. 10, large paper.

8. Duplicate of the preceding.

R. O.

9. Questions to be asked of Symond Webbe on the Cardinal's behalf.

(1.) What he knows of Kexby manor, Yorks.; and whether he knows of any conveyance by deeds of entail or wills, or other incumbrance, that might cause trouble in time to come? (2.) Whether he was privy to the forging of a deed of entail showed to the Cardinal by Sir Ant. Oughtred; to what extent it was forged, and by whom? (3.) What evidences, court-rolls, rent-rolls, &c. he has concerning the manor; and whether he knows any one else who has such? To demand of him (4) an obligation of the statute of the staple at Westminster, by which Sir Robt. Oughtred is bound to him in 300*l.*, which statute should have been delivered to John Alyn, alderman of London; (5) and a pedigree of the Oughtreds. (6.) What new covenant or contract has been concluded between Sir Robt. and him, or any other, since 22 March last?

P. 1. Endd.

10. Part of a document relating to the manor of Kexby.

P. 1.

May.

389. The CAMPAIGN in ITALY.

Vit. B. vi. 39.

B. M.

"..... scripture al suo ambascadore in corte de M [Gr]isoni venero fino a Cabrino, impero non ardireno passare il fiume," on the other side of which were the forces of the Venetians and Joanino de Medicis. Lenzo da Chieri was obliged to fly in consequence of a mutiny. Their leaders came as ambassadors to the duke of Milan to excuse themselves, saying that the Grisons had moved without their leave. Joanino de Medici, with the duke of Milan, has taken Biagrassa. Our men have also

* These two are transcribed in full.

1524.

taken Briona by assault. The Swiss, expecting succors from the French, arrived at Smirea (Ivrea?) on the 25th, and after carrying off four pieces of artillery went on the 27th to Briona. The French issued from Novara on the 27th, and drew near Gattinara, leaving at the former place 800 foot. They joined the Swiss at Romagnone on the 28th. The Genoese followed them within a mile, and a great skirmish ensued till night overtook them. [On the] 29th the enemy left Romagnone. In passing the river [Sciesa]* some of our light horsemen and musketeers attacked their rearguard, and made them abandon 10 pieces of artillery and eight carts of munitions. A skirmish ensued, in which we burned their powder and took two French standards, the one the Admiral's, the other the Grand Master's, and two bands of Swiss, with many carriages, &c., and seven pieces of artillery. Next morning we pursued the enemy further, and made them leave behind two other pieces of artillery. The Swiss at length made a stand with some French men-at-arms, when the marquis of Pescara came up, and another skirmish took place, which lasted some time. In the end the Swiss withdrew. In their retreat Bayard was shot in the side by one of our musketeers, and fell from his horse, and gave himself up as prisoner, but died shortly after. was also so wounded that doubts are entertained of his life, and Memoransi the same. Vandenes (Vendôme) also is reported wounded.

A post is said to have been intercepted with letters of the 25th April from the French king in Paris, by which it appeared the Admiral was to return to France, and that the French had great confidence in what the archbishop of Capua is treating. On the 3rd May the Swiss abandoned the French, and went home by the Val d'Agosta. They took with them the artillery, meaning to leave it in some sure place by the way, and have carried off the Admiral as security for their pay. The French men-of-arms took the road to Susa, leaving Turin on the left; and I hear from a courier just arrived from Lyons, "haveno trovati tra Vigliana et Susa ali quatro sul tarde, gente tutto straciata, sua et pochi con arme, et che si erano rincontrati con li quatro cento la[n]cie le] quale conduceva Longavilla, et tutti uniti insieme, se ne andavan. . . ." The Swiss were in great dissension among themselves, and would have stripped the French of their baggage. St. Pol had to beg his life from them on his knees. Those who came last have only received a crown per man. I have reported how the enemy abandoned Bosco and Capriata on hearing of the retreat of their men.

Ital., pp. 3, mutilated. Headed in the margin (by the King?): ". des lettres [des succ]essos de Bourbon, [du Viceroy] de Naples, duc Durbin, marquis de Pescayre, et aultres capitaines." *Endd.*: "xxv. Junii."

390.

GRANTS in MAY 1524.

May.
GRANTS.

2. Th. Stevyns. Grant for 30 years of the offices of constable of the castle and bailiff of the manor of Trym in Ireland, lately held by John Rocheford, of the King with the assent of Gerald, earl of Kildare, late deputy of Ireland, with 10*l.* a year as constable and the usual fees as bailiff; on surrender by Sir John Walop of patent 1 March 13 Hen. VIII., which was a similar grant witnessed by the earl of Surrey, without the King's authority, and consequently invalid according to the statute of Hen. VII. *Del. Westm.*, 2 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

2. Wm. Barners, one of the King's auditors. Lease of the water mills in the lordship of Bollesover, Notts and Derby, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 35*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* newly approved. *Del. Westm.*, 2 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat. p.* 2. m. 16.

2. Monastery of St. Mary, Derley, Cov. and Lichfield dioc. Writ to the escheator of Notts and Derby for the restitution of the temporalities on the election of Thos. Grevys, canon of that house, as abbot, whose fealty has been commanded to be taken by the abbot of

* Supplied from a modern abstract in the margin.

1524.

GRANTS in MAY—*cont.*

May.

GRANTS.

Dale and the prior of Rapyndon. Westm., 2 May.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 33.*

2. Commissions of the Peace.

Notts: Thos. card. of York, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, Sir Hen. Willoughby, Sir Wm. Meryng, Sir Wm. Perpoynt, Sir John Markham, Sir John Willoughby, Ric. Stannop, Wm. Clerkeson, Anth. Babyngton, Rob. Broun, Nich. Strelley, Thos. Meryng, Rob. Nevell. Westm., 2 May.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 1d.*

Gloucestershire: Thos. card. of York, G. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, C. bp. of Hereford, — abbot of Gloucester, Walt. Devereux lord Ferrers, Thos. Barkeley lord Berkeley, Sir Ric. Wyngfelde, Sir Lewis Pollard, Thos. Inglefelde, Sir Wm. Uvedale, Sir John Hungerford, Sir Wm. Kyngeston, Sir Thos. Cornewall, Sir Peter Newton, Sir Alex. Baynham, Sir Edm. Tame, Sir Wm. Denys, Sir Edw. Wadham, Sir Christ. Baynham, Wm. Rudhale, John Whytyngton, Geo. Bromley, Rob. Chaunterell, Rob. Wytney, Wm. Tracy, John Arnolde, Rob. Wye, Thos. Matson, Rog. Porter, John Pakyngton, Jas. Clyfford. Westm., 2 May.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 1d.*

3. John Baker. To be forester in the lordship of Radnor, *vice* John Baker, his father, deceased; with 40s. a year, payable at the exchequer of Radnor, as Th. Clonne held the same. *Del. Westm.*, 3 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

4. Wm. Knyvet, captain of the "Great Spaniard" that the Emperor gave the King. Protection for Jas. Aleyn, of London, sherman; going to the wars. *Del. Westm.*, 4 May 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

Copy of the preceding in R.O.

6. Lord Berners. Protection to Thos. Ewstas, of Highgate, Middx., 6 May 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

6. Eliz. Lawson. Lease of the manor of Arkylgarthdall, parcel of the lordship of Middilham, York; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 42l. 3s. 3d. *Del. Westm.*, 6 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 6.*

6. Commission of the Peace.

Suffolk: Thos. card. of York, R. bp. of Norwich, N. bp. of Ely, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Chas. duke of Suffolk, Thos. earl of Surrey, John abbot of Bury St. Edmund's, Rob. Radclyff lord Fitzwauter, Wm. lord Willoughby, Sir Ric. Wyngfelde, Sir Rob. Curson, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Rob. Drury, Sir Arthur Hopton, Sir Wm. Walgrave, Sir Anth. Wyngfeld, Sir Wm. Clopton, Sir Ric. Wentworth, Sir Philip Tylney, Humph. Wyngfeld, Thos. Lucas, Lionel Talmage, John Sulyard, Thos. Russehe, John Hennyngham, John Harvy, of Oulton, Edm. Lee, Rob. Reynolde son of Rob. Reynoldsen. Westm., 6 May.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 1d.*

7. Jas. Colle, of the lordship of Kemyse, Pembroke, *alias* of Llwnngwyair. Pardon of all felonies, &c. committed before 1 Jan. last. *Del. Westm.*, 7 May.—S.B. *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 30.*—It appears by the petition in the S.B. that he had been unknowingly an accessory to his kinsmen, who stole six beasts and sold them.

7. Ric. Salford, of London, *alias* of Compton, Surrey. Pardon for the murder of John Stutfold at Compton, in the road leading from the rectory to the village called Hertmede, Surrey. Westm., 7 May.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 27.*

7. Ric. Phillips. Lease of the fishery of Canford from Steresmyll to Reddeford, and the moiety of the fishery of Canford lately occupied by Wm. Atwull, and leased to John Baker, and the other moiety of the same leased to John Humber, and the fishery of the Dedewater, lately in the tenure of John Flaxmore, and leased to John Downere, in the lordship of Canford, Dors., late of the countess of Richmond; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 12s. 4d., and 3s. 8d. newly approved. *Del. Westm.*, 7 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 16.*

7. Geo. Wytwang. Protection for John Hamwoode, *alias* Hamonde, of Wilton, mercer; going to the wars. *Del. Westm.*, 7 May 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

7. Ric. Wethyrs, captain of the bark "De Morlese." Protection for Robt. Blaggrave, of London, barber, who is to serve in the war. 7 May 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

8. Robt. Kyrke. Protection to John Dawes, of Maldon, Essex, mercer. Beaulieu, 27 April 16 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 May.—P.S.

8. Thomas Story, of Southe-tyndale, Northumb. Pardon. Westm., 8 May.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 38.*

9. Ric. Nevile, of Hereford, butcher. Pardon for having killed in self-defence Philip Miles, of Hereford, butcher, who interfered between the said Ric. and Ric. Barret, butcher, who assaulted the said Ric. Nevile, as appears by the record of Wm. Synagh, the mayor and coroner. Westm., 9 May.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 27.*

9. Wm. Brayllont, of London, "browderer," a native of Normandy. Denization. Westm., 9 May.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 3.*

10. Robt. Baynham, Ric. Hussher, John Atwell, and Th. Knight, wardens of the brotherhood of the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary, in the parish church of St. Mary, Calais. Licence to acquire lands, &c. in the town and marches of Calais to the annual value of 20l., in aid of the poor of the said fraternity, which was founded by patent 1 Aug. 20 Edw. IV. *Del. Westm.*,

1524.

May.

GRANTS.

10 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 30.*—It appears by the S.B. that this patent is granted at the suit of Richard Long, one of the men-at-arms of Calais.

10. Roger Drewe, M.A. Presentation to the church of Highbray, Exeter dioc., void by death, and at the King's disposal by the wardship of Robt., son and heir of Nich. Dillon, who held of the King as of the duchy of Exeter. *Del. Westm., 10 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 17.*

11. John lord Berners. Protection for Thos. Fypps, of Erneton, Oxon, husbandman; going to the wars. 11 May 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

11. Rob. Albert, of Marshe Felde, Glouc., alias of Bristol, yeoman. Pardon. *Westm., 11 May.—Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 5.*

12. Sir Wm. Ayscugh, wardship of Elizabeth, d. and h. of Wm. Hansard, deceased, who, holding of the King in chief by knight service as of the duchy of Lancaster, invalidated a patent under the seal of the duchy, dated London, 16 July 15 Hen. VIII., to the same effect as the present. *Del. Westm., 12 May 16 Hen. VIII. S.B.—Pat. p. 1, m. 33.*

12. Commission of the Peace.
Lincoln, Lyndesey: T. card. of York, J. bp. of Lincoln, Thos. earl of Surrey, Wm. lord Willoughby, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, John Constable, clk., dean of Lincoln cathedral, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, Sir Rob. Dymmok, Sir Christ. Willoughby, Sir Wm. Askewe, Sir Thos. Burgh, jun., Sir Andrew Billesby, Wm. Skipwith, Wm. Tyrwhit, John Mounson, John Seyntpoll, John Topclyff, John Fulvetby, John Hennege, sen., Edw. Forman, Thos. Hennege, Gilb. Tailboys, Thos. Myssenden, Ric. Clerke, John Hennege, jun., Wm. Dalyson, Edw. Forsett. *Westm., 12 May.—Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 1d.*

14. Thos. Highfeld, subprior of St. Warburg's monastery, Chester dioc. Assent to his election as abbot, *vice* John Birchynsha; the said Thos. having been nominated by Thos. card. of York. *Westm., 14 May.—Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 33.*

14. Wm. Lokewoode. Lease of lands in the lordship of Shereffoton, York. Wm. Benson and Robt. Tasker are mentioned as late tenants of some of the possessions, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 4*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, and 9*s.* 1*d.* increase. *Del. Westm., 14 May 16 Hen. VIII. S.B.—Pat. p. 1, m. 39.*

18. Th. Strebilhill, yeoman of the Guard. To be bailiff of the lordship of Risburgh Principis, Bucks, parcel of the honor of Walingford, belonging to the duchy of Cornwall, with 3*l.* a year. *Del. Westm., 18 May 16 Hen. VIII.—Pat. p. 1, m. 8.*

19. Th. Marshall, M.A. in the university of Oxenford. Grant of the pension which

the abbot of Osney is bound to give to a clerk of the King's nomination. *Del. Westm., 19 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

20. Geoffrey Thomas, student in Oxonford university. Presentation to the church of Penderyn, St. David's dioc., *vice* Hugh Ap David, resigned. *Del. Westm., 20 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

22. Wm. Dodde, vintner of London. Licence to import within three years 1,000 tons of merchandize, viz., wine or woad of Toulouse, bay salt, canvas and other linen cloth, &c., and export woollen cloths, kerseys, tin, lead, leather, &c., to any part, except Scotland. *Del. Westm., 22 May (?) 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

24. John Glynne, LL.D. Presentation to the church of Holy Trinity, with the chapel of St. Peter annexed, in Dorchester, Salisb. dioc., void by death. *Del. Westm., 24 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

24. John Brekenrig, of Scotland. Denization; and to all his children. *Westm., 24 May.—Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 39.*

26. Th. Hanyball, master of the Rolls. To cancel a recognizance of 500 marks, made 28 Aug. 9 Hen. VIII., by Th. Bele, D.D., regular canon of the new hospital of St. Mary without Bishoppesgate, London, on condition that from that time he should well behave himself, and not offend the King, his people or laws, nor preach in any place without the licence of the King, or of Thomas cardinal, abp. of York. Greenwich, 26 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

26. Sir Edward Guldefford, knight of the Body. Licence to import within three years 2,000 tons of merchandize, viz., wine or woad of Toulouse, bay salt, canvas and other linen cloths, French bonnets or caps, &c. *Del. Westm., 26 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

26. Gerard Chauncy, of London, stockfish-monger. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Greenwich, 7 Feb. 15 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 26 May 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.*

27. George earl of Shrewsbury, steward of the household. To be steward of the lordships of Horseley and Bollesover, Derby, which Sir Th. Lovell, deceased, held. *Del. Westm., 27 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 23.*

27. Thomas Parker, LL.B. Grant of the deanery of St. Mary and Bartholomew, in the collegiate church of Stafford, *vice* John Thower, in the King's hand by the attainer of the duke of Buckingham. *Westm., 27 May.—Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 38.*

28. Sir Wm. Kingeston, knight of the Body. To be constable of the Tower of London, which office Sir Th. Lovell lately held; with 100*l.* a year. *Del. Westm., 28 May 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

Copy of the preceding.—R.O.

1524.

GRANTS in MAY—*cont.*

May.

GRANTS.

30. Thomas Gettens, captain of the Cat-
tern galley. Protection for Robt. Combe, of
London, leatherseller. 30 May 16 Hen. VIII.
—P.S.

30. William Babyngton of London.
Pardon for having killed Robt. Wolfe, *alias*
Ulpe, on 27 Dec. 15 Hen. VIII. in "le Flete"
messuage in the parish of St. Bride, London ;

the said Wm. being at the time "master de
miserule," at the Christmas games, as appears
by inquisition taken at London, in the said
messuage, before John Wilford, coroner,
Mich. Englishe and Nic. Jenyns, sheriffs.
Westm., 30 May.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1,*
m. 8.

1 June. **391. VINCENT FINCH.**

His will. Proved, 1 June 1524. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta*
Vetusta, p. 613.

2 June. **392. CHARLES DE LANOY to WOLSEY.**

R. O. Has had no letters from Wolsey for many months, though he has
St. P. VI. 304. written several times. Feels sure his letters have not arrived. Supposes
he has heard all the plans of the war from Pace, who stayed with him some
days. The French, after being driven from the duchy of Milan, crossed the
Alps. Captured all the artillery they had in Italy. Bourbon's army are
preparing to attack them in a few days. Remains with part of the army to
protect Italy, till the French are defeated, or the Emperor sends other orders.
Expresses his willingness to serve the King. Monte Caliero, 2 June 1524.
Signed.

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

2 June. **393. THOMAS CROMWELL.**

R. O.

Mem. that Thos. Combes, of London, merchant, bound himself, on
2 June 16 Hen. VIII., in 300*l.* to appear before the court of Exchequer
within 15 days from Michaelmas ; and that Wm. Freeman, haberdasher,
Hen. Astrye, mercer, and Thos. Cromwell, of St. Peter le Pover, gent.,
bound themselves for him in 100*l.* each.

Lat.

ii. Petition of John Joly, of Watford, gent. Wm. Pegge, of Watford,
offered to transfer to him the lease of land he had let to Pynson, carpenter,
of London, and Joly gave him 20 mks. to give to Pynson for the lease, but
Pegge has made a new lease containing clauses which were not in Pynson's.

Draft, in Cromwell's hand ; pp. 4.

4 June. **394. WOLSEY to SAMPSON.**

R. O.

St. P. VI. 305. Sends the news since the arrival of Sir Richard Jerningham in
England. A monk has been sent to Wolsey from the French king's mother,
but without any distinct authority to treat for peace. Wolsey refused to
listen to any overtures of this kind, except substantial persons were sent,
sufficiently authorised, to the King and the Emperor, to treat on these
matters. On the monk asking what the King would ask for his part, Wolsey
replied, the whole realm and crown of France, with Normandy, Gascoigne,
Guienne, and its dependencies, as the King's rightful inheritance. When
the conference was over, despatched the monk, ordering the pursuivant
to convey him to Calais without departing from the straight road.

Since then the archbishop of Capua arrived. The subject of his com-
munication will be known by the copies of letter which Wolsey encloses.
They are to communicate these to the Emperor with all the specialties con-

1524.

tained in the same. The Emperor will see what the King's grace has written touching his indemnity, and the expedition for next summer, in case the truce does not succeed.

Although the King has not been hasty in calling for his money, he expects that regard will be had to his interests in that behalf in his communications for peace. His Majesty and his army are ready to cross the seas next year. As the French king is enfeebled, and the Emperor not well furnished, his Grace will consent to a reduction of the numbers specified in the treaty of Windsor. They are to see if they can induce the Emperor to this arrangement, without specifying the exact numbers to be furnished by the King. Suggests the arguments they are to use for pressing this arrangement. They are to remind the Emperor that hitherto the King has received no advantage, and it would not be reasonable that he should advance any puissant army, in person or by his lieutenant, solely for the emolument of another.

The King writes to the Emperor several letters; one in behalf of the son of Doctor Victoria, "which son his Highness caused to be baptised in his name;" another for the return of lord Ferrers' son, Sir Edward Guldeford's son, and Richard Coke. Westminster, 4 June. *Signed.*

4 June.

395. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

De la Roche left for Italy on the 24th May, though Sampson said in his letter the 23rd. Since he left, a safe-conduct came for him to pass through France by land with 40 horses. The Emperor did not ask for it; but Barnardine, the Pope's chamberlain, was sending for one for himself, and wrote for this also, at De la Roche's request, as he is "very dyseasyd in the sees," and did not know whether he should find the ships ready when he arrived at Barcelona. Was told by the Chamberlain that Lautrec offered, if De la Roche came by Bayonne, to give him honorable entertainment and company through France. Thinks, however, he will go by water, as he is on his way to Barcelona. The prince of Orange on the 30th May left for Italy with many Burgundian gentlemen, to join Bourbon. The count de Geneve will depart in three days. The daughter of the marquis of Senett will be here shortly to be married to Mons. de Nassau. She is a young and fair lady, 18 years old. She and her two sisters have each "movables" worth 100,000 ducats; and she is heir, the inheritance being worth 26,000 or 27,000 ducats. "She hath beyn very styffe to be inclynid to this matyr." The Emperor is very desirous to hear from the King and Wolsey. Burgos, 4 June.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.: Reddit. 3 Julii.

4 June.

396. DACRE to the CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND.

Add.MS.

24,965, f.249b.

B. M.

Perceives that Albany has left for France. Doubts not that he knows what advantage Scotland has had all the time he has been there. As the Chancellor was in great favor with the late King, and is godfather to the present King, thinks it would be a meritorious act for him to bring about a peace during the King's minority. Will do all he can, and wishes to know the Chancellor's mind, that there may be further communication. Assures him that the King, the Cardinal, and all the council are as anxious for the Scotch king's welfare as the Chancellor himself. Hopes he will take such a way that they may have peace, so that the merchants may have intercourse, and "poor bodies draw to the Borders." Hopes the King will have a discreet council, of the Chancellor and others, for administering justice for the welfare of the realm, that he may have some money in his purse when he comes of age. Knows Henry will assist as much as he can. Wishes to learn his pleasure, and the sooner the better, that the poor bodies may draw to the

1524.

DACRE to the CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND—*cont.*

Borders, and win their hay and "elding" against winter. Whittingham, 4 June, 5. a.m. 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Headed*: Copie, &c.

4 June. 397. DACRE to QUEEN MARGARET.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 253.
B. M.

Has received her letter dated 31 May. Desires pardon for the sharpness in his last letter, of which she complains, for he wrote nothing but what the King commanded him. As to the bond with the Duke, it is well known to the King that it has passed her, though he thinks it was not done by her good will. He will therefore consider it, seeing her necessity, for which she has obtained the wardship of the earl of Huntley. Her servant was stopped, because it was well known that the writings he had were made by consent of Albany, except her letter to the earl of Surrey, now duke of Norfolk, in which she not only desired peace, but also the comprehension of France. As to this there is great difficulty; for the variance with Scotland is merely that it makes war on us for the pleasure of France; but between us and France there are weighty matters, as pensions, dominion, the French queen's dowry, and other matters, which cannot pass by a mere comprehension. She writes that she will not be abused by the Duke, nor do anything injurious to her son. It is well known how the Duke has treated her, and how it was granted under the great seal, and under the Duke's hand, that she should be obeyed in Scotland, and have her revenues paid to her, which was not kept. How he has treated her since, Dacre knows partly, but she knows best. It is not convenient for the King to write to the lords for peace, for they would not accept it; but if they would let her or Dacre know of their good mind towards it, doubts not that if she were put in surety, the King would gladly take peace. Whittingham, 4 June 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 3. *Headed*: Copie, &c.

4 June. 398. COSTS of the EMPEROR'S Transport.

R. O.

" * * * * * Caleys, as for the t[ransp]ortynge of the sa[id] Emperoures Magestie and of other Englysshe lords and noblemen from Caleys aforsaid unto Dovor agay[n] syngler suche sommes of money beyng dewe unto them and every of them for the tonnage of the same shippes, wages and vigtells of all suche masters and maryners, whiche served in the said shippes duryng the said tyme, as hereafter more plainly doth appere."

Ships from Hastings.—*The Elynor*, 50 tons, for 28 days, tonnage 1s. a ton. Wages of the master, 10s.; the mate, 10s.; eight mariners at 5s.; victuals, 5s. a man; a boy, 5s. Total, 8l. 5s. *The George*, 30 tons; 5 mariners, 5l. 15s. *The Mary*, 28 tons; 4 mariners, 5l. 3s. *The Trynyte*, 25 tons; 4 mariners, 5l.

Winchelsea.—*The Antony*, 28 tons; 3 mariners, 4l. 13s. *The Mary Fortune*, 28 tons; 4 mariners, 5l. 3s. *The Elynor*, 20 tons; 4 mariners, 4l. 15s. *The Jesus*, 20 tons; 4 mariners, 4l. 15s.

Rye.—*The Antony*, crayer, 36 tons, for 8 days, tonnage 3d. a ton. Wages of the master and mate, 4d. a day; 6 mariners, 2d.; victual, 2d. a day, each man. Total 33s. *The George*, 30 tons; 6 mariners, 31s. 6d.

Hythe.—For 21 days. *The Mary Rose*, 50 tons; 7 mariners, 5l. 12s. 6d. *The Jesus*, 30 tons; 4 mariners, 3l. 15s. *The Nycholas*, 24 tons; 3 mariners, 3l. 3s. *The Peter*, 30 tons; 4 mariners, 3l. 15s.

Folkestone.—*The Peter*, 40 tons; 7 mariners for 12 days, 2l. 16s. 8d. Total, 65l. 15s. 8d.

Wages, &c. of ships appointed by Sir Edw. Guldeford to go to Southampton and Portsmouth to join the navy sent to the New Haven in Bretayne to do certain feats there.

For 28 days. *The Elynor* of Hastings, 50 tons; 14 mariners, 11l. *The James*, of

1524.

Rye, 60 tons; 19 mariners, 14*l*. The *George*, of Hastings, 30 tons; 6 mariners for 22 days, 4*l*. 13*s*. Total 29*l*. 13*s*.

Receipt by John Taylor, bailiff of Hastings, for 60*l*. received for the payment of the above from Sir John Daunce, 4 June 16 Hen. VIII. *Signed with a mark.*

A paper roll. The head lost.

6 June.

399. For the MONASTERY OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, KARMARDUNE (Carmarthen), St. David's dioc.

Assent to the election of Gruffin William as prior, *vice* Thos. Morice, Westm., 6 June.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 33.

9 June.

R. O.

400. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Received today his letters dated Westm. 6th inst., bidding him postpone his voyage to the lady Margaret. Is glad of it, as he would have been much hindered by an ague which has attacked him twice, but which he hopes shortly to get rid of, with patience and good diet. It was Wolsey who obtained for him the lieutenancy of Calais, which he confesses to be much greater than he deserves, for he thinks the King has few goodlier offices in his gift. Though he agreed to take it subject to the pension of 100*l*. to Sir Nic. Carow paid by the late lord Barkley, begs now to be excused, otherwise he is unable to maintain the office; and he is informed that lord Barkley was only bound to pay the said pension until the King had given Carow lands or fees of like value, which he has done long ago. Asks also to be discharged of an obligation for the payment of it, which he gave to Suffolk. His expenses for provisions, &c. are so great that this half year's receipts will not do much more than cover his debts. Calais Castle, 9 June 1524.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

9 June.

R. O.

401. FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA to HENRY VIII.

Desires credence for Charles de Bourgoigne, who will visit him on his way to the Emperor. Stuttgart, 9 June 1514. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

9 June.

R. O.

402. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

To the same effect. Stuttgart, 9 June 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

10 June.

R. O.

403. CINQUE PORTS.

Inquisition held on the sea shore at Romney, on Friday, 10 June 16 Hen. VIII., before John Waren, deputy of John Coupuldyk, lieutenant of Sir Edw. Guldeford, constable of Dover Castle and admiral of the Cinque Ports, by oath of John Hakett, Robt. At Wodd, Ric. Wylmott, Thos. Owers, Simon Huntyngton and Thos. Drynker, and for Lyde, John Colyn of Dengemarshe, Thos. Brydone, Robt. Howlett, Wm. Reche, Ric. Serre, and John Brewer. The verdict refers to the finding of a "cokbote," a porpoise, and another boat on the shore.

Lat., vellum.

10 June.

404. For the MONASTERY OF ST. MARY AND HELEN, ELENESTOWE.

Assent to the election of Agnes Gascoign, a nun of the Benedictine monastery of St. Mary de Pratis, Northt., as abbess, *vice* Eliz. Harvey, Westm., 10 June.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 33.

1524.

11 June.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 259.

B. M.

405. WOLSEY to DACRE.

Has received his letters of the 20th and 31st May, with letters from Albany, and Dacre's answers. The King and he are pleased that Dacre now takes such pains for the correction of malefactors, by persisting in which he will remove all the suspicions against him. The King thanks him heartily for it. Will not speak of the duke of Albany till he knows whether he has departed, what chance there is of his return, and what is the inclination of the Scots, except that the King asks whether, now Albany is gone, it would not be well to send a herald with peremptory admonition and exhortation to the young King to take upon him the rule of the kingdom, with the advice of the most true and sad noble men, reciting the causes why the King, after the truce was broken, continued his wars against the Duke and his adherents, and threatening further war if they do not set the King at liberty, with other clauses as may be thought good.

The King commends him for apprehending the Charletons, and wishes Roger and Thomas to be executed immediately, lest waiting for the sessions might give comfort to them and other like offenders. The King is pleased with the execution of Robt. Robson, and wishes him to act likewise with the rest of the four Robsons, whom he has in ward. As Sir Nic. Ridley has set free Henrison, a felon, without authority, and supported his kinsman Wm. Ridley, who is now fled to Scotland, the King is resolved not to grant him pardon, but to administer equal justice. Dacre must show him this, and take such order with him that by his means Wm. Ridley may be apprehended, as Dacre says he can do it. If he is remiss it will be more evidence against him. It is not fit the King should write to such a malefactor. If he trusts in the King's mercy, he must do something towards deserving it. By this means, keeping him still in ward, without giving him liberty, bail or mainprise, Dacre will best find the way to take Wm. Ridley, and Sir Nic. will still be ordered for his rightful punishment, if Dacre thinks it according to justice. The King wishes the roof and walls of Werk Casile to be mended, and as much lead as can be spared taken from Dunstanburgh for that purpose.

Will send by the next post his commission for the West Marches. Hopes he will continue in this good disposition for the quiet ordering of the country. The King thinks that if he finds ever as many as 40 malefactors who have deserved death, he should act according to justice, and not wait for the sessions, so as to deter the people from breaking the laws. He must take pledges of the other parts as he has done in Tindale, and attach and punish such as will not give pledges. By these means he will reduce these parts to as good order as any other part of the King's dominions. Westm., 11 June.

*Signed.**Pp. 5. Add.*

11 June.

Calig. B. II.
376.

B. M.

Ellis, 1 Ser.
I. 246.

406. DACRE to WOLSEY.

The Lords and Albany did not agree very well at his departure. When it came to the point, all who had promised to go with him refused. The Scotch will adhere to him, and to the league with France, until the last of August, when he has promised to return. If he does not, they will exclude him from all authority in Scotland. As the Scotch lords will desire a truce in the Duke's absence, you must devise some means for their annoyance in the interval. I can do little with the garrisons here. On the 8th Sir Wm. Evre made a journey into Scotland with 1,000 men, and fetched away a great number of cattle. My son and my brother Sir Christopher did the same. Nothing remains on the Scotch frontiers but the walls of old houses, of which the thatch and covering have been taken away. Advises the assembling of troops on the borders; if not, to make a truce for a time. Hexham, 11 June.

Add. Endd. : Reddit. 13 Junii.

1524.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 254.

B. M.

2. Copy in Dacre's Letter-book, dated 11 June 16 Hen. VIII.

407. ————— to —————

Caltg. B. i.

139.

B. M.

My lord Governor is in France, so that he can get no expedition till he be there also; but the lords of Scotland have agreed to the form "of our compromit and band made with the toun of Middilburgh." An ambassador of France is here to confirm the old alliance, and marry the Scotch king to the daughter of France. His ship lies at the west sea, "with the quihilk schip I think, will God, to depart to Frans, and to be at zow in all ye possible haist I may. Item, I have ye greit sele of Scotland efter ye forme of zour memoria & ye pece yat ze gaiff to me under zour hand write, ye quihilk, will God, salbe all fulfillit, ye quihilk ze sall find at our meting and y^t salbe ryght sone. I sall not tak mony sound slepis quhill we meyt." Desires to be commended to Peter Rinnen and other good friends. "Shew them my great pyne, expense & labours that I have made and is makand, and bid yame have patience, and I sall bring it till a gude fyne." "Commend me to Master Alexander Fotheringhame, and shew him I have done for his brother maister Charlys before my lord of Aberdeen that wes possible to be done, and he says that he has made his fynance with Alane Landellis; but as for writings I can get nane of him, nouthir to zow nor him." "Suppose ze schewe not me yat my lordis secretary† wes with zow in Middilburgh, it wes schewin me be zour writingis at my hame cummyng, quihilk I wald have been ry^t laith to have conselit any sic maters for zow." *Signature illegible.*

P. 1.

11 June.

408. CLERK to [WOLSEY.]‡

Vit. B. vi. 73.*

B. M.

Nothing has happened since his last letter worth writing. The Pope secludes himself, and suffers few to resort to him because of the plague, which is but little abated. Lombardy is rid of the French; the cities and castles are given up to the Duke. It has not been so clear these many years. The Venetian army is disbanded. The Emperor's army is still in the confines, waiting an answer from him and the King. Nothing more has been decided about invading France but what he has written. The Secretary's coming to Italy gives people a better opinion of the Emperor's affairs and this enterprise, as they think the King will help.

The Emperor's army has been so badly paid that this victory is rather to be imputed to God, good fortune, and the slackness of the enemies; however, there seem now to be 200,000 ducats of the Emperor's in Italy. The master of the Rolls (Hannibal) left on the third. All possible suit was made for the enlarging of Wolsey's faculties, but to no purpose. The persons here are doubtless waiting for an answer from Wolsey about their own affairs. Wolsey need not doubt; he will be sure to obtain it at last. Thinks they like to have such suitors as Wolsey; and fear, if he once had this, he would not care for any more. Rome, 11 June. *Signed.*

P. 1.

12 June.

409. SIR WM. BULMER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wrote lately of the taking of Davy Hoym, lord of Wedderburn to Norham Castle, where he died on Thursday, 9th June, of the wounds he

† Geo. Hay, Albany's secretary.

‡ The fly leaf which follows this letter is addressed to Wolsey in Clerk's hand; but it is proved, both by the contemporaneous endorsement and by a modern endorsement in pencil, to belong to the letter of the 28th May previous.

1524.

SIR WM. BULMER to WOLSEY—*cont.*

received at his capture. On Wednesday night, the 8th, his son, Sir William Bulmer with the garrison of Norham, Sir Thos. Foster with the garrison of Berwick, and John Tempest with his garrison and that of Werk, with the power of Norham and Elandshire, entered Scotland at Raynton and Roston. They took over 140 prisoners, 80 horses, 240 head of nowt and 1,000 sheep, besides household stuff. Sir Wm. Heron, keeper of Riddisdayll, has taken a strong thief named Perse Greyn, the greatest traitor for Marche treason in all these parts. Sends his letter. Advises Wolsey to write him a letter of thanks. Since Wolsey has had anything to do with the country, it has been much quieter than before. If Wolsey would send for Wm. Charlton, of Bellingham, who is prisoner at Morpeth, and Percy Green, they can show him all the secrets both of Tyndail and Ryddisdaill. Wilton, 12 June. *Signed.*

P. l. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.:* A W. Bulmer, milit. xv. Junii.

12 June.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 262.

B. M.

410. BRIAN TUKE to DACRE.

Received his letter of the 20th May, with the copies and letters he sent to Dacre, except the French copy, "whereof now it maketh no force." When the French were driven out of Italy, the Admiral was unable from his wounds to flee as fast as the horsemen, and for that reason went with the Swiss, and not as a prisoner. The Emperor's army have taken the rest of the French ordnance, 24 great guns, with much baggage, which they left in a castle near Italy. The French held only Lody, Noarra and Alexandria. The Italians took Lody; and Noarra would have surrendered, but the duke of Milan would have them yield to his mercy. The town could not hold out more than 10 hours. Alexandria is surrendered to the Italians. Bourbon follows into France with 900 spears, 1,000 light horse, 13,000 foot and 3,000 men by sea, as Dacre will see by the bishop of Bath's letter enclosed. There is a truce between the Low Countries and the duke of Gueldres for a year; and the Emperor's troops there, 8,000 lanzknechts and 4,000 horse, will invade France, with 4,000 English to occupy the French king on both sides till the King come, for which speedy preparations are being made. The Emperor is setting out a good army in Guyen, and Don Fernando another in High Burgoyn. The King and Emperor have sent to Bourbon 100,000 cr. each, and Italy will bear as much. He has raised a like sum himself. It is thought he will make the greatest revolution in France that ever was seen, for the King has neither men, money, nor the hearts of either lords or commons. He owes the Swiss so much that they are more likely to be his enemies than to serve him. The French king put to sea a ship of "vii^{xx} score," or thereabout, well supplied with ordnance, and about "vii^{xx} score" men in her. She was chased by Chr. Coe and the *Katheryn Galye*; but the latter, being the swifter, overtook and captured her, killing 36 of her men. She now keeps the narrow seas with the rest of the English fleet. Her captain was a Spaniard. Hopes shortly to send far better news. London, 12 June 1524.

Wolsey marvels that Mr. Bulmer has not bows or arrows, as was devised.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.

12 June.

R. O.

411. DUKE OF MILAN to HENRY VIII.

Thanks him for the letters given him by Pace yesterday. The enemy is beaten all over Italy. Bourbon's army is on the point of crossing the Alps, and they will have no hope left if the King intends to invade them

1524.

on his side, as Pace reports. Desires credence for Augustin Scarpinello. Milan, 12 June 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

12 June.

412. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Must thank Wolsey as well as the King, for he knows that what was done for him was done by the Cardinal's influence. Asks him to continue his favor. Milan, 12 June 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

12 June.

413. HENRY VIII. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Had written to him before of the case between Robt. Logen, groom of the Mouth, and Ric. Stafferton, concerning an obligation for the title of the manor of Staverton, in Bray, Berks. Wishes the parties bound to abide the award of Sir John Fitzjames, chief justice of the King's Bench, and Ant. Fitzherbert, justice of the Common Bench. Greenwich, 12 June. *Signed at the top.*

P. 1. Add.: The lord Cardinal, legate de Latere, archbp. of York, primate and chancellor. *Endd.*

13 June.

414. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Yesterday Calais pursuivant was sent from Calais to Boulogne for certain prisoners, and the captain told him that Pont de Remye had returned, and offered to send some one with Calais to him, if Fitzwilliam wished. Will do so tomorrow, according to Wolsey's letters. Mr. Francisco has come with his son and two master gunners, and says that in England he had 2s. a day, his son 16d., and the others 12d. Will therefore discharge men enough to amount to their wages, and wishes Daunce to be ordered to pay them till yesterday only. Wants a letter for Brisewood to pay them henceforth, and supposes Wolsey has given orders for the payment of the garrison, which is a month behind. The French are levying 1,000 foot, and intend, with the garrisons of Boulogne, Montreuil and Terouenne, to make a course into the country. Has sent word to the deputy of Calais to protect the haven and the East Pale. In this quarter they can do no harm unless they bring ordnance, in which case they may take two churches, or else do some enterprise on the park hedge, which he has strengthened by a guard of 200 men since he came. Will prevent them having much booty, "unless they burn it;" and if they do, will be soon even with them. Has made three courses since he wrote last. If they do not come to see him shortly, will make another, if he may have "the draughts" he has written to Wolsey for. The Burgundians lately, by means of an ambush near Terouenne, took and killed about 60 French, including the lieutenant of Mons. de Fraunoye. Sends the bearer home, as he has much business in England, and the French camp is broken, and there is not much likelihood of another being made this year. Asks for a letter to Briswood to improve the fortifications. Guisnes, 13 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.:* "Guysnes, a W. Fitzwilliams, milite, reddit. 16 Junii. Item, ex Irelandia a d'no de Cyl-dara."

15 June.

415. [FITZWILLIAM] to WOLSEY.

Calig. D. VIII.

301.

B. M.

The captain of Boulogne has been in the field these three days, w[ith the men] of the comté Dampmartin, Monstreuil, Therouenne and Hesdin, to the number of 2,000 horse and 3,000 foot, with five pieces of ordnance. "In which time . . . composed Neales in Arthois, taken the

1524.

[FITZWILLIAM] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

castle of Courlieu, and sent [men and] victuals into Therouenne." They still keep together, for what purpose I know not. "It is not their p . . . without assistance of a more greater company, that can do any great harm," except to some churches, the park hedge, or such other things, as I mentioned in my former letters. I hear they mean to make a great assembly about Abbeville, in order to revictual Therouenne sufficiently for a whole year. Guisnes, 15 June. *Signature lost.*

P. 1, mutilated. Add.: My lord Cardinal's grace.

15 June.

Vit. B. vi. 75.

B. M.

416. CHARLES DE LANOY to [HENRY VIII.]

Has received his letters of May 26, in answer to his of the defeat of the French. Is glad his labors have pleased his Majesty. That this opportunity of crushing the enemy may not be lost, it is determined to invade France as quickly as possible, and Bourbon will be at the Alps in eight days, as Henry will see from Pace's letters. Shall meanwhile remain in Piedmont and Lombardy, by the Emperor's order, for the defence of Italy. Montcallier, 15 June 1524. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, Lat.

15 June.

R. O.

417. The LOAN and SUBSIDY.

" of the declaration made [by Edmund Pekham of the] holl his res from 1 June Hen. VIII. unto the 15th day of [June] 16^{mo} dicti dñi Regis."

The said Edmund Pekham charges himself with such ready money as remained in Myklowe's hands at his death, 7,849*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.* For loan money advanced by the spirituality, 65,801*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and by noblemen and others of the temporality, 43,147*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* For the clerical subsidy paid to 15 June 16 Hen. VIII., 13,994*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* Total, 130,792*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.* Payments for war expenses by warrants of the King and Cardinal, 123,325*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* Remainder in his hands, 15 June 16 Hen. VIII., 7,467*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.*

P. 1, mutilated and defaced.

16 June.

R. O.

418. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Sent Calais to Pont de Remy, as he intended when he last wrote; but Mons. de Byes told him he was not at home; at which Calais expressed surprise, after what he had before told him; but De Byes said, on his faith, he thought he had been at home. Supposes one of two things, either that Pont de Remye knows the French king is determined to practise by other ways, or else what he said to Calais "was but for a fraske," which is not likely, for France was never so poor as it is now. The viscount of Laphydane lately sent word on his honor that his horsemen taken by the English could not pay their ransoms, though the man-at-arms was set only at 40 cr. and the archers at 20 cr., and it was necessary to give them six weeks to pay it in. Will not send Calais again till he hears from Wolsey; but if Pont de Remye sends again, will answer him according to Wolsey's previous letters. When Calais was last at Boulogne, a gentleman came thither in poste, to whom divers made reverence. A trumpet of Boulogne said he was going to Calais for a safe-conduct for him; and that he was a Genoese, going to Ant. Bonevice. By Fitzwilliam's advice the Deputy sent him a safe-conduct, as Byes wrote that he had credence, and as the French, though they would gladly send to the King for peace, would report, it was for some other purpose. The French are assembling on the frontiers, and brag that they will come and look upon Fitzwilliam. They can do no harm unless they attack the park hedge, or throw down two steeples. His men drove some Frenchmen into a church in Boulonnais, and set fire to it.

1524.

Eight men-at-arms leaped out of the windows, piteously burned, and the rest took the steeple, which could not be fired, and so escaped. A guide of Sir Robert Jernegan's has been taken, who advised them to make a "roode" into Boulonnais, and intended to tell De Byes. If it can be proved, he shall suffer death. De Byes sent a woman to practise in the same way with one of Fitzwilliam's guides; "howbeit, by chance I took her, and when she had confessed the same to me, I caused her to have a ghostly father, and to be put in a sack, and drink her belly full of water, to give others ensample." Guysnes, 16 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.: Calisia, Sir Wm. Fitzwillmus, reddit. 20 Junii.

16 June.

419. JOHN LUD. VIVES to ERASMUS.

Ep. XII. App.
Eras. Ep. (ed.
1642.)

Left England in April to be married. Was commanded by the Cardinal and others to return at the end of September. Does not repent of his engagement. Claymond sends his compliments, and all the University. I was told that you had left for Burgundy in order to drink the wine of that country, and that you were going to visit England. Your presence there will be very acceptable to the King, the Cardinal and all the nobility; but you must prepare measures beforehand, or you will meet with frowns where you ought to have smiles; but no doubt More has written to you on this subject. Bruges, 16 June 1524.

Lat.

16 June.

420. PACE to HENRY VIII. and WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VI. 77.
B. M.

Will pass over the great honor with which he was received at his arrival on the 13th by Bourbon, Lanoy and the other noblemen, and how acceptable the King's letters were to them, because arms and not ceremonies are the business here. As Wolsey advises him to beware of feigned matters and colored demonstrations, these letters shall contain nothing but what the King may build upon, and he has therefore superscribed them to the King as well as to Wolsey. Reports what he sees and knows, and what noble men tell him on their oaths; and if what they say does not follow, it must not be imputed to his light credence, but to their infidelity. Weighty things, which the King desires to know, are contained in the articles enclosed.

Bourbon puts all trust in Beuren, and has asked Pace to communicate with him, especially about his intelligence with France. Hears from him that one lord in France is ready to join Bourbon with 4,000 men as soon as he has passed the mountains, and that in Provence the best of all the land are ready to aid him. The Duke hears from France, that the King is greatly hated, and that his coming is desired by everyone. 25 men-at-arms have come to him from France in these six days.

Considering the great and valiant army they have, if Henry will not fetch the French crown, they will bring it him. One of the said men-at-arms was lately in the French king's chamber, and heard him say that Bourbon was coming, and he would meet him himself. Bourbon says he desires nothing better than to try his just quarrel with the King, man for man. He wishes the King to consider that if Francis sees that Bourbon is alone in France, he will doubtless turn all his power against him; and he hopes Henry will not allow him to be destroyed, especially when he sees that the Duke will spend his blood like a nobleman to recover the King's right, and will faithfully keep all that has been agreed between them. All the captains have firm hope that Henry will invade France immediately, either personally or by lieutenant; and Bourbon says he will never have such another chance of recovering his right. Beuren advises the King and Wolsey to hope in what may be done by Spain, now that this army is actually proceeding against the

1524.

PACE to HENRY VIII. and WOLSEY—*cont.*

enemy. This morning asked Pescara, who is elected general captain of this army, when the army would pass the mountains. He answered, on the faith of a nobleman, that they should be all in Provence in eight days. Today the Spaniards and lanceknights are going towards the mountains to take the passage, to which they think there will be no resistance. If there is, they will undoubtedly fight, and they are men meet rather to win than lose. Advises the King to write to the Marquis, commending his noble acts in the late war; for in his experience, and the obedience of the soldiers to him, and their fervent love to Bourbon, "all our feats here doth consist." Beuren tells him that since the expulsion of the French, the French king has sent a secret person to treat with Bourbon, offering to restore him his duchy, to allow him to be confederate with the Swiss, if he will not return to France, and to pay the utmost value of his lands at certain days, whenever he chooses, if he will only bind himself to be a friend to the King. To this Bourbon answered, as Beuren reports on his honor, that he was some time subject to the French king, but had forsaken him for manifest injuries, and made a treaty with the king of England and the Emperor, which he will not break. Beuren says also that certain of the Swiss captains have made similar overtures to the Duke, and had like answer. Monte Calere in Piemonte, 16 June.

Hol., pp. 9. Add.: To the Kyng's grace and my lord Legate. Endd.

421. [PACE'S INSTRUCTIONS.]

Vit. B. vi. 82.

P. M.

"Here ensuyth the articles comp[ri]sed in myne instructions, whereunto [the] Kyng's grace and my lorde Le[ga]te do desyre to have a substantiall answer, all faynyng and colorate demonstration set aparte."

1. With what power Bourbon will enter France?—There are ready 6,500 Spaniards, as valiant and expert as have been seen, and 5,400 lanceknights, 3,000 Italians and 5,000 lanceknights are coming;—total 20,000 foot (*sic*). 800 men-at-arms of the Emperor's, to be paid by the Viceroy till the end of the war; 300 men-at-arms provided by Bourbon;—total 1,100 men-at-arms.

1,800 light horse; 16 pieces of artillery with gunstones and powder; 1,000 pioneers.

The navy:—18 galleys, 1 carrack, 4 ships, 4 galleons with 4,000 men, under Hugo de Moncada.

2. What intelligence Bourbon has of friends in France?—Bourbon says he has intelligence with noblemen and commonalties, but is bound by an oath to discover none of them, and he doubts not to have aid at his invasion.

3. Under what title Bourbon intends to enter France?—He says, to recover what rightfully belongs to the King, the Emperor and himself. The Viceroy said, to crown the King's grace there.

4. What money Bourbon has?—He says the Emperor has sent him 200,000 ducats, of which he has received the letters of exchange. Of his own he will not speak, but his most trusty secretary says he can make 50,000 cr. in jewels and such things.

5. How Italy shall be defended in his absence, if it is invaded by the Swiss or Grisons?—It shall be defended by the Pope, the Venetians, the duke of Milan, and others of the Holy League, and the Duke will not be compelled to return for that cause.

6. What power the French king has, and what the Swiss intend to do?—Bourbon says he has but a small power, but that he is trying to obtain 6,000 Swiss, with what success is not known. He thinks also he will try to get some lanceknights.

7. When Bourbon will enter France, and whether he will go towards Lyons, and how that city is fortified?—He leaves today for the mountains, which his army can pass in five or six days. They will go by Provence,

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which abounds in victuals, near the sea coast, that the navy and the Spaniards may assist them if necessary. There are but two strongholds that way, Castel Moneke (in Latin *Ara Monoca*) and the city of Marsilia. The lord of the castle has offered it to Bourbon, on condition that no Spaniards enter, which has been granted. It is impregnable, and would have been a great impediment. This route is as near to Lyons as the other by Dolphany. Lyons is fortified in one place, but cannot be fortified on the other sides, and Bourbon concludes it can be taken. He intends to attack it or Marsilia, as he shall see occasion, unless his enemies offer battle, which he will not refuse.

8. Of what mind the duke of Savoy is?—He will give Bourbon all manner of victuals in his country, and a free passage to all his messengers. Supposes Bourbon is well agreed with the Duchess also, for she came lately to Thuryne to visit him, and they danced and made high cheer together for three days.

9. How letters may be conveyed between the King and the army?—Has arranged with the duke of Milan that he shall lay posts through Savoy and Italy to Trent at his own cost, and the King must lay posts from England to Trent, if he wishes to be well served. Has arranged with the duke of Genoa, to advertise the King by sea, when the army shall have passed the mountains, of all the news he hears. Further provision cannot be made.

10. That Bourbon and the others should above all things regard the season of the year.

They have pondered this article, and say they have four months to make war, July to October, which is quite enough to do great acts, both in Provence and Picardy. Bourbon said that if the King would without delay enter France in person, he would give him leave to pluck out his eyes if he were not lord of Paris by Allhallowday, and then all the realm would be his, and at the taking thereof the King would get 200,000 or 300,000 cr.

This was spoken by the Duke in open audience.

11. Whether Bourbon's army will join the King's, if he enters France?—This must be determined as affairs succeed.

12. What will be the best route for the King in France?—Bourbon advises him to take the same route that Suffolk took when he was last in France, unless he hears that the French king has more than 800 men-at-arms in those parts. He need not fear that number; but if there are many more, he had better go by Normandy straight to Paris, which is feeble, and easily taken; and, like Milan in Lombardy, when it is taken, all the realm is lost.

13. What number of horse and foot the King should take with him. The King may moderate his power, considering the great force here.

Pp. 14, in Pace's hand; slightly mutilated.

16 June.

422. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vi. 91.

B. M.

"Notate hæc mysteria."

When he asked Bourbon to give his oath and homage to the King, found him somewhat perplexed. He answered that he was content to swear the King king of France, according to his treaty with Russell. Pace said he had made no mention of such a treaty when Pace was lately with him in the field, and that Pace could not conclude upon a treaty he did not know of. Bourbon then told him to speak to Beuren about it secretly, which he did immediately. He said that Bourbon was lately in great perplexity, for two causes: first, that he had heard a friar had been sent into England by the French's king's mother, and had had secret communication with Wolsey; and, secondly, he heard that the Pope will turn all his power against the King and Emperor, if he makes any such oath. Told him he should not give credence to friars or fools in the King's matters, but to orators; that he was privy to all the treaties passed in England with the Pope and others, and that like mention was made of Bourbon for his surety,

1524.

PACE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

as of the King and Emperor. To this, Beaurain said that he did believe Pace, and that Bourbon would undoubtedly keep his promise, reserving the liberty of his Duchy and Provence; but he asked the King to allow the matter to be kept very secret and delayed for a due time, because, if the said oath and homage came to be known by his friends in France, it would interrupt many of his practices, especially among those who wish him to take the crown himself. Could not bring the matter further at this time. Three days before Pace came, the archbishop of Capua passed this way, and spoke with Bourbon and the Viceroy, and half put them in despair of any aid from England. Told them the King had sent him, not the Archbishop, to give an account of his intentions, and that he had sufficient authority to treat, if he saw any good order taken for invading France. Next day arrived Wolsey's letters dated 18 May, with tidings of the despatch of Sir J. Russell with 20,000*l.* Is surprised that he cannot hear where Russell is. Asks Wolsey to take care that any money sent comes in time, as the lack of it makes the soldiers murmur, and hinders enterprise. There is no lack now, as the Emperor's money is here, but he must know where the other money is before they cross the mountains, for no conveyance is so sure as having it with them. If it does not come before they cross, has arranged with the duke of Milan to send it on to the field.

The viceroy of Naples has sent to the Emperor to provide more money if the war continues longer than is supposed; and Bourbon and all the captains have asked him to make the same request to the King,—although they hope to make an end with what they have. It were a pity they should lack in time of need, for there never was seen a more valiant or better disposed army. They have victual enough for six weeks, even though they found none by the way. Has written to certain bankers for a loan to be repaid when the King's money comes, but it is hard to get money now, because Milan and Genoa are infected with the pestilence. Supposes that when Wolsey instructed him to reside with Bourbon, he did not intend him to pass into France; but as the army is so near marching, the King cannot be informed of what happens, unless he accompany them, and thus he shall by chance become a soldier. Will go without fear, for the army is able to fight all the power of France, and determined to do so. It is now high time to look to the recovery of the King's right; for if this army, for lack of support, is obliged to retreat, such another will never be got together again. Sends this courier in all haste, and wants him sent back with comfortable tidings. Recommends Antoni Vivalde, who has been his faithful friend. Montecalere in Piemont, 16 June.

Will send the news to Clerk, as Wolsey wished. The Viceroy and he have determined to write to the Pope and other Italian powers for money, but there is not much hope of it.

Hol., pp. 9.

16 June.
Vit.B. vi. 74.*
B. M.

423. BOURBON, LANOY, and ADRIEN DE CROY (BEAURAIN) to WOLSEY.

Ask the King to send them the other 10,000 *cr.* as soon as possible. Write more fully to De Praet. Ask Wolsey to use his influence, as he can do everything in the matter, and the common enemy must be brought to reason now or never. Will employ themselves during their lives for the honor and profit of the Emperor and King. Montcallier, 16 June.

Maistre Richart (Pace), the English ambassador, had just arrived, and writes also. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A, &c., le Card. legat d'Angleterre.

1524.

† 16 June.

Vit. B. vi. 89.

B. M.

424. BOURBON, LANOY, and [BEAURAIN] to [HENRY VIII.]

* * * * *

secrete chasteau apres avoir chasse les communs enne[myes hors] de toute l'Itallye," are determined to pursue them into France, for which the Emperor has sent them 200,000 ducats. Hears that Henry has arranged for the payment of 100,000 ducats. Have therefore determined to procure 19,000 foot, 1,100 lances, 1,500 light horse and artillery, without counting the army at sea. Hope to achieve something to the honor of the King and the Emperor, and will spend their goods and lives in the cause.

He will hear more from De Praet. Asks him to provide the money as soon as possible. Montcallier, 16 June.

Pace has just arrived, and told them Henry's good will, for which they thank him. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2, mutilated.

16 June.

Vit. B. vi. 81.*

B. M.

425. ADRIEN DE CROY (BEAURAIN) to HENRY VIII.

Pace has arrived here. Bourbon is ready to enter France, as Pace has written, and his Majesty may be sure that he will keep all his promises. Begs him not to let slip such an occasion of recovering his rights, and bringing the common enemy to reason. Montcalier, 16 June.

Fr., p. 1. Hol. Add.: Au Roy. Endd.: Reddit' 28 Junii.

June.

R. O.

426. The MARQUIS OF PESCARA to HENRY VIII.

Bourbon's letters, and those of his ambassadors, will tell him that the army has commenced to march against the enemy. It is most necessary for the carrying out of the King's project, that he should invade France with a large army. Does not see how the affair will prosper otherwise.

Bourbon and he, however, are doing all their duty, and do not spare their property. Savillian, — June. *Signed and sealed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: Au Roy, vostre sire.

16 June.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 255b.

B. M.

427. DACRE to SIR RAUFF FENWICK.

Received letters by post yesterday to his comfort, as Fenwick shall know. Encloses a proclamation, which he must proclaim in person at Bellingham Kirk, next Sunday at mass time. He must meet Dacre at Hexham on Thursday evening, to accompany him to Wark in the morning. Nawarde, 16 June 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

Ibid.

ii. Proclamation by lord Dacre for all the inhabitants of Tindale between the ages of 16 and 60 to appear before him at the court of Wark, in Tindale, on Friday, the feast of the Nativity of St. John, 24 June, and that those who have found no sureties as yet find sureties by pledges to keep good order. If they cannot agree with Dacre, and will not or cannot find sureties, they shall be allowed to depart freely. If any persons for whom pledges are laid fear to come in, will grant them an assurance, when they come near the town, if they will send for it. None must be absent at their peril. Nawarde, 16 June 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie of a proclamacion.

17 June.

R. O.

428. JOHN LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY.

On Wednesday the 15th received a letter from the captain of Boulogne, asking for a safe-conduct for a merchant who has letters from Antony Bonvyse in London, and various matters to declare to him by mouth. Answered that he would send any letters, but refused to let him pass to

1524.

JOHN LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

England without knowing the King's pleasure. The next day the captain sent his trumpet with another letter containing the like request, which he encloses. Wondered why he should be so desirous to come, and, thinking it would do no hurt, sent him a safe-conduct. The same day received a letter from Wolsey enclosing a safe-conduct. Thinks the man Wolsey mentions is the same person. Has sent for him to come here, when he will see if he be the same or no. If not, will wait till he has further knowledge. If he is, will send him over with an officer of arms. Calais, Friday morning, 17 June.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal. Endd.: Calisia. From Maister Wingfeilde, reddit. xix. Junii.

17 June.

429. M. CARD. MARCUS CORNELIUS* to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 90.

B. M.

The affection and respect he has always entertained towards Wolsey has been increased by the prothonotary Casale's account of his liberality and wisdom in the affairs both of England and the Church, and especially by what he reports of Wolsey's kindness to himself. Expresses his readiness to serve him. Rome, 17 June 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated. Add. and endd. at f. 96 b.

18 June.

430. DUKE OF MILAN to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has always considered that he owes his restoration and preservation more to Henry than to any other Christian prince, but his last letters of the 26th May have so increased the debt that he will be unable ever to pay the least part of it. Will do all he can to assist Bourbon in his preparations, as the King, he hopes, will hear from Pace and from Scarpinelli. "Ex arce nostra Tritii," 18 June 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

18 June.

431. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Knows that the King's kindness to him is owing to Wolsey's influence, as appears by his letters of the 3rd inst., which promise aid against the common enemy, and exhort him to follow them up, which he will never fail to do. Begs him to urge the King to avail himself of this opportunity. "Ex arce nostra Tritii," 18 June 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

19 June.

432. ROBT. LORD MAXWELL to DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 256.

B. M.

Wrote to lord Graistok to "borrow" John Steyll-the-Kempe, a Scot, who was taken prisoner since Dacre left the West Borders, but he put it off till he heard from Dacre. Now Dacre is present, asks that he may have him, to enter him again at Carlisle on six days' warning. Lochmabane, 19 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

19 June.

433. KNIGHTE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The lady Margaret, after hearing the charge of Mons. de Godonnyeris, Bourbon's servant, sent for Russel and Knight, and made him repeat it to them. It consisted of a request for the speedy despatch of money by the King, and for an invasion of France by the King's army, to prevent the whole power of France being turned against Bourbon, who could not resist

* Bishop of Verona.

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such a force. She desires Wolsey to give him brief despatch. Hears from Mons. de Pountyvre that he is in great trust with Bourbon, and that he may be of great assistance in conveying the King's money from Geneva, if Wolsey wish it to be sent that way. Antwerp, 19 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

20 June. **434. DACRE to LORD MAXWELL.**

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 257.
B. M.

Received his letter, dated Loughmabane, 19th inst. Marvels that he will make such a request for a man of such evil demeanor. It would not become Dacre to make any such request for a common robber, but only for those who are taken by chance of war. As Dacre and Maxwell are kinsmen, it is not well for either of them to give comfort to those "that doth suche hennyows stouthes and displeasures till us as brennyng of waist-houses, and taking our goods by nightertale," without any acts of war or deeds of manhood, unless it had been done in Maxwell's presence, or by his orders. However, as it is well known that Maxwell has asked for Steill, and as he was taken prisoner by another man's tenant, has delivered him to his taker. Would have been loath to do it, except for Maxwell's pleasure, as long as war continues. Asks him not to make such requests in future for common malefactors. Carlisle, 20 June 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

20 June. **435. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.**

R. O.
St. P. VI. 311.

Has determined to call together a number of prelates to consult for the removing of abuses in the Church. Asks him to send two or three bishops or abbots to assist. Thinks the bishops of London and Rochester would be suitable, but leaves it to him to choose those who would best represent his opinion. Rome, 20 June 1524, pont. 1.

Lat., vellum. Add. Endd.

20 June. **436. For the MONASTERY OF CERNE, Salisb. dioc.**

Assent to the election of Thomas Cortun as abbot. Westm., 20 June. *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 5.*

21 June. **437. THOS. PERPOYNT.**

R. O.

Receipt by Thos. Perpoynt, draper of London, of 516*l.* from John Ardern, of Kellynthorp, Yorks., 21 June 16 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1. The body of the document is in Cromwell's hand.

24 June. **438. CH. DE LANOY to [HENRY VIII.]**

Vit. B. VI. 97.
B. M.

The King will know by his former letters what has been done since the expulsion of the French from Italy. Bourbon has today started with the vanguard to cross the Alps, and the rest will follow. Doubts not their success if the King favors them. There never was a better opportunity. Hitherto the war has been for the Emperor's, now it is for Henry's interests. The time will come when he will assume the crown, which is his right. Is very anxious to serve his Majesty. Saviniani, 24 June 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

24 June. **439. THE SAME to [WOLSEY].**

*Vit. B. VI. 99.**
B. M.

To the same effect. Saviniani, 24 June 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

1524.

25 June.

440. PACE to HENRY VIII. AND WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 107.

B. M.

Is sorry he has not great substance of goods to lend or give, for everything now is so well ordered by Bourbon that it is the time to spend, and the money will not be wasted. Having no goods to give, will spend his life in the King's service following the army. As it may happen that he will never see the King again, will declare to him some things of great importance. The Pope's practices for truce or peace are full of craft and subtilty, and nothing to the King's purpose. Certain powers of Italy, who do not wish the Emperor to be stronger, are much alarmed at the amity between him and the King, and would gladly dissolve it; for which purpose they seek peace or truce, intending meanwhile to do all they can to keep the French king in his realm, for they fear lest all Christendom should come under the King's power. Knows this to be true. Does not think Henry can end these matters honorably, except in two ways: either by a notable exploit of war, or by such a peace that it shall be clear that Henry has gained something by the war, and not spent so much to no profit. The chief procurers of this peace think he should be contented with such conditions as were concluded by him and Francis at Guisnes; and this the Pope himself said to Pace at Rome, when he first began to talk about peace. Bourbon has promised to give Henry faithful service toward the recovery of his crown, and not to swerve therefrom for any practices, if only he is reasonably entertained by them. Writes to Wolsey about his recognition of the King as king of France. Advises Henry to bind him firmly to himself, for by his means Henry will win and keep France, and Francis is trying to reconcile him. The Pope, the Swiss, and certain French lords wish the same, but he is determined to keep his treaty with the Emperor and Henry, and promises that nothing shall make him decline unless he sees himself cast away.

Wolsey has written to bid him tell everything truly and circumspectly, setting aside all affection. Has no affection but to see Henry recover his right in France. Supposes some one has informed them that he has some affection for Italian affairs, which he does not deny; but he denies that he ever had any affection for the interest of any prince but Henry. When he was informed by Prosper Colonna, the Emperor's letters, and Bourbon, that the Emperor's army would pass into Provence, he tried to set forward Italian affairs to hasten that expedition. Has never spoken or written for lucre or promotion; and if he were to die, would be contented, thinking that no subject ever served his prince more faithfully than he has done. Savilian in Piemonte, 25 June 1524.

Hol., pp. 9. Add. Endd.: Reddit. 7 Julii.

25 June.

441. PACE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 100.

B. M.

Sent a special courier on June 16th with an account of the number of the army, 20,000 foot, 1,100 men-at-arms, 1,800 light horse, besides the 4,000 men at sea under Hugo de Moncada. In three days the army will be at Nice, which is offered to Bourbon by the duke of Savoy, the lord there. As soon as they were informed by the Emperor's ambassadors that it was agreed that Bourbon should swear the King's grace king of France, the Duke came to Pace with a loving countenance, said he was no longer lord of his own person, but was bound to obey the King and Emperor in everything; and asked that the secret matter between him and Pace might be concluded without delay by them, the Viceroy and Beuren. He, however, refused to do homage as Pace asked, saying that the King had granted him his duchy free; and in such case he could not ask for homage. Had a long discussion, but he would only consent to the oath, alleging the treaty. Considering that the King is bound by this treaty, that longer discussion would only hinder their enterprise, that the Duke is thoroughly determined to serve the King, and that his word is as good as an oath, thought it better

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to take this oath at once before the Viceroy and Beuren's secretary, as Beuren had gone on with the light horse. Encloses the form of the oath. It shall be drawn up in authentic form as soon as possible. Encloses also a declaration from him as to what is needed for the army here, in case the King does not personally invade France; and he wishes the King and Wolsey to consider it, for he has no doubt that he will be able to expel the French king, if they will only put their hands to it. He makes sure of the King's gaining the whole of France, by reason of his intelligence there. Does not know whether he says this merely to induce the King to invade France personally, but he speaks upon his faith. The King's personal invasion is a matter of high importance; and Pace is troubled to find that they leave everything to his advice, as he is here alone, and such a matter requires many councillors. Writes nothing on light evidence or for private affection. Finds Bourbon a very substantial, wise and virtuous prince. If he is deceived by the Duke, every one else is. He is determined to serve the King faithfully, and neither to be made King himself, nor to allow any other. Sees that the army is strong and valiant, the captains wise, and every one determined to serve the King. The French power is very feeble, for the Duke hears by his spies that there are not in Provence more than 3,000 Gascons, and that the French king does not believe Bourbon will or can enter. When the King considers this with his Council, doubts not he will see what may be done in three or four months.

If nothing is done on the side of England to separate the French army, fears that this army, after recovering the duchy of Bourbon and winning Provence, will make no further progress; whereas Bourbon has promised that if the King passes the sea, he will join him. If Henry does nothing he will lose much reputation here; for he is now thought more able to do great acts than any other prince, and is expected to do something at once. It must also be considered how the army is to be entertained in France, if the King sits still this summer; for the King's money now coming, and the Emperor's, will not last more than two months, as the Duke and all the captains tell him. There is little or no hope of contributions from Italy, except from the dukes of Milan and Genoa; and the former cannot do much, as the duchy is exhausted. The Duke and city of Genoa give great help, and keep the fleet entirely. Bourbon hopes to get money in France; for if the army is compelled to retire, it would be great dishonor to the King and the Emperor; and if it were dissolved, does not know where such another could be found. Says this that it may be provided against in time. Doubts not they will do some great thing; for, once past the mountains, they must be valiant, as there is no hope of fleeing, and he needs not declare what mercy Bourbon and the Spaniards expect from the French. They desire nothing more than to meet their enemies; and whatever chances, even if they weep, the enemy will not laugh, God being indifferent. If they are overcome, the King will have a victory on the other side; and if they are victorious, all France is beaten. Advises Henry immediately to go to Calais and lie there, to frighten the enemy and encourage Bourbon; and besides, he will be nearer to hear from Pace, and to do what is necessary. Savilian, Piedmont, 25 June.

Hol., pp. 11. *Add.*: To my lord Legate. *Endd.*: A d'no Paceo, reddit. 7 Julii.

[25 June.]

442. PACE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VI. 126.

B. M.

St. P. VI. 313.

Sees in Bourbon such a faithful and steadfast mind to help the King to his crown of France, that if he be assuredly entertained the King shall as assuredly obtain it. He is as popular as the French king is hated. A letter from the King will greatly confirm him, as he is told that the King will make peace without him. This day, "after he was confessed and communi-

1524.

PACE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

cate very religiously, because of his departure against his enemies," he called Pace in the presence of Pont[er]emis and three others, and said, "I promise unto you, upon my faith, that I will, by the help of my friends, put the crown of France upon the King our common master's head." He further added that his attachment to the King arose, not so much from his own interests, as for the virtues "which I did diligently mark at my being with him at Guisnes and Arde." *Eadem die.*

Hol. Add.

25 June.

443. REGNÉ DE BRETAGNE (?) to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Would give him an account of the departure of Bourbon and his good will to the King, but knows he will hear from the English ambassador. Wolsey will find that Bourbon's disposition toward the King is what the writer has stated, and that he will do his duty, but the King must not lose the good opportunity he now has. His desire to serve the King makes him write so often. Asks him to remember his rights, which he spoke to Wolsey about heretofore. Savillian, 25 June. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons. Mons. le Legate.

25 June.

444. BOURBON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Is sure that he has heard from his chief Secretary here the order of the army, which is marching against the common enemy, and his determination to do all in his power to recover Henry's rights to the French crown. Begg him to hasten the expedition on his side, as it is a good opportunity for gaining everything from his enemies, considering the good army Bourbon has here, and the friends he has in France and elsewhere. Told his ambassador (Pace), in presence of the viceroy of Naples, the marquis of Pescara and other persons, that it is very necessary that Henry should invade France with a large army, for it is not easy to conquer the kingdom without being attacked in several places. Tells him this, that he may not be blamed if matters do not turn out as he and the Emperor wish. Will do all he can for his own part. Savillian, 25 June. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

25 June.

445. BOURBON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has written to the King. Begg him to hasten the King's descent into France, which is more than necessary, as he knows Wolsey has the power to do so. Savillian, 25 June. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons., &c. le Card. legat d'Angleterre. Endd.

25 June.

446. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 98.

B. M.

[Wrote last] on the 11th. Neither peace nor war is in better train yet with the Pope than then. Though Wolsey was half minded to hurry him thither by the posts, if he had come in a four-wheeled waggon, it would have been in time, for there is no mention of peace or truce; and as to war, the Pope is determined to hear what resolution shall be taken between the Emperor and Venetians before he makes any declaration against France, and then men think he will be brought into a defensive league. But it is hard to tell what he will do. He says, "Hactenus distulimus sperantes pacem et expect[antes] resolutionem Venetorum," and no man can get more out of him but by conjecture; and this is sure, money he will spend [none]. At his third audience, thanked the Pope for consulting the King as to whether he should send another legate to England about Turkish affairs;

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said that Wolsey had so much authority, and such good qualities, that the King was content with him, and thought there was no man more fit than he. The Pope turned, smiling, to Campeggio, and said, "Nonne hæc prædiximus?" Immediately added that if any one was sent, no one could be more acceptable than Campeggio; who thanked the King and Wolsey for their good mind, and said that if they had wished for any other legate it would have given him pleasure to have gone. His Holiness said that his wishes were the same as those of the King and Wolsey, in whom his whole hope was placed. Told him of Wolsey's desire to do him service, and the labors he had sustained on the receipt of his briefs to persuade the King and Council to peace, and what difficulty he had had, as they were all determined upon war. Told him how ready Wolsey was to serve him in everything, and thanked him for the confirmation of the legation. Asked him to consider Wolsey's honor; for which, and not profit, Wolsey wished it to be prorogued for life, and some faculties enlarged. Campeggio assisted him, saying how well Wolsey had deserved of the Holy See. The Pope thanked Wolsey for his good mind; said he was worthy of the honor, and that he would do what was asked, commending Hannibal's diligence in the matter. He then spoke about the Venetians, saying he had heard nothing about their resolution. Went thence to the auditor of the Chamber with the minute of Wolsey's bull. He has promised to do the best he can. The Spanish foot in the duchy of Milan have plundered Ast, because their wages are three or four months in arrear, and threaten they will plunder other towns if they do not have it soon. Sends copies of letters with news from Hungary. Rome, 25 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

25 June. 447. SIR W. BULMER to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. IV. 78. Received, 17 June, letters from the King and Wolsey, with others from Henry to the king of Scots, and from Wolsey to the Observant Friar, and one from Wolsey to himself, dated 11 June, much to his comfort. Has given thanks, as directed, to the garrison of Norham. Informed him already of David Hume's death. Delivered the letters to the Observant on the 23rd. He promises to answer with diligence, but it will be eight or ten days before he can make deliverance. Norham, 25 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

25 June. 448. BISHOP OF CARLISLE to WOLSEY.

R. O. According to Wolsey's late letters, has given to Dacre all the King's money remaining in his hands. Had received 4,000*l.* of Mr. Myklough, 200*l.* of the abbot of St. Mary's, and 5*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* of Sir Wm. Paston, of which he has delivered 3,200*l.* to the constables, Sir Wm. Bulmer and lord Dacre, and has spent 37*s.* 8*d.* in the carriage of it from London to Carlisle, and thence to Newcastle. The remainder, 1,003*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, he has delivered to John Brandlyn, merchant of Newcastle, from whom Dacre can have it by bill. Is going home to his cure, and will be forced to ride 60 miles out of his way, on account of the English thieves. Advises Wolsey to write to the wardens to take some direction herein, or else too much land is like to be wasted. Albany is at Dunbar, where he has three parts of the sea at his pleasure. Does not know whether he is looking for ships to come, or ships to go, but thinks the latter. "All is here now outward fro Scotland, no stirring nother fro these borders, nor fro the West Borders." Has been asked to arbitrate between the burgesses of Newcastle and the prior of Tynmouth; but has refused till he know Wolsey's pleasure, as the cause is in Chancery. Newcastle, 25 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

1524.

25 June. 449. RÉGNÉ DE BRETAGNE(?) to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

He has doubtless heard from his ambassador (Pace) Bourbon's good feeling towards him, his setting forth, and other news, and will therefore not write a long letter. Begs the King to consider him as one of his servants, &c. Savillan, 25 June. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

25 June. 450. MARGARET OF AUSTRIA to COUNT D'EGMONT.

Papiers d'Etat,
Granvelle,
I. 257.

Has received letters from Bourbon of the 16th, respecting the powerful army which he is equipping to expel our enemies from Italy. They would be the sooner brought to reason if the king of England were to do the like on his side. Will not fail to send advertisements and remonstrances to England, but fears they will bear little fruit. Mechlin, 25 June 1524.

French.

25 June. 451. JOHN ARDERN.

R. O.

Release by John Ardren, of Kellyngthorp, York, to Thos. Peirpoynt; citizen and draper, London, of all claims which he has against him, 25 June 1524, 15 Hen. VIII.

ii. Release granted to Ardern, by Thos. Hennage, of the Cardinal's household, of all claims he ever had or shall have against him.

Drafts, p. 1.

26 June. 452. BULMER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. iv. 78.

Sends a letter and articles from the queen of Scots, directed to the King, which she wishes conveyed in all haste. She desires to be excused for not writing to Wolsey for want of leisure. One thing which prevented her was that she has to meet secretly in Galloway, by way of pilgrimage, certain lords who she hopes will take her son's part. Norham, 26 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd: A Willielmo Bulmer milite. Reddit. ultimo Junii.

27 June. 453. ALBANY to ———

Calig. D. xi.

B. M.

..... towards the king of Scots Desires to do his correspondent service. Hopes he will use his efforts to mediate between the kings of England and Scotland. Noyon, 27 June. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated.

27 June. 454. PACE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 117.

B. M.

Since arriving at Milan, has sent three special couriers to Wolsey. Matters are going on prosperously. Bourbon heard yesterday from Provence that a French captain, named Lorgis, is coming towards Nice with 1,500 foot, to take the city before they arrive; and if he cannot keep it, he has orders to burn the victuals and run away. Bourbon and Pescara intend to be there before him, to keep sure the castle, when the Duke has intelligence, and to order the captain of the fleet to repair thither with all haste, and leave enough men there to defend it. Hope not only to keep the city, but to defeat Lorgis and the Spaniards. Light horse are sent on for that purpose, but it is not likely that he will tarry. The Duke hears also that there are neither Swiss nor lanceknights in Provence, and only 8,000 of the country, 50,000 of whom our men would not refuse to meet, as they are fitter to flee than fight. "Burgo, in radice maximi Montis Tendis," 27 June.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd. twice.

1524.

28 June.

R. O.

455. [PACE to WOLSEY.]

Postscript.—These last two days Bourbon has gone with 1,000 light horse and 8,000 Spaniards and lanceknights to intercept two French captains who are coming towards Nice. They sent on 800 Gascons to take the passage of the mountains, which was won today by 200 lanceknights and gunners. The marquis of Pescara and Pace have passed the great mountain of Tende, and will be tomorrow in the county of Nice, in Provence; “and thus every thing, thanked be God, succeedeth prosperously, and is like so to continue.” Tende, 28 June.

Hol., p. 1. Endd.

28 June. 456. WOLSEY to PACE.

Harl. 283,

f. 30.

B. M.

St. P. vi. 314.

Has received his letters from Trent on his way to Milan; also his letters from Milan, sent by a special courier on the 11th, with news of Bourbon's army, his intention to pass into France, the order for the defence of Italy, the good mind of Pescara, and his own doubts how he should treat with the Duke touching his pay. Since then the Duke has sent a gentleman with letters to the King and Wolsey, advertising them of the state of his army, desiring the King to accelerate his troops, and aid him with some convenient contribution. Trusts he has already received the letters touching the money sent by Sir John Russell, which will be a sufficient answer to his doubts.

He is to explain to the Duke the cause of the retardment of Russell at Antwerp with 20,000*l.*, the desire of the King to help him to the uttermost, who at the end of this month will transport troops to Calais to join the Burgundians against the French. The Duke will consequently find much less resistance, and must be encouraged to set forth.

The King sends Sir Gregory de Cassales, who, “during the time of his abode here, hath done unto the King's Grace right acceptable and thankful service.” The King wishes him to be retained in the army now to be sent into France. Pace is to urge the Duke to entertain him, and to countenance him in all ways.

Thus far; received his letters dated Mountacliier, the 16th, with others from Bourbon, the viceroy of Naples, and Beaurain, and the book of articles, all of which Wolsey read to the King, telling him the great pains Pace had taken in his affairs. Praises him highly for his conduct. Removes a doubt in one of Pace's despatches, touching the coming of Sir John Russell. Sends the duplicate of letters formerly despatched. May assure the Duke that the King will not fail him if he proceeds in his enterprises as he has begun. He is not to believe any reports of friars or others being sent to England, “to practise matters;” for the King's only purpose is to annoy his enemy to the uttermost.

Desires Pace to continue with the Duke's army in its passage into France. His presence will add no little authority thereto, and he will be able to send them the most accurate information. Westminster, 28 June 1524.

An early copy. Begins: Mr. Secretary.

Vit. B. vi. 112.

B. M.

2. Modern copy.

R. O.

3. Another modern copy.**29 June. 457. JOHN LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

On this Wednesday, the 29th, there came to Calais Mons. de Halwyn, from the archduke of Ostrych, with 20 horse. He asked Berners to tell Wolsey of his arrival, and that he would cross as soon as he could have conduct. Has written to the captains of the King's ships at Dover for

1524.

JOHN LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY—*cont.*]

some one to come for him. He shall cross as soon as they come. Calais, 29 June. Will send York herald with him.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal.

30 June.

Vesp. C. II.

346.

B. M.

458. SAMPSON to [WOLSEY].

On the 17th received by the Emperor's courier Wolsey's letters on the King's affairs; divers letters from Henry to the Emperor; two letters from Wolsey to the same; copies of articles concerning the truce; of Wolsey's letters to my lord of Bath; and the treaty for this year concluded "there" [? at Rome], and a private letter from Wolsey to himself. Was with the Emperor next day, and thanked him for his constancy to England, shown by the archbishop of Capua's mission. On conveying Wolsey's message touching the monk sent to him by the regent of France, the Emperor expressed himself satisfied with the reply. The thing, however, has been in everybody's mouth for some time. Spoke next of the Archbishop's negociations in England, and the opinion come to that the Emperor should not accept a truce if peace could be obtained, and that personages should be sent from the Pope to both Princes to obtain it. This proposition he liked well; but on speaking of the great expedition next year in case the truce should fall through, he avoided the subject, promising to refer it to his Council; entered on a long discussion about Bourbon, and Sir John Russell being sent to him with 100,000 crowns for the French invasion; and complained of one article as very hard, viz., that Bourbon would be compelled to give homage to the French king. Sampson explained that there were certain qualifications to this, which partly satisfied him, and told him that Henry was not impatient for indemnity.

On the 19th, by the Emperor's desire, recapitulated his charge to the Chancellor, who told him that he had caused the article of Bourbon's homage to be translated into Italian. He complained that the Emperor's ambassador had not bound England specifically to one of the three points, and stated that a commission had been sent to arrange about the great expedition. In reply to further complaints, Sampson said that the King would have assisted Bourbon earlier if he had kept his appointment; that he was occupied with his war against Scotland; that his armies were sent over the sea only in the Emperor's behalf; that he had given up for his sake a project of besieging Boulogne, and sustained great expenses in passing further into the bowels of France; and that, two years having been already lost, England would do ill to send forth a third army. The Emperor's own expedition, besides, had slight success, owing to the delays, against which England had counselled them; and as to the opportunity of Bourbon now, the King's contribution was enough. At Sampson's request, the Chancellor promised to hasten the return of the archbishop of Capua, and said that Bourbon would enter France on the 14th of June. On the 22nd the Chancellor told him that the Emperor had sent again to England to know Henry's determination as to a contribution for an expedition, which Sampson thought was sufficiently clear already in the appointment. War is abhorred in Spain. The people are in extreme poverty; the nobles are excessively rich, but desirous to keep their King in necessity. Thinks this country should be more liberal, considering what England has done. The Cortes meet shortly. They want the King to send an army merely to assist Bourbon. The Almains are sent to the frontiers of Languedoc to make inroads or join Bourbon; but there is no news of his speedy approach. Incloses a letter from Delaroche, received yesterday from Barcelona, by which it will appear that the prince of Orange and count de Geneve are not likely to pass into Italy, as Nassau is to be married shortly to the marchioness of Senette.

1524.

St. John's day (24th June) there was a tournament, 25 on each side, names inclosed; in the afternoon the running and casting of canes and bull baiting. John Allmayne is married, as he has already written. Cannot send his dispatches quicker than the Government choose now that the zabres * are discharged. Perceives that Jerningham has urged his recal, which he himself desires. The bishop of Pacense and Elne is dead at Toledo. Will deliver the King's letters and Wolsey's for the physician on the first opportunity. Has written in answer to the King's letter to himself, and thanking him for the gold and silver cramp rings. Hanyball, the Emperor's servant who took the horses and mules to England, reports that the King will send ambling horses and hounds to the Emperor. Nassau's great marriage is secured, against the will of the Spaniards. Thinks the King should write to congratulate him. Perceives no active operations can be entered into before next year. Nassau was married today. There will be jousts at 4 o'clock. "And thus, sir, with great poverty we have much triumph." Burgos, 30 June.

Hol., pp. 13. Endd.

30 June.

459. The RETINUE OF SIR EDWARD GUYLDEFORDE.†

R. O.

"The names of the Five Ports † and of their men."

Sandwich. Herry Gere, John Hunt, John Kingslond, Thos. Croft, *Fordwich.* Edw. Denewood. *Dover.* John Horsley, Ric. Cradock, Nic. Green, Walter Lodebury. *Folkestone.* Thos. Broun, John Hersyng, Ric. Brooke. *Hythe.* Robt. Broun, Peter Tomson, John Crowde, Wm. Webster. *Romney.* John Shelley. *Led. Rye.* Rob. Hodson, Stevyn Gateworth, Thos. Pender, Ric. Rooke. *Tenterden.* John Symson, John Sarelys, Wm. Pelland, John Goddard, Ric. Duck, Rob. Robyns, Ric. Stephenson, Wm. Cokecoo, Ric. Beynham, Rob. Lodebury, Thos. Pagen, John Kencham. *Winchelsea.* John Shouryng. *Canterbury.* ‡ John Yemanson, Rob. Gardener, John Lytelwodde, Wm. Collenson. *Greenwich.* ‡ Wm. Fysshier, sen., Robt. Clerke, Wm. Fysshier, jun., Ric. Cooke, Ric. Lynche, Ric. Fynne. *Tonbridge.* ‡ Thos. Lucke, John Harrison. *Feversham.* ‡ John Robynson, Wm. Cryppes, Thos. Thorne, Thos. Sinnester. Whereof ———§ are archers, and ———§ bills. "Musters taken at Dover, last day of June 16 Hen.VIII., by us (*signed*) Thomas Vaghan, Robert Nethersole, Robert Lorde."

P. 1.

30 June.

460. The RETINUE OF WM. VENABLES.

R. O.

Wm. Venables, captain; Randyll Venables, petty captain. 43 names visible; some probably lost by mutilation.

P. 1.

30 June.

461. JOHN ARDERN.

R. O.

Eight documents relating to the sale of the property of John Ardern, of Kelingthorp, co. York, to Sir William Fitzwilliam, Thomas Hennege, Roger Pynchester, and others. Also, a release by Th. Perpoynt, draper of London, to John Ardern. Also, a deposition by Robert Ardern, who had

* "*Zábra*, a sort of vessel once used in Biscay, from 100 to 200 tons burden, and served for fishing, or privateering, now laid aside."—*Pineda's Spanish Dictionary*.

† Archers and billmen are distinguished by "Ar." and "B" affixed to the names.

‡ The lists of Canterbury, Greenwich, Tonbridge and Feversham are added in a different hand.

§ Blank in MS.

1524.

JOHN ARDERN—*cont.*

been escheator of Notts and Derby in 22 Hen. VII., respecting the lands of Henry Gloucester, an idiot. Dated 16–30 June 16 Hen. VIII.

Ten documents, large paper; one wholly in Cromwell's hand.

June.

462. CLEWER.

R. O.

Repairs at Clewer steeple, in June 16 Hen. VIII., done by the oversight of Mr. Andrewe.

To Jas. Darell, for stone and for his apprentice's wages, 59s. 11d.; 4 loads of lime, 20s.; carriage of stone from London, 6s. To Serybe, for carriage of lime and sand, 7s. 8d.; to a carpenter, for a day's work and a half, 9d.; half a hundred of 10d. nails, 4d.; 1,000 bricks, 5s.; a load of scaffold timber, 14d.; masons' and laborer's wages, 38s. 8d.; flint and chalk, 2s. 2d.; a mason, for a week and a half, 5s. [Total, 5l. 16s. 8d.] Similar expenses for the same, 7l. 8s. 5d.

Pp. 2.

June.

463. KNIGHT to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. VIII.

118.

B. M.

In obedience to Wolsey's letters of the 14th, has been along with Russell to my lady Margaret, requesting her advice as to the conveyance of the King's money at the least expense. She answered, in presence of Marnix, she thought it best to convey it upon men's backs, which would be only the charge of conveyance, as the angelot is probably worth as much in France as in Flanders. Yet next day she told him, in presence of her Council, she had changed her mind, and thought no way so safe as by exchange. Objected that the merchant would ask a long time to make payment, and would only pay in current coin, and value it at his pleasure. They said the merchant should pay "in such money as the Emperor's was returned." Thought this ambiguous, as the Emperor's money was spent in Italy, and this was to be spent in France. At last she said that Augustine Centurio, a Genoese merchant, who would remit the money, was in the town, and Knight could speak with him. Did so next day with Marnix, but could get no answer from him, except that which he sent to Wolsey. He desired to know by Sunday night whether we would negotiate with him. Told him he and Russell had given instructions to Bourbon's gentleman, Gondonyeris, to be declared to Wolsey, and requested him to wait five or six days for an answer. Wolsey will perceive that their change of purpose has been at the suit of the Genoese merchant; but he and Russell make everything ready to send the money on men's backs, so that it may reach Bourbon in 20 days at most. Bourbon knows at what the noble was valued by the master of the posts, and if [they] do not pass it at 67½ st. he will at 66, which will be great profit to the King. Russell will be well accompanied, and use discretion in dangerous places, so that there will be no great fear.

As to the 4,000 men demanded by my Lady, said the King was preparing an army to cross the sea, and should not waste his treasure beforehand, desiring her to get ready the horse and foot she was to prepare at the Emperor's charge to join the King's army, and to save money for the purpose; but in order to divide the forces of the French, the King was willing to send over 1,000 horse and foot to Guisnes, which would join with those appointed by my Lady about Tournaham, while Bourbon was entering upon the other side of France, and the Emperor on Guienne. On asking her how many horse and foot she would devote to this purpose, she said 1,000 or 2,000 would not make the French king divide his forces, and it would be waste of money to put them in garrison. She has no fear for the frontiers, and would not advise the King to spend money unprofitably. Bourbon

1524.

could not resist the whole power of France, and they were bound to make a diversion. She would have 4,000 men to join the Burgundians, go along the Somme, and encamp near the frontier, where they could be easily victualled from these countries, and pass into Champagne.

Today my Lady sent Knight letters received from Bourbon, showing that he was anxious for the speedy arrival of the King's money, and that my Lady would get ready the 3,000 horse, with the foot that were to join the King's army, and urge its setting forth. He speaks of the arrival of Pace, and of the answer he had made to the King's proposal, adding that the Emperor had supplied him with 200,000 cr., and that his army is 19,000 foot, of which† 13,000 are lanzknechts, 6,000 Spaniards and 3,000 Italians; 600 men-at-arms from Naples, and 300 of another sort, and 1,500 light horse. The marquis of Pescara and other nobles were going with him. His letter was dated Mount Calyere, the 16th inst., and next day * * * Desires leave to return to England for a month or two, his affairs being deranged by the death of a servant. Mechlin, —† June.

Hol., pp. 6, mutilated.

464.

GRANTS in JUNE 1524.

June.
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GRANTS.

1. Wm. Bentley, clk. Grant of the chapel or chantry of Holy Cross in Old Sarum Castle, Wilts, Salisbury dioc., *vice* Edward Underwoode, clk., deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 1 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 9.*

1. John Kempe, late of Northelinharn, Norf., husbandman. Pardon; he having been falsely indicted of having, on 3 Jan. 7 Hen. VIII., broken into the house of Th. Heywarde, at Gateley, Norf., and stolen 4l. 6s. 8d. in money; 9 pair of linen sheets, value 30s.; six pair of blankets, value 16s.; a violet colored coat, value 10s.; 1 pair of beads value 12s.; 3 pounds of wax, value 2s. 5d.; and 8 pieces of pewter, value 4s. The two persons who did commit the robbery were afterwards arrested for certain felonies, and at their execution confessed that the burglary was committed by them: yet Kempe is still imprisoned in Norwich Castle. *Del. Westm.*, 1 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

1. Eustace Lodoyan, "de partibus Bewefac'" under the jurisdiction of the French king, merchant, and Th. Barnaby, merchant of London. Licence to import, within three years, 2,000 tons of merchandise; viz., wine or woad of Toulouse, bay-salt, canvas, French bonnets or caps, &c., and export woollen and broad cloths, woollen cloths called "cariseys," tin, lead, sea-coals, leather, &c. *Del. Westm.*, 1 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Fr. m. 7.*

2. Similar licence to Eustace Lodoyan alone. Same date.—S.B. *Fr., m. 6.*

2. Commission of the Peace.

Kent: T. card. of York, W. abp. of Canterbury, J. bp. of Rochester, John abbot of St. Augustine's without Canterbury, Thos. prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, Geo.

Nevell lord Bergevenny, Thos. Broke lord Cobham, Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Thos. Boleyn, Sir Hen. Goulddeford, Sir Hen. Wyat, Sir Thos. Nevell, Sir John Wylshire, Sir Wm. Scott, Sir Edw. Guldeford, Sir Wm. Crowmer, Sir Ric. Walden, Sir John Norton, Sir Wm. Hawte, John Halys, Thos. Willoughby, Wm. Fyneux, Edw. Wotton, Jas. Walsyngham, Thos. Woode, Ric. Lee, John Colman, John Baker, Alexander Culpeper, Reginald Pekham, Wm. Whetnall, Wm. Draper, John Crippys, Wm. Walsyngham, John Pettyt, Hen. Fane, John Monyns, Wm. Waller. *Westm.*, 2 June.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 4d.*

3. Sir Edw. Baynton. To have the custody of the warren of coneyes in the forest of Claryngdon *alias* Paunset, Wilts, at the rent of 100s. per an., with 20s. increase. *Westm.*, 3 June.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 24.*

7. Geoffrey Whalley, prior of the monastery of Ulvescroft. Lease of the manor of Cheylesmore, in the duchy of Cornw., in the county of the city of Coventry, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 3l. 9s. 5½d., and 30s. 6½d. newly approved. *Del. Westm.*, 7 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 8.*

7. John Gostwyke. Lease of the manor of Braythewayte, in the lordship of Middelham, York, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 10l. 3s. 4d., and 3s. 4d. newly approved. *Del. Westm.*, 7 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 27.*

7. Wm. Blakden, clk. Presentation to the canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of Tamworth, Cov. and Lich. dioc., *vice* Th. Welles, deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 7 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

† Sic.

† Blank in MS.

1524.

GRANTS in JUNE—*cont.*

June.
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GRANTS.

8. Martin Graunde, "broderer." native of Tournay. Denization. *Del. Westm.*, 8 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 31.*

8. Thos. Cokeson, of London, skinner. Protection; going to the wars. Greenwich, 4 June 16 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 June.—P.S.

11. Geo. Wytwang. Protection for Richard Rawlynson, of Rederefe, Surr., *als.* of Roderham, York, *als.* of Old Byland, York, ironmonger, who is to serve in the war. 11 June 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

14. Sir Robt. Ughtred. Protection for Wm. Stable, of Nortonfeld, Middx., butcher; going to the wars. *Del. Westm.*, 14 June 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

14. John Cade, of Allerton in Sherwoode, Notts, fishmonger. Pardon for having, in self-defence, killed Rob. Maddur, of Allerton, baker, as appears by the record of Ric. Skyrmshe, coroner. *Westm.*, 14 June.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 15.*

15. Wm. Cary, squire of the Body. To be keeper of the manor of Wansted, Essex, with 2*d.* a day out of the issues of the manor; on surrender of patent 20 April 12 Hen. VIII., granting the same to John Parker, page of the Privy Chamber. *Westm.*, 15 June.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 32.*

16. Matthew Cradok. Lease of the lordship of Dynaspowes, Glamorgan, S. Wales, late of the duke of Bedford, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 24*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*, and 20*s.* increase. *Del. Westm.*, 16 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 39.*

17. Anth. Fitzherbert and Thomas Caryll. Wardship and marriage of John, s. and h. of John Caryll, serjeant-at-law. *Westm.*, 17 June.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 38.*

17. Sir John Fitzjames, chief baron of the Exchequer and justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Wm. Denys. Wardship of Robert, s. and h. of Sir Owen Perrott. *Westm.*, 17 June.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 39.*

18. Wm. Cary, squire of the Body, and Mary his wife. Grant of the manors of re Stansford Ryvers, Tracies and Suttons, and appurtenances there and in High Ongar, Essex, part of Buckingham's lands. *Westm.*, 18 June.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 31.*

20. Roger Meynours. Lease of the manor of Wrexkesworth, Derby, late of the countess of Riehemond, for 21 years from Mich. 1530, at the annual rent of 10*l.*, and 6*s.* 8*d.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 20 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 39.*

20. Th. Ap Robertes, gentleman usher of the Chamber. Lease of the fishery of the lake of Mera, in the lordship of Brechon,

S. Wales, late of Edw. duke of Buckingham, attainted, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 32*s.* 8*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* increase. *Del. Westm.*, 20 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 38.*

22. Edmund Knyvet, serjeant at the King's gate. Grant of two tenements in "Fletestrete," and two in "le Oldebaille," London, with a waste piece of land in "Fletestrete," called the sign of "le Walsheman," or a certain tenement or hospice called "le Walsheman in Fletestrete," late held by Ric. Cachemaide, now deceased, by grant of the King: all which premises lately belonged to ———* lord Ferrers of Groby; to hold at the annual rent of one red rose. *Del. Westm.*, 22 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 10.*

22. James de Leyburne, kinsman and heir of Nich. de Leyburne. Inspecimus of charter granting to the said Nich. free warren in his demesne lands of Skelmesergh in Kendale, Westmorland. *Westm.*, 22 June.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 33.*

23. Chr. Clerke, late of Froggesashe, "Herford," husbandman. Pardon for stealing, at Eyton Treygos, "Herford," on 4 Nov. 8 Hen. VIII., two red cows, value 26*s.* 8*d.*, and an ox of the color "reddetagged," value 16*s.* 8*d.*, the property of Wm. Taillour, of Brompton. *Del. Westm.*, 23 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 21.*

23. Rob. Amades, citizen and goldsmith of London, and Eliz. his wife, tenants of the manor of Dakenhames, now called Jenkyns. Inspecimus and confirmation of charter of 12 Oct. 26 Hen. VI., granting free-warren to Rob. Osbern, in the said manor and in his demesne lands of Berkyng. *Westm.*, 23 June.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 2.*

25. Geo. Wytworm, Wm. Esyngton, Wm. Broket, Robt. Broket, goldsmith, and Edmund Barker, vintner, of London. Pardon for having acquired, without licence, from John Prynce, a tenement at Snowrehyll, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, London. *Westm.*, 25 June.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 38.*

27. Sir Wm. Parr, knight of the Body. Release of 6*l.* of the annual rent of 76*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, at which the manor and hundred of Rothwell, Northt., and various lands, &c. named in Rothwell, formerly of the duke of Buckingham, were leased to him for 40 years, by patent 10 Aug. 14 Hen. VIII.; it having been enacted, 14 and 15 Hen. VIII., on the petition of Eleanor Stafford, wife of the said Duke, that she should have the reversion of the premises (except that of the hundred of Rothwell), on the expiration of the said lease, and 70*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* a year, parcel of the said rent, in satisfaction of her jointure. Also grant

* Blank in orig.

1524.

June.

GRANTS.

of a market on Saturdays at Rothwell, during the same term. *Del. Westm.*, 27 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 20.*

27. Bishop's Lenn, Norf. Grant of incorporation, with a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 18 burgesses, to form the common council, a recorder, town clerk, and nine constables, two coroners, four sergeants of the mace (*servientes ad clavam*), and a clerk of the market. Thomas Miller to be the first mayor, and John Grendell, John Burdy, Ric. Bewshere, Robt. Amfles, Th. Leighton, Wm. Castell, Ric. Brice, Chr. Brodbanke, John Water, Edw. Newton, Ric. Peper and Robt. Parmenter to be aldermen. Proviso that no ordinance or tax of the corporation shall be to the prejudice of the bp. of Norwich. Also grant of the oversight of the water near the said borough, from St. Edmundes Nesse to the sewer of Staplewere. *Del. Westm.*, 27 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 28.*

27. Sir Gregory Cassale. Licence to retain, for six years from the last importation and exportation, customs on merchandise imported or exported by him during two years after 1 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII. to the amount of 2,000*l.* *Del. Westm.*, 27 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

27. John Bedon, yeoman of the Crown. To have 6*d.* a day as fee of the Crown *vice* Rob. Nevell. *Westm.*, 27 June.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 16.*

27. John Gilmyn, yeoman of the Crown in Hen. VII.'s time, and John his son, usher of the Chamber. To be keeper, auditor and

doorward, in survivorship, of Bristol Castle, with a grant of the Castle close and 2*d.* a day as doorward, formerly held by Gilmyn the elder, then serjeant (? "*serviens*") of the King's minstrels, and Jo. Williams, yeoman of the Guard temp. Hen. VII. *Westm.*, 27 June.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 32.*

28. Sythe Gray, late of Norwiche. Pardon, having been condemned to death at Norwiche last Epiphany, "by sinister means and labor of divers her enemies." Her execution has been deferred in consideration that the "matter" was under the sum of 40*s.*, that the plaintiff was "restored unto his goods," and that the petitioner "was handfast, and to an honest young man William Skynner, of the same city." *Del. Westm.*, 28 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

28. Robt. Waller, of Norwich, merchant. Protection; going in the services of Sir Robt. Ughtred, captain of Guisnes. 28 June 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

30. Sir Humphrey Conyngesby, justice of the King's Bench. Lease of the manor of Rock-cum-Snede, Worc., late of the earl of Warwick, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 30 June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 8, and p. 2, m. 25.*

John Fox, clk. To have the canonry and prebend in the collegiate chapel of St. Stephen in Westminster palace, *vice* Ric. Rawson, LL.D., who has exchanged for the prebend of Hengestrige, in the cathedral church of Wells. *Del. Westm.*, — June 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

1 July.

R. O.

465. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

Has received his letters by the master of his ordnance, the bearer, and has shown him their artillery, that he may choose from it for the King's service. Malines, 1 July 1524. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add. Endd. in two different hands:* "Flandria. Ad Regem, 1 July 1524."—"Flandria. Reddit. 6 Julii."

2 July.

466. PACE to WOLSEY.

The captain-general of the fleet sent word yesterday that the French army and his were very near together at a port in Provence, named Antib[o], and he would have stricken battle, but they fled. The French have more ships, but fewer men, and less expert. He then took the town and castle of Antibo. Yesterday the town and castle of Villa Nova was yielded to Bourbon; and he sent a trumpet to another large town, named Grace (Grassy), to bid the people yield, and not wait to be besieged; and he thinks they will yield, as they have refused to admit 500 men sent by the French king. These three towns are very convenient for victualling the army. Bourbon cannot sleep for joy, but would set forward before the army is together. Pescara and Pace commend his good will, but restrain him, that everything may go on in order. Bourbon hears from Switzerland that at the last diet,

Vit. B. vi. 120.

B. M.

1524.

PACE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

when Francis asked for 6,000 to defend his own person, they answered that he should have them when he pays all his debts and pensions, public and private; and it is therefore deferred till another diet. They demand 300,000 cr., which he cannot now pay at his ease; but he has sent a treasurer to pay part, and make some practices to get men. They do not think much here of 6,000 or 12,000 Swiss. Francis must be in great perplexity; for if he has a small number, they can do him no good, and if he has a great number he cannot pay them. The Admiral accuses them to the French king of the loss of Italy and his army, and they have sent certain captains to defend themselves. Likes this contention, for the French king is not likely to win anything thereby. Has written to Clerk as Wolsey wished. The French king has made a proclamation at Marsilia that all merchants, except English, shall have free passage by sea. The chief power of the French king is the Italians, who came out of Italy with Federico de Boz[zolo], because they could get no wages of [any] other man. They do not number more than 4,000, and had orders to go to Picardy, but are still in Dauphiny. News has just come that Francis has increased his army at sea, evidently fearing to lose Mars[eilles], which is not too strong to take, as Bourbon is informed by three or four gentlemen who have just come to him. It is not yet decided whether they will besiege it or not. S. Laurence in Provence, 2 July.

Hol., pp. 5. Add. Endd.

2 July.

Vesp. F. XIII.
108.
B. M.

467. ALBANY to WOLSEY.

Requests him to despatch the bearer speedily with an answer that there may be no delay. "A Sein Sauveur de Dive," 2 July.

P.S.—Sends his compliments to the King.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. Add.: Abp. of York, cardinal and legate.

3 July.

R. O.

468. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Encloses a letter received today from the captain of Boulogne, with a copy of his answer. Has granted his request for the cessation of "courses" for a time, because Wolsey, in his letter dated Westm., 20 June, said it would be policy of the French to sue for peace, which was in a very good train, and it would not be beneficial to do anything against them. Wishes to know how to act. It is needful for Fitzwilliam to see the King before the conclusion of peace, on matters concerning the county of Guisnes. If he does speak with him, doubts not he can get the county inhabited the first year, and the King have his rents; but if he does not, it cannot be done in three years. Guisnes, 3 July.

Hears for certain the French have assembled on the frontier in great numbers, with ordnance from Boulogne, and that they intend to invade Burgundy, and then revictual Terouenne. The Burgundians are much afraid at the report that Henry has made peace with France. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

4 July.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 273.
B. M.

469. The EARL OF ANGUS to DACRE.

Arrived in London 28 June, and has spoken with the King, Cardinal, and Council, "the quhelck has tackin with me auls vel is vos possabil, and battar nor me pertenit." Begs Dacre to stand good lord to him and his friends as he has done in time past, to warn them of his coming, and to forward the enclosed writings to his brother, his cousin John Somarval and the Queen. London, 4 July 1524. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

1524.

5 July.

R. O.

470. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Since writing last, the captain of Boulogne has written to ask for an abstinence of war till Monday next, by which time he supposes Fitzwilliam will hear the King's pleasure in the matter. Refused an abstinence, but promised that the men under his rule here should not make any course into the French king's territory till he heard from the King, if the captain would make a similar promise. Wishes, therefore, to know the King's pleasure with all diligence. 15,000 or 16,000 French are assembled on the frontiers, with 10 pieces of ordnance, five or six being double curtaulx. They intend to revictual Terouenne, and made a course into Burgundy on their return. Guisnes, 5 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

5 July.

471. PACE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 123.

B. M.

Have been compelled to stay here four days, waiting for the men-at-arms and Almain passing the mountains, which are the highest and most terrible Pace has ever seen, although he has passed the worst in all nations. Bourbon intends to start tomorrow for Grace, which they will take by surrender or force. The captain of the town has detained the Duke's trumpet, and made him good cheer. Before their arrival, the French proclaimed that Bourbon came to burn, kill, and destroy; but he and the whole army have behaved so well to the common people, that they begin to come in and offer victuals. He has proclaimed that he does not mean to harm them, but give them their liberty. By these means 300 of the best men have come to serve him, and they will be well entertained that they may publish it among the rest. The prince of Orange was taken prisoner at sea yesterday by his own fault, and Sir Edw. Guylford's son with him. If Pace's letters do not come as fast as Wolsey would wish, he must remember that the way is long, and full of mountains and thieves. S. Laurence in Province, 5 July.

Bourbon and all the army intend to fight, whether Francis comes in person or not. Is troubled at hearing nothing from Russell.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

5 July.

472. PRIORY OF HOLY TRINITY, LONDON.

Congé d'élire to the sub-prior and president on the death of John Bradwell, prior. Westm., 5 July.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 5.

6 July.

473. HENRY VIII. to QUEEN MARGARET.Add. MS.
24,965, f. 279.

B. M.

It was formerly reported that she seemed to incline to Albany's faction, to the increase of his reputation and authority; but he now perceives with gladness that she only seemed to do so that she might not be driven from her son, but might take care of his safety. This is confirmed by her letters of June 19, declaring her wish that he might have his proper position and authority, and throw off the governance usurped by Albany, with her advice and opinion that this might be done now better than at any other time. Prays her to persevere in this intent; and, to give her more courage to do so, tells her that the earl of Angus, whom he finds to be her loving and faithful servant and husband, has secretly conveyed first his brother and next himself out of France, intending first to reconcile himself to her, and then to assist in procuring a peace. He has asked the King to allow a diet to be made between noblemen to be chosen on either side. Intends to send him towards Scotland for the advancement of his desire, as Margaret thinks good. Will also send Norfolk as his lieutenant to meet the Chancellor, "who is as mean a person as may be deputed for this purpose." Desires nothing

1524.

HENRY VIII. to QUEEN MARGARET—*cont.*

more than to see his nephew out of his present danger, which will increase if Albany returns before some good way is taken. Trusts to prevent him, although he cannot easily return, as he is suspected by the French king and his mother, and the French king can spare him neither men nor money. Exhorts her to take this opportunity of delivering her country from war, and defending it from its enemies. Desires credence for Dacre and Norfolk. Given, &c., 6 July 1524.

Pp. 3. Headed: Copy, &c.

6 July.

474. WOLSEY to DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 273.
B. M.
Hearne's
Otterbourne,
II. 617.

First William Douglas, and then his brother the earl of Angus, have escaped from France and come hither. The King and Wolsey have had sundry conferences with them; and though, from what the King heard in times past, it seemed that the Earl was a young man not of the best knowledge and experience, it appears that since he has been in France he has greatly amended, and has now good understanding in matters of wisdom and policy. He showed the great extremity to which the French king is reduced, having lost the best of his men, and all his ordnance, and being now invaded by Bourbon with 24,000 foot and 8,000 horse, who have already taken some places in Provence. Several of his nobles too have revolted, and more are likely to. Angus had come secretly from France to the King, as the only refuge and comfort of his sovereign, to offer his assistance for peace, considering the danger of Scotland in the present war, if they put their trust in the French king and Albany. He thought the time most convenient, on account of the low state of France and the little favor in which Albany is held by the French king and his mother, who suspect him of belonging to Bourbon's faction. Angus therefore desires a meeting to be held on the Borders, which he will further at his arrival in Scotland.

The King, after deliberating with his Council, although he intended to continue his wars till Albany was expelled, has decided to grant his request; the rather, as the Queen is also desirous of it; and if the Scots are of the same inclination, he will send the duke of Norfolk to meet the Chancellor, who is as "mean" as any in Scotland for the purpose. Dacre must inform the Chancellor of this, and find out whether he will keep the meeting, showing that the matter entirely proceeds from Angus's request; and by declaring the great causes which induced the Earl to leave France and make this suit, he may make the Chancellor the more inclined to come. And it is thought he will be so; for though the Lords cannot conclude anything without Albany's assent, they will think to put off the time, and cause hostility to cease, till Albany's return. Angus wishes this matter to be done with celerity, and will go thither with all diligence to advance it. Dacre must therefore use all speed to discover the Chancellor's mind, and persuade him to do it, without showing it to proceed from this side.

Wishes his answer as soon as possible. Tells him as a secret, not to be disclosed to the Chancellor or any other, that if the diet cannot take effect, Norfolk is instructed to set on foot other practices for the erection of the young King into his own estate; and for that purpose a letter is sent from the King to the Queen, with others from Angus, which must be delivered. He must spread a bruit of Angus's intercession, and the King's consent after long sticking. Angus will be meanwhile sent to the Borders to find out what towardness there is for peace, and what friends he will have in case it is necessary to use any other means to set the Scotch king at liberty, and how he may "allecte" the Scotch lords by doulce, pleasant and fair means, and by promise of money and rewards. The enterprise for the erection of the young King must be kept secret till Norfolk arrives. Tells him of it,

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that he may meanwhile order himself so as best to further it when it is required, and that he may find out the best means to gain some of the Scotch lords "to the King's devotion;" with whom, and how, practices may be set on foot; how the Queen likes Angus's coming, and whether they can be reconciled, that he with his friends may the better assist the King. He will then be able to advise Angus, when he arrives, how to proceed till Norfolk's coming, who will thence advance such practices as will produce some notable effect. He must take special regard to conceal the circumstance of the King's intent, and must send the King's and Angus's letters, so that those who have the young King in their charge may not suspect anything, and send him further into the country, which would make matters more difficult. Angus's coming and the meeting must be outwardly only for peace. Knowledge may, however, be given to them of the French king's difficulties, and the small chance of Albany's returning with aid, as the French king can spare neither men nor money. Angus's coming to procure peace may cause the nobles to be the more easily drawn "to the King's devotion;" and at Norfolk's coming practices may be set on foot for his "erection," and establishing a perfect peace. Angus will leave in two days, and Norfolk will not be long after him. If the matter is well followed, Albany will be prevented from returning in a short time; and the King has sent an army to the sea, so that he will not venture to come without a large force, which he will not be able easily to collect. The success of these matters will be as honorable and profitable to the King as the conquest of a good portion of Scotland. Leaves the conduct thereof to Dacre. Asks to be advertised with diligence of any news. Westm., 6 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 7. Add.

6 July.

475. [FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D. VIII.

302.

B. M.

Wrote yesterday that the French were assembled in great force on the frontier, and had marched with . . . of ordnance towards Therouenne. They are now encamped near it, at a place called Faulconb[erg], from which they may revictual the town. They are said to be at least 12,000 or 14,000. Last night they sent 1,500, with three or four pieces of ordnance, to the castle of Alkynes, a league and a half from Tournaham, and besieged it. This day they made a breach, and won it by assault, and have retired with booty. Being informed of their great strength, I sent a herald to see where they were. In returning today he came by Tournaham, the captain of which received him, and made him drink. He found a French prisoner, lately taken, who said openly, in presence of the captain, that peace was made between England and France, and that the Dauphin would shortly be crowned and married to my lady Princess. Guisnes, 6 July. *Signature lost.*

P. 1, mutilated.

[7 July.]

476. GARDINER to WOLSEY.

The letter attributed to this date in the State Papers belongs to the year 1529. See 12 Aug. in that year.

7 July.

R. O.

477. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

The Order of Friars Observants seem to suspect that Wolsey will visit and reform them. Knows that he will act with wisdom, but requests him not to attempt anything on account of the magnitude of the Order, and the estimation in which it is held throughout the world; for though good may be done in England, an occasion would be furnished for disturbances elsewhere. They could not have obtained their present position without divine grace and good works. In these troublous times, their goodwill and the

1524.

CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY—*cont.*

opinion of others about them can do a great deal. They might bear Wolsey's visitation quietly, but they would fear that the same thing would be attempted in other provinces; which they would not bear, as they have rules and superiors, whom they are bound to obey. He must therefore think of the good of Christendom rather than that of England, and make use of gentleness and tact, rather than severity, in admonishing them. Rome, 7 July 1524.

Lat., vellum. Add. Endd.

7 July.

Vit. B. vi. 96*.

B. M.

478. CHRISTOPHER CARDINAL ARA CÆLI to WOLSEY.

The agent of the Order in which he was brought up has asked the Cardinal to write to Wolsey to give up his intended visitation. They do not object to it on account of any personal feeling against Wolsey, but because the precedent might cause them some injury under his successor. Will be very grateful to Wolsey if he will accede to the request. Rome, Nonis Quintilibus, 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Address pasted on the preceding leaf.

7 July.

R. O.

479. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Since he wrote last, there has been so much rain that he could not carry any ordnance into Boulonnaise, and he will not be able to do so till the roads are dried. Has, however, made two "courses." In the former, the party was discovered before they came to the place intended, and so took but 25 kine and 8 prisoners; but in the other, last night, he sent out all the adventurers to a place between Samer and Boulogne, with some horse to assist them, and they brought back 45 prisoners, sevenscore kine, fourscore and odd mares, and more than two wagon loads of beds and other baggage, which will be sufficient to keep the adventurers for a month. The greater part of the 300 men whom the King is sending over came to Calais four days ago, but no more than 150 are come hither, though the deputy of Calais has made proclamation that they are to leave that town. Asks for a commission or letter from the King, to say it is his pleasure that they should come hither, for some say they were commanded to go no further than Calais. The Frenchmen on these frontiers say there will be peace. An archer of the viscount of Laphydane came today to ask for a month's respite for the ransom of himself and other of his fellows, though it amounts only to 200 cr., to which he consented. He said it was reported in Paris that there would be peace. Has several times asked the Burgundians at St. Omers and Eyre to join him in some enterprise, but they always excuse themselves. Hears, however, they mean to make a course by themselves, which they have not done for a long time, although his poor garrison has fetched some booties as far as Dornams. When he has assembled these new men, trusts to go as far into the country as has ever been done either this war or the last. Guisnes, 7 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.: Redditæ x. Julii.

7 July.

R. O.

480. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

The French have revictualled Terouenne, and taken two little castles, Alkynes and Lynke, on the Burgundian frontier, as he wrote yesterday. They have now retired from Faulconbergue to Bomye, which is further from Guisnes. Thinks, therefore, they do not intend any new enterprise here or about Turnehen, the captain of which was in great fear when the French were near, as the place was out of order and ill provided. Promised to send him men and powder; but Mons. de Gappayn came thither with 200 Spaniards, who were sufficient. Gappayne sends word that Fynes is come to Eyre with all the horsemen of Hennault, Arras, St. Omers and

1524.

other places, and has assembled a great band of Burgundians, intending to fight the French if they keep the field two days longer. If the French had come hither, trusts "they should not have found this house unfurnished, but that they should have had their welcome little to their ease." Supposes Wolsey has by this time advertised him of the King's pleasure in the matter mentioned in his last three letters. Guisnes, 7 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

8 July.
Er. Ep., ed.
1642.

481. JOHN LUD. VIVES to JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN, the King's Confessor.

Thinks that the present war is against the wishes of all concerned in it. The Spaniards say that in the islands of the New World, when war breaks out, he is considered to be the most deserving of distinction who desires peace, and he the least who refuses it. Launches out against the folly of war. Richard Pate, your sister's son, and Antony Barcher, your dependant, are wonderfully studious. Bruges, 8 July 1524.

Lat.

8 July.

R. O.

482. DACRE to WOLSEY.

According to his letter dated Westm., 11 June, has today kept a session. Wm. Charleton, of Bellingeham in Tyndale, and his brother Roger, have been executed. Thos. Charlton, of Caryteth, is acquitted, but will be tried on another charge. Two of the Robsons who were taken with Robt. Robson, of Byndmyrehill, have been executed, and the third acquitted. A noted thief, named Percival Grene, who fled, and "took the benefice of Scotland," will be hung in chains, and three others will be executed with him. Has more who were not brought forth. Will do all he can for the administration of justice, by keeping warden courts and sessions. On Tuesday the 5th sent his brother Sir Philip into Scotland, with Sir Rauf Fenwick, Leonard Musgrave, Edw. Aglyonby, and John Tempest, being 1,000 men in all. They burnt Smalholme, a great town four miles above Kelso, which was not burnt for many years. On their way home, with much cattle and plunder, the Scots of Tevidale and the Marshmen, to the number of 2,000, who intended to make a raid into England, saw them, and, dismounting, lay closely in their way. The English also dismounted, put them to flight, and chased them, killing about 30, and taking 300 prisoners and three standards. A part of the Scots, however, set upon their rear while they were scattered, killing John Heron the Bastard, and six others, and taking Sir Rauf Fenwick, Leonard Musgrave, and about 20 prisoners, besides rescuing some of the Scotch prisoners. When the remainder of the English heard it, they returned, and chased the Scots off the field. They have brought 200 persons home with them, but the Scots have carried away Fenwick and Musgrave. Andrew Ker, warden of the Middle Marches of Scotland, and Mark Ker, his uncle, are hurt so that it is thought they cannot live. Has no news from Scotland, except that the Scots intend to "stick at" the promise they made to Albany. Morpeth, the 8th night of July. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.: "Reddit. 13 Julii."

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 267.
B. M.

2. Copy in Dacre's Letter-book, dated 8 July 16 Hen.VIII.

9 July.

Vit. B. vi. 128.
B. M.

483. PACE to WOLSEY.

Wrote last about Bourbon's determination to take Grace. He sent the artillery by sea by reason of certain evil p[assa]gis by land; and the French yesterday suddenly attacked the galleys containing it, near the land.

1524.

PACE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

300 Spaniards and Italians entered into three of the gallies, and fought the French for four hours. Many men were slain. If there was any victory, it was by reason of their artillery, as the French were much more numerous, having 24 ships to their 17. Could not keep Bourbon from the seaside, although it rained gunstones. Both he and Beuren were in great jeopardy. Commended his valor, but desired him to keep his person for a more honorable conflict. He answered that saving his artillery touched his honor so much that he could do no otherwise. He is so manly, and so full of audacity, that it would be better he had less than more. Are trying now to get the artillery to shore, and then to proceed. Reminds Wolsey of his letters of May 28, in which he said that the King's money should come before they required it, and that Pace was to procure the passage over the mountains as quickly as possible. Can say that he alone conveyed them over so hastily, and Bourbon was glad to please the King about it, hoping to have had his money when he entered France; but now he has been here eight days, taken two towns, and likely to take a third, and he has received a letter from Flanders, of June 19, that Russell was there, and did not know when he should leave; which has much troubled him. Desired him to have no doubt about the coming of the money, and to keep Pace in pledge; to which he answered that he would do what he could with the Emperor's money, and the little he has of his own, that it shall be seen there is no fault in him.

He said that there was one difficulty about the Emperor's money,—that though it is at Genoa, it is paid by parcels; and if the King's money had been here, this difficulty would have been obviated, for one would have helped the other. It is death to . . . to see such negligence as this, for if any man but an Englishman had had charge of the money it would have been here long ago. If Pace had known of it when at Mechlyne, he would have taken charge of it without guides, except to Namours, out of the way of Robt. de la Marche. All the money sent must be money comptable, or it will be useless, both on account of the loss by exchange and the delay of payment, which will cause mutinies. One penny in time is worth three out of time. If the money does not lack, much will be done for the King's purpose, for the French king will be put to intolerable expense, and the Duke is determined to fight. However the battle ends, it will serve Henry's purpose, especially for [what he] intends to do next summer. The only thing that can hinder the army is the slow sending of the money. Bourbon tells him that the Emperor is bound by a treaty with him to enter France personally by Parpinian, when he hears that Bourbon is in Provence. De la Roche is coming to Rome by land. In haste from S. L[au]rence in Provence, 9 July.

Writes daily to Clerk.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 7. Add. Endd. twice.

9 July.
R. O.

484. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Wrote in his last that he had heard from Mons. de Gappayne that the French had retreated from Faulconberge to Bomye. The latter part is not true, for they stopped and are now near Faulconberge revictualling Terouenne. There is a report, as he wrote, that M. de Fynes is come to Eyre. He has a great band of horse and foot, and will give battle to the French today or tomorrow, if they keep the field so long, which he hardly thinks they will. Lord Sandys arrived yesterday. Went to him immediately, and learnt from him the King's pleasure as to the ordering of the garrisons. Has received Wolsey's letter, desiring his return. Will come when he has seen to the garrison, and when he hears that the French have retired broken. Calais, 9 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

1524.

10 July.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 263.
B. M.

485. DACRE to QUEEN MARGARET.

Sends letters from the King, Wolsey, and Angus, who is arrived in England. The King is heartily well contented with the letters she sent to him by Sir Wm. Bulmer, and will show what favor he bears to her, whatever grudges have been heretofore. Advises her to "stick to her mark," for the prosperity and welfare of her son and herself, that she may have the rule and governance of him. She will see by the King's letter that he desires credence for Dacre. Asks pardon for his rude and untoward writings, for when he can speak with her he can show her that he did not write as "largely" as he was commanded. Asks her to make a perfect and discreet answer to the King's letter, and he will send it on to him. Does not send a servant of his own, as he fears that he could not well come to her, because her son's and Albany's servants are rulers and keepers of the gates. Morpath, 10 July 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Headed*: "Copie of a lettre to the Quenes grace of Scotlande, afre the receipt of my lorde Cardinalles lettre bering date at his place besides Westm., 6 July, which is sewed in hereafter."

10 July.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 268b.
B. M.

486. DACRE to the CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND.

Reminds him that since Albany's departure he has several times written to him for the good of peace, but that his answers "sounded not to stop this cumbersome world that is past and now is more likely to be approaching." Assures him it is not likely to be well without the grace of God and the good help of wise men. Angus has arrived in England, and is with the King. Norfolk is going to be sent hither as the King's lieutenant, as he was last year, and is coming well furnished. For these reasons, and others which he will not now disclose, advises him to send a secret servant to whom Dacre can open more of his mind. This letter will be sufficient safe-conduct for him, with two or three more. If he does not choose to do this, but will send Dacre a safe-conduct, Dacre will send a servant to him. Asks for an answer by the bearer. Morpath, 10 July 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Headed*: Copie, &c.

11 July.

487. ABBEY OF ELNESTOWE.

Writs for restitution of temporalities in cos. Linc., Northt., Beds and Bucks, Oxon, Norf. and Suff., Glouc., Hunts, Essex and Herts, and Leic., on the election of Agnes Gascoign, a nun of St. Mary *de Pratis*, near Northampton, as abbess, *vice* Eliz. Harvy. The Abbess' fealty is to be taken by the prior of Newenham. Westm., 11 July.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 5.

11 July.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 269.
B. M.

488. DACRE to RICHARD CANDISH.

Orders him to deliver, according to Wolsey's warrant, dated Greenwich, 31 March 15 Hen. VIII., 80 bows and 80 sheaves of arrows for Sir Wm. Bulmer's 300 men, 54 bows and 54 sheaves to Sir Wm. Evre for his 200, and 27 bows and 27 sheaves, to John Tempest for his 37 men. They must be taken from the New Castle as far as the ordnance there will serve, and, when it lacks, from Berwick. Morpath, 11 July 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2, copy. *Headed*: 'To Ric. Candish, master of the Kinges ordinance remanyng at the Kinges townes of Berwyk and Newcastle, and in his absence to his deputie or deputies there.

Ibid. f. 270.

2. Copy of Wolsey's warrant to Candishe to deliver to Dacre what bows and arrows he requires for the King's garrison. Greenwich, 31 March 15 Hen. VIII.

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12 July.

489. DACRE to the EARL OF ARRAN.

Add. MS.
24,965, f.269b.
B. M.

Has had no answer to the letter he wrote to him by James Litill John, of Edinburgh. As Arran is one of the principal lords, advises him to hold a communication between wise men of both realms, for the welfare of the Scotch king. The king of England, to whom Arran is related, is as well minded thereto as Arran or any other of the Council can desire, but his good intentions have never been accepted. Angus and his brother have escaped from France, and are now in England. Expects them here in ten days. Advises him to put a stop to the grudges between him and Angus, and to abide by the order they took before the Duke last came to Scotland. Wishes to know his pleasure in writing. Is commanded to write thus to him, and to remind him of the kindness the King showed him after the decease of "my late sovereign lord." Morpath, 12 July 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

13 July.

490. QUEEN MARGARET to DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 281.
B. M.
Hearne's
Otterb. II. 625.

Has received the King's letter, with the Cardinal's and Dacre's, and has answered them. Has seen a letter from him to the abbot of Jedvard, saying "that sapoz I send by you to the Kyng, zet it vol cam to your handyz. My Lord, ze may thanke your selfe of that, for had I fwnd yow kyndly to me, or that ze vald have dwn for me, I vald not have sent by you; bot whan my lord of Norfolk vhaz apou the borderz, I dyd never vryt thyng to the Kyng grace bot I gat answar, and sen hyz departing I gat never a good answar fre hyz Grace, bot ze say that he commandyd you to vryt to me as ze dyd ryght sharply; the vylke I thynke strange. I know nat vhat ewel cause ze had of me to be of that sort, vyth owt it be for my lord of Anguss sake, and he and my fathar barnyz suld not have been lyke to you." The bearer will show him her mind more fully. 13 July.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

13 July.

491. QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. I. 283.
B. M.
St. P. IV. 80.

Received his letter the 12th* July, and one from the Cardinal. Rejoices that the King now understands the good mind that has been ever on her part, "suppose that" (i.e. although) her "unfriends" have given him to understand otherwise. Had written in her last, requiring help to put her son to freedom. Is glad to find that Norfolk is shortly to visit her. She is but a woman, and cannot do without friends. Protests against receiving into favor Angus, notwithstanding he professes to be so friendly to both countries. He has never written to desire it. Begs she may not be separated from her son. She has broken many lords from the duke of Albany, that her son may rule. The return of Angus will create great jealousies, and destroy her authority. His interest is inferior to her son's. Angus will not be heard in his endeavors for peace so well as she. Stirling, 13 July. *Signed: "Your humbyl systar, Margaret R."*

Pp. 3. Endd.

2. THE SAME to THE SAME.

Calig. B. I. 211.
B. M.

A repetition of the above in the same words, but dated 14 July, and with a P.S. cautioning Henry that she cannot allow Angus to interfere with her "gonjouffe†" (conjunct feoffment), and if Henry assist him she must seek other help.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.: Endd.

* Erroneously read "7th" in S.P.

† Not "gonrouffe" as in S.P.

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[13 July]

Calig. B. I.

223.

B. M.

492. QUEEN MARGARET to WOLSEY.

Received, 12th July, the King's and Wolsey's letters, showing that they now understood her good mind, although her brother had been estranged from her by her unfriends. Trusts, with the help of her brother and Wolsey, all will come well for both realms, and now is the time that it may best be done. Wrote so fully in her last that she cannot be more specific, and has got a good answer. Will remain till she hears what Norfolk says in Henry's name. The King her son trusts to Henry, and will follow his counsel before all others, if Henry do his part to him. He will do as she tells him in all things, and will do nothing without her. She has turned many lords from the Duke's party to his. As to Angus, to whom Wolsey had urged her to be reconciled, she had done him no displeasure. He had made false reports of her to Henry, as was well known in this realm. His coming here will not be thankfully taken by the Lords. If she and Angus went one way, she would lose the hearts of the Lords and the control of the King her son. When all the matters are brought to a good end, the King "put to his liberty," and peace established between the realms, she will do anything to satisfy the King and Wolsey. As to what Henry says about Angus's efforts for peace, she is Henry's sister, and his intercession would have been best made through her; otherwise it will not be so thankfully taken. Begs Wolsey to promote the deliverance of the King her son, and to make a good peace between the kingdoms, and to help her to make a good end now that she may understand the good mind indeed of the King her brother. The lords of Scotland were never better minded than now. "Vryten with my evel hand."

Hol., pp. 6. Add.: "To my lord Cardinal." Endd.

14 July.

R. O.

493. LORD SANDYS to WOLSEY.

Arrived here about 3 p.m. on Saturday* the 8th. Has declared the King's pleasure to Fitzwilliam, captain of Guisnes, who has effectually seen to its performance, and can give him all particulars. Fitzwilliam is leaving the castle and the residue with such good arrangements for its safety that he deserves great thanks for it. Calais, 14 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my [lord] Legate's good grace. Endd.

14 July.

R. O.

494. REGNÉ DE BRETAYGNE (?) to HENRY VIII.

According to the King's desire, sends news of Bourbon. He entered Provence with his army eight or ten days ago; and several towns, as Grace, Antiboust, Caigne, Villeneuve, Cannes, Draguegnau and others, have surrendered to him. His Ambassador will be sure to write to him about the taking of the prince of Orange and other matters. Sainct Laurens, 14 July. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

14 July.

[Cal. E. i. ii. ?]

L. 215.

495. REGNÉ DE BRETAYGNE (?) to WOLSEY.

Has written several times on the affairs of Bourbon. During the last 10 or 12 days, Bourbon and his army have taken several towns, viz., Villeneuve, Antiboust, Cannes, and repulsed the army of which had chased three or four galleys. Gives an account of a sharp sea-fight, of which the Ambassador, who is here, can tell Wolsey more at length. Expects that my Lord and the marquis of Pescara will set forward tomorrow or Saturday ("S[amedi]"). They have good news every day. If do his duty

* Meaning Friday. Fitzwilliam's letter of the 9th shows that the day of the month is correct.

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REGNÉ DE BRETAGNE (?) to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Wolsey will soon hear that the said lord (Bourbon) has friends in France. Has not written the affection which monsieur (Bourbon) has for the Emperor and the King, as the Ambassador can explain it to him. S. Laurens, 14 July. *Signed.*

Orig., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: "A Mons. Mons. le Legat."

14 July.

496. PRIORY OF HOLY TRINITY, LONDON.

Assent to the election of Nich. Hancoke, S.T.B., as prior. Westm., 14 July.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 5.

16 July.

497. HENRY VIII.

Harl. 442, f. 47.

B. M.

Proclamation to be made in Yorkshire, notifying the appointment of Thos. duke of Norfolk, treasurer of England, Ralph Swillington, attorney general, and John Porte, as commissioners for redress of grievances, who will sit at York, 30 July inst. Westm., 16 July 16 Hen. VIII.

ii. A similar proclamation for Northumberland. The commissioners, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Thos. lord Dacre, Ralph Swillington, John Porte, Sir Will. Bulmer and Sir Thos. Tempest, to sit at Newcastle-in-Tyne on the 10 Aug. Westm., 16 July 16 Hen. VIII.

Copies, pp. 2.

16 July.

498. DACRE to the CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 272b.

B. M.

Has received his letter, dated Dumfermyng, 13th inst., asking Dacre to send a servant of his to him, and sending a safe-conduct. Sends John More, one of his secretaries, and Wm. Hatherington, the bearer, whom he has amply instructed to show his whole mind, and for whom he desires credence. Whittyngheam, 16 July 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 271.

B. M.

2. Instructions given by Dacre to John More and Wm. Hatherington to be declared to the lord of St. Andrews, Chancellor of Scotland.

After presenting his letters of credence, they shall declare that Angus, who, as he knows, has been kept in France, seeing the present weakness and perplexity of the French king, and considering what dangers may arise to Scotland if the nobles and people still put their trust in him and Albany, has come secretly out of France to the king of England, as the only refuge and preserver of his sovereign, to offer to further peace with all his power. He says that the present is a good time for some communication for peace, both on account of the misfortunes of France, and the little favor in which Albany is held by the King and his mother, who suspects him of belonging to Bourbon's faction, and he has asked that a meeting for this purpose may be held on the Borders. The King will grant this, if the noblemen, and especially the Chancellor, are of similar inclination, as it is well known that he has maintained the war only for the surety of his nephew, to preserve his life, and take him from the suspect governance under which he still is. He will therefore send down the duke of Norfolk for this purpose first, and, if it fail, for other purposes. Dacre therefore wishes to know from the Chancellor, who has always endeavored to procure peace, and is now the principal person under the King, if he and other nobles are as well inclined as Angus, and if they can be content with what the Earl has proposed, and will make the same request. If a meeting is to be held upon the Borders, none will be more fit to meet Norfolk, who is the principal temporal Lord in England, than the Chancellor, who is the principal person in Scotland; and they must

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ask whether he will do so, and where, when, in what manner, and with how many persons it shall be held; and the sooner the better, for many reasons. They must exhort him to consider the matter, and to ponder in what train it is; for Dacre thinks it is in a very good train if well followed. But if it is not followed, but slacked and delayed for Albany's pleasure,—of whose coming to Scotland by the appointed day, with aid, there is little chance, for the French king can spare neither men nor money,—greater grudges and inconveniences will ensue, and make matters more difficult. They shall therefore exhort him, but only as from Dacre, to come to the diet, and shall ask him to send his mind with all speed.

Pp. 4, copy.

16 July.

499. EARL OF ARRAN to DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 283.
B. M.

Received this Friday* his writings dated Morpeth, 12 July. As to the writings Dacre sent by Lital John, would have sent him back if he had not been too busy. Would be as glad to put good order in the realm for the weal of the King as any Scot of his degree. Dacre asks if he will stand to the agreement between himself and Angus "forrow my lord governor's last hai [m] cummyng bot anys." There was communication between the bishop of Dunkeld and Arran's brother, the bishop of Argyle, and the laird of Coyntone, who are dead, but there was nothing concluded. Dacre knows what "skathe" he and others, for his sake, have gotten; "and quhou the Quenes grace is lethleyt†, quhilk is ane gret personage, and is moder to the Kingis grace our maister, and thame at was the erle of Anguss prynsippell counsyllor and stopper of concord, quhilk is John Semerwell, is rebal and traytor to ye Kyngis grace and yis realme, quhar of I can her na commonyng of ye said rabaid as yet. And for welfare of yis realm I am content to here commonyng betwex ye erl of Angus and me, and quhat personages he thinks to laubour in yat mater, I sal do syclik." Hopes the king of England will not help any man against him, considering he is his kinsman, and he will do him lawful service. Kennelle, 16 July.

If Dacre wishes any further communication, he must show it to the Queen, for Arran can conclude nothing without her advice. Asks credence for Jame Litaljohn. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Sealed.

16 July.

500. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Hears from Silvester Darius that Wolsey will comply with Ghinucci's request to him to use his influence with the Emperor in the matter of the see of Mela (Milevitana), which Adrian granted to him a little before his death. Thanks him, and desires credence for Darius. Rome, 16 July 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

16 July.

501. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vi. 136.
B. M.

As all the ways hence to England are unsafe, and letters are intercepted by villains and thieves, has sent this letter by Baron Curson's nephew, who was serving with Mons. de Pontevyr, and also a duplicate of his "melancolyke letter" of 9th inst. He will also show Wolsey matters of importance, which could not be committed either to plain letters or ciphers, and will tell him all he has seen here. He seems an honest young man, and not without cleverness, though not as much as Pace would wish; but

* The 16th of July was a Saturday in 1524.

† Query "lichtlied," i.e. made of small account.

1524.

PACE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

Wolsey must have patience, as there was no other remedy. S. Laurence,
16 July.

Hol., pp. 2.

16 July. 502. THE SAME to THE SAME.

Vit. B. vi. 137.

° B. M.

After despatching the above letter, a servant of Gregory de Casalis arrived with Wolsey's letters of 28 June, which were more to his comfort than all the promotions in England; for he saw thereby the King's determination to assist, and heard also of Russell and the King's money, which he trusts will be here in convenient time. Meanwhile they will not sleep, but daily proceed against the enemy, and will set forward tomorrow. Was in despair at seeing that they might win all, but were prevented by want of money.

Bourbon will not fail to desire the Emperor to do his part, according to the King's pleasure, and as he is bound to do. Received Wolsey's writing of 28 May, at Monte Caliere, which resolved all his doubts. Has done all therein contained. Has declared to Bourbon the King's constant mind to him. Is sure the King will never have to complain of him, for he would suffer death three times rather than stain his honor. Is contented to stay in the field as the King wishes. Now is the time to take the whole realm of France, or else compel the King to take such conditions as we please. The further they proceed, the more difficulty Pace will have in writing, but will do all he can. S. Laurence in Provence, 16 July.

Gregory de Casalis shall be entertained according to Wolsey's writing.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

16 July. 503. PACE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 142.

B. M.

The French king, fearing to lose the city of Gr[asse], sent thither, on the 5th or 6th inst., 1,500 men. When Bourbon heard of it, he sent thither at night 1,500 Spaniards and 200 light horse under Mons. de la Motte, who arrived there about the [begin]nyng of the day. The French ran away, and were pursued by the Spaniards, who killed some, and took some prisoners. The city was immediately given up, and has sent a doctor and a gentleman to make obeisance to the Duke, and to offer all the commodities of the city to him. 24 castles and villages have also surrendered. The Duke will be able to do what he pleases if the King and Emperor send him the promised money. Hears nothing of Russell. The bankers of Genoa have disappointed Bourbon of the Emperor's money for 12 days, which has been no small hindrance, and yet the Duke has not slept, but taken great part of the country, and is likely to take it all, if he is not deceived about the money. In this place he has had great help by his intelligence, especially by one man, without whose aid the army would have been famished, when the French fleet stopped the victuals. Others of his intelligence tarry only for his setting out to the city of Eese, which is the richest in the country, and the parliament town of Provence. It is not so strong but they can take it. If they meet any army it will be a bloody day, for they not only desire to fight, but will be obliged to do it. If the Duke takes the city, he intends to keep a parliament there much like that in England, "that is to saye, to aske nothyng save money." Meantime Russell will have come, or else he will never come, for it will be about the end of the month before this can all be done. Bourbon will then be lord of the best part of Provence, for he intends to lose nothing of what is behind him, but to keep it all by love or force. There are no Swiss or lanceknights yet in France, and the rest are not much thought of, however many they may be.

Bourbon says hourly that France is now the King's, if he will take it. If they had the money they would be able to go where they pleased, and fight the whole of France. If nothing is done this summer on the side of England,

1524.

the King ought to do two things,—to sustain the Duke here all the winter, jointly with the Emperor, and next summer to do what is contained in the cipher with his instructions. The Duke can be maintained at less cost than Pace thought; for when he is in his own country, he can maintain his army by means of his friends for three months. Wolsey must consider this, for the King was never so likely to recover his rights in France as now. Those who make most labor for peace or truce, hope it will not succeed, for the reasons in his former letters. If Bourbon does more in winter than they expect, which he will if he has money, it will be to their advantage. Is sorry that the King and Wolsey do not know thoroughly the Duke's qualities. No one can too highly commend his wisdom, virtue, manhood, and faith. In consideration of these qualities Pescara has made a solemn oath to live and die with him. De la Roche has arrived at Thuryne. Bourbon was ordered by the Emperor, before the French were driven out of Italy, to send a servant to De la Roche, at his arrival at Rome; which he will do, and will show Pace his commission, which, he says, shall contain nothing but orders to act in compliance with the King's and Emperor's ambassadors in all matters treated of there. They are only prevented going forward by the bankers at Genoa; and though he suspects some fraud, owing to French practices, they must pay the money, as the city is in the Emperor's power, and he has paid the money to them. News has just come from De la Motte that Gradignian beyond Grace has yielded to Beuren and De la Motte, with the castles and villages about. Without compulsion they have bound themselves to bring to the field some wine, bread, and flesh. The wisest there recognise Bourbon as lord of Provence, saying it has been wrongfully detained from him by Francis. He hears from his secret friends daily that the best men-at-arms in France are ready to serve him, if he had money. This hour it has pleased God to send them 34,000 ducats, which, though a small sum, shall be gloriously spent, for the Duke has determined to march with * * * [my lord] of Bath, to whom Pace daily writes. S. Laurence in Provence, 16 July.

Has written to De la Roche, bidding him look substantially on the practices of Rome, for the honor and profit of both their masters, and to have a good ear to affairs here before he takes any conclusion.

Hol., pp. 9, mutilated. Add. Endd.

16 July. 504. BOURBON to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. vi. 139.

B. M.

* * * * *
 "ou estoient vos afayres de pardessa depuis nous ad passe les
 mons jusques en se lyeu ou pais de Fra[nce] ou nous soumes sejournees
 quelques jours pour atand[re] le demourant de l'armee, qui est en chemin
 pour venyr, aussy pour recouvrer nostre argant de Gennes, et estans en ce
 lyeu nous n'avons perdu temps comme entendres par votre present secretayre."

Thanks him for his good will, and for his letters of 28 June, which he has today received. Will not fail in his promise to aid him to recover his kingdom of France. Will solicit the Emperor to do his share, in which he hopes he will not be wanting.

Hopes that the King is almost passed into France, which will be a great encouragement to them, and great damage to the enemy. S. Laurens, 16 July.

Will start tomorrow, with short marches, to allow the rest of the army to overtake them, and hopes to do something that will be agreeable to his Majesty.

Hol., Fr., pp. 2, mutilated.

17 July. 505. GERARD DE PLEINE (DE LA ROCHE) to BOURBON.

Vit. B. vi.

147.*

B. M.

* * * * *
 "pere pour ses affaires et mesmes pour entendre a ce que sa Ste luy a fait
 dire tant par l'arcevesque de Capua que Barnardin a la barbe, touchant la

1524.

GERARD DE PLEINE (DE LA ROCHE) to BOURBON—*cont.*

paix," which the Pope is very anxious to arrange. The Emperor would comply with his Holiness' desire if he had the consent of the king of England and the Duke; and he has desired De Pleine to write to ask him how he wishes his and his friends' demands to be expressed in the treaty. If Bourbon sends any one to him on this matter, thinks it should not be known at Rome, "pource que ce seroit de favoriser la guerre." Is ready to serve him as his master, as he knows the Emperor would wish him to do so. His and the Emperor's welfare depends on the achievements of his army. Has begged the Viceroy to hasten sending the men-at-arms, and has written to the duke of Genoa for reinforcements to the fleet. One of Bourbon's friends sends him word "que entre puissent et le plustost que vous pourrez," and that the enemy intends to fight him at La Lisyere. Supposes this is a river in Provence. Ast, 17 July '24.

Copy, Fr., p. 1, mutilated.

17 July.

506. DACRE to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. iv. 83.

According to Wolsey's letters of the 6th, sent the letters received from the King and Wolsey to the queen of Scotland. Has this day her answer, which he transmits. Has sent his secretary with instructions after the tenor in Wolsey's letters to the archbishop of St. Andrews, who has sent to the Lords to convene in Edinburgh. Expects an answer in four days. The Grey friar, to whom Wolsey wrote to deliver a letter from the King, dated Greenwich, 12 June, to the king of Scots, was afraid to do it, and gave it to Patrick Sinclair, by whom it was conveyed. It gave James so great satisfaction "that he would in no wise bide in," and would have been at liberty on Saturday the 9th, but was persuaded by the Queen to remain till the Tuesday after. On the Monday the Queen and Chancellor met at Alloa, six miles from Stirling where the Queen lay, and eight from Dunfermline where the Chancellor lay, when the Queen showed the Chancellor Henry's letters, and the latter consented to the taking forth of the young King, if the Queen would abide till Friday next. If the Chancellor mean well, all things will go forward. The Queen has sent Dacre a credence by Patrick Sinclair, that Angus shall not interfere till it be seen whether these practices go forward. If they do she will mediate between the Earl and the lords of Scotland, and be ordered towards him as shall stand with the King's pleasure. Meanwhile Dacre will keep him upon the Borders. Morpeth, 17 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 284.
B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding.

17 July.

507. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Appoints Melchior Langus his nuncio to England, as he hears from the archbishop of Capua, who has just returned, that he is acceptable to the King. Rome, 17 July 1524, 1 pont.

Lat., vellum. Add. End.: 1524, dat. 24 Junii.

17 July.

508. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Rome, 17 July 1524, pont. 1.
Lat., vellum. Add. End.

17 July.

509. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Hears in many ways that count Dommarty[n] has come to Boulogne with 400 horse and 500 foot, that Vandosme and Rochepott have come to

1524.

Mustruell, and that 300 horse have come to Tirwyn, with the intention of making a "course." Wishes, therefore, to know his pleasure concerning the adventurers. Guisnes, 17 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

17 July.

510. WOLSEY to PACE.

Harl. 282,
f. 287.
B. M.

On the 6th inst. received his letters sent by a special courier to Machlin, and thence by the King's post, one of which was for the King and Wolsey, and two others for Wolsey alone. There was also an estimate of the monthly expence of the duke of Bourbon's army; a memorial in French given to Pace by Bourbon, mentioning what is requisite of two things to be done for the best advancement of the present affairs; letters to the King and Wolsey from Bourbon, the viceroy of Naples, Mons. Pontivers and the marquis of Pescara, all dated Savilian, 25th ult., except the Viceroy's, which are of the 24th. Pace mentions the preparations for the passing of the army towards Nice, and his transactions with Bourbon concerning taking the oath, &c., who says that, if Henry will not let slip the great and evident occasion which he has to recover the French crown, he does not doubt he will be able to expel the French king out of France, and to set the crown upon the King's head as true inheritor there. Pace commends Bourbon's fidelity, mentions his great importance, the weakness of the French king, and says if Henry will not visit France or send his lieutenant it is probable that after winning Provence and Bourbonnais no farther progress will be made. He also states for how long the army is provided, asks how it will be entertained if the King sit still this summer, and advises Henry to come to Calais. He declares his mind touching such practices as be set forth by the Pope for truce or peace, mentioning two ways by which alone the King can honorably end his enterprise; viz., a notable exploit of war, or conditions of peace whereby it may appear that something is gained in these last wars beyond what had been gained before. Finally he protests his freedom from partiality, which the King and Wolsey never doubted.

The King and Wolsey like the oath inclosed in the smaller letter to the King very well, especially since it could be obtained in no other form. In a private letter to Wolsey, Pace speaks of Bourbon's protestations of fidelity after he had been "very religiously confessed and communicated," and is very anxious that the Duke should be encouraged, "concluding last of all that, to speak unto me boldly, if I do not regard the premises, ye wol impute unto me the loss of the crown of France." All this Wolsey has laid before the King, and discussed with others of the Council, who thank Pace for his zeal, though they differ from his opinions in some points, Pace being, as he himself writes, alone, and necessarily ignorant of many things which he would know if he were here.

First, it is to be considered that Bourbon's chief reason for making war on the French king is his own private quarrel, which he could not avenge alone, and it was easy for him to see that the Emperor and Henry were the most meet protectors of his cause, which they would not have advocated unless they had perceived some profit for themselves likely to ensue. Secondly, there is reason to suspect that Bourbon has offered the Emperor Provence, Languedoc and Marseilles, with the subjection of Bourbonnais and Auvergne, which he refuses to hold of the King, affirming that there is a treaty to the contrary, which is not true. Besides, when Provence and Marseilles are taken, to which enterprise the Genoese contribute, bearing the charge of the fleet, it will be more easy to recover the duchy of Burgoyne; and as the French will then be kept from the Mediterranean, Naples will be open to Spain, and secure from the French. The King's crossing into France will, therefore, be as profitable for the Emperor as for himself. As to the entertainment of the army in case Henry does not cross, a more convenient provision

1524.

WOLSEY to PACE—*cont.*

could not be made for the preservation of Provence, Marseilles and Bourbonnais in the Emperor's devotion, and for the laying an antemurale all this winter between France and Milan, than that which Beaurain and other "fine personages" have now made for the Emperor's profit, on pretence that the King shall recover his crown in France.

Pace is aware that it was not intended Henry should advance his army on this side this summer until an opportunity was given by Bourbon's victories, or by a revolution; and as yet he has not gained Provence or his own patrimony, and there seems no likelihood of a revolution, as the French king is not so generally hated or Bourbon so generally beloved as Pace writes. Moreover, between the date of his former letters and his last the army have made no such remarkable progress (more than three or four days' proceeding in crossing the mountains, and the "religious" confessing of Bourbon), to have justified Pace in urging the King so earnestly to cross the sea.

Doubts not that both he and Bourbon will see the impossibility of sending over an army, as a sufficient one could not be levied and transported before the middle of September, when, winter approaching, it could not be maintained in the field more than a month, and no notable exploit could be done in that time. Treasure would thereby be wasted, and the French gain encouragement. Besides, Picardy is barren of victuals and forage, and there is great scarcity in Flanders and the French frontier at the entry besides Valenciennes, where the King's ordnance is, and in the neighbourhood of Reynes. A shoulder of mutton is sold in Valenciennes for 12*d.* Fl. The lady Margaret has informed Henry that she cannot assist his army, and therefore all provisions must necessarily come from England, which alone is sufficient impediment to prevent the expedition. Even if a "mean army" of 10,000 men were sent over, it would be useless, as the French king would be sure to carry away all the provisions in the country through which it would pass. Besides, the French king, finding himself superior to the one power, would turn all his strength against it, and overcome it. If Henry were to come over to Calais, and stay there for a time, as Pace proposes, without making any enterprise, it would be said that he did so to treat for a peace, or else that he was not able to show other countenance to his enemies except his own presence in his own town, which would be greatly to the hindrance of Bourbon's enterprise, and the French king's power would be never the more diminished, but rather audacity given unto him to pluck his ordinary garrisons from these frontiers, and turn them against Bourbon. There is a capitulation between the Emperor and Henry for a personal invasion of France next year, and it is better to save treasure, &c. for that, and merely to maintain Bourbon for this year; and in the last treaty it is stipulated that if Henry advance his army this summer he should cease to contribute to Bourbon's army, and if the Emperor failed to furnish it he would lack entertainment, which would be disastrous for both. It is, therefore, evident that it will be more advantageous for the King to remain this summer, and to contribute to Bourbon.

They perceive by the estimate sent by Pace, written in French, that the charges of the army will amount to 104,000 *cr.* a month, and that the money in hand will not last for two months from the date of his last letters, 25 June; that is, till the 20 Aug. Is surprised at this, as former letters stated that the Emperor had in readiness 200,000 *cr.*, and the King is not bound to contribute until the army is in France, neither for the passage over the mountains, nor provision of carriage or victuals. Yet Bourbon asks that 200,000 *cr.* may be sent as the King's share. He also half hints that if he wins Provence, he will remain with his army in garrison all the winter, which would make it necessary to

1524.

continue the contribution, the King's share of which until May would amount to 500,000 cr., besides the 20,000*l.* already sent by Russell. This would be very hard to bear in addition to the charge of the personal invasion for the sake of making an *antemurale* to Italy.

There is one thing to be regarded, which Pace has not mentioned. The best way for Bourbon to act would be, after entering Provence, to go direct to Lyons, and thence "by a plat country" to Paris, which if he really intends to do, doubtless it will be wise to contribute further. If the crown be not won, the places and countries recovered or acquired should come to the King to reimburse his charges, if no higher victory ensue. But, considering the army advanced to the sea by the Genoese, who cannot greatly assist Bourbon by conveyance of victuals or otherwise, unless upon the coast of Marseilles and Languedoc, and as he has not mentioned by what way Bourbon intends to proceed, the King somewhat doubts whether all the money advanced will not be spent only for the Emperor's and Bourbon's profit; and therefore, till he sees further in this matter, he will not give over-much comfort to Bourbon, but will not put him in any despair thereof. Henry is not bound to any further contribution than the 20,000*l.* already sent, except by special agreement between him and the Emperor; nevertheless, he will put in readiness 100,000 cr. for the entertainment of the army this summer and part of the winter, and on good successes perhaps another 100,000 cr., if the Emperor will do the same. Before these sums are spent it will be clearly seen whether, by any revolution or otherwise, it will be possible for him to obtain the crown of France; and therefore Pace must "substantially regard and foresee that matter."

The King and Wolsey both send letters to Bourbon, the Viceroy, Pescara, Pontever and Beaurain. Encloses copies. Pace is to say to Bourbon and the others that Henry is much pleased with their valiant proceeding, and their firm deliberation to recover the crown for him, "extending that matter with as good words as ye can devise;" and tell Bourbon particularly that, now he has so frankly taken his oath, he may be well assured that Henry will show him more tender mind than ever, if possible, and that he has dedicated himself to a prince who can, will, and is accustomed to recompense all services. No reports of truce or peace with the common enemy, or of friars or other persons sent hither, have any foundation; and he may trust that no peace will be made without his knowledge, and due regard for his honor and surety. As to the personal invasion, he is to say that due preparation is being made if any opportunity occur, and to debate with him certain points in that matter, and inform Henry of his advice. The points are, whether the army should be large or not; where the invasion should take place; what places or fortresses he hears of as likely to revolt; how he can join him, as he says he will, considering the distance between Picardy and Provence; how victuals may be had, as his own servant reported that wheat and other grain was very scarce, owing to the unseasonableness of the weather. He is also to mention the long time which must elapse before an army can be ready, as was seen in their own case, since, after the expulsion of the French from Italy in the beginning of May, they were not ready for the passage of the mountains until the 16th June, and had scarcely entered the enemies' country on the 25th, and to show that it would not be well to make the invasion this year.

Concerning their entertainment, to encourage them more, he shall say that the King is putting money in readiness from time to time to be sent to them as the case requires, and that exchanges shall be made for that purpose; but if they do not proceed by the ways most profitable for the King, and refuse battle, he will be loth to contribute. It would be best to proceed to Lyons, which the French king would be sorry to lose, and so would probably give battle. He is also to show that for causing the French king to

1524.

WOLSEY to PACE—*cont.*

divide his forces, the increase of the garrison of Calais, the preparations by land and sea, the mounting and trimming of the artillery and ordnance at Valenciennes, and the report of the invasion, is the best means that can be devised, as Francis shall not know in what part the army will descend, especially as he knows that there is artillery enough here and at Calais without meddling with that at Valenciennes. If Bourbon's army do earnestly proceed, and march into the heart of France, and events happen which will render an invasion profitable, whatever season it be, they may be well assured that it will be done, either personally or by lieutenant. Since writing thus far it is reported that the prince of Orange in his way to the army is taken prisoner; that the Genoese army coming toward Marseilles is returned; that Bourbon is stopping at Nice in Savoy, and is not likely to come to Lyons. Reminds him that the King's contribution does not begin till the army has entered the enemies' country. Westminster, 17 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 28. Begins: Master Secretary. Endd. by Pace, xvij. Julii.

17 July.

511. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B.vi. 132.

B. M.

St. P. vi. 321.

A Spanish ship has been stranded in Sardinia, and taken by the French. Bourbon has entered France by Nice and the Var, and found no resistance, but there is great scarcity of victuals; and the navy, intended to support the army, has been kept in check by another sent to sea by the French king. The viceroy of Naples is very negligent, especially in forwarding the lanceknights and provisions. The Pope, who fears that the enterprise will come to nothing, has sent to quicken the Viceroy. He has always had a bad opinion of the Emperor's affairs, and yet they prosper; "and so I have showed his Holiness; and his Holiness answered me that it was more by miracle, and by the help of God and good fortune, than by any wisdom or good provision."

Bernardinus, the Pope's messenger in Spain, has returned, bringing no other resolution, but that the Emperor intends to make some stir in Picardy to divide the French power, and hopes the King will contribute. Coming from Spain, he visited the French king, who sent a message to the Pope, that he would return this summer into Italy with 30,000 men; and if he did not, his Holiness should never believe him; the which message the Pope "believeth never a deal." He does not think that the French king is able; or, if able, that he would abandon France whilst Bourbon is in the realm. Besides, the French ambassador is anxious for peace. The discussion of this subject is deferred by the Pope until the arrival of the Imperial ambassador, who is slow in coming. Rome, 12 July.

P.S.—Has heard that the navy with the artillery, which was to have landed at Villafranca, has been compelled to retire. Three of the galleys, however, contrived to escape, and, being assisted from the shore, beat off the French. For want of victuals, the army stays at Villafranca. Letters from the French king, of his preparations against Bourbon, have been intercepted. The Pope thinks it is "but cracks," as his nuncio in France tells him that there is no motion of war, and the French king gives himself to hunting and hawking and other pastimes. It is ever the French practice to show openly one thing, and privily do another. The Pope is half minded, in consequence of the delay of De la Roche, to send the archbishop of Capua once more to France, the Emperor, and England. The prince of Orange and ten gentlemen with him, mistaking a company of French ships near Villafranca for Imperialists, made towards them, and so were taken prisoners.

"Touching your pension, these men here say that their masters the bishops will pay your Grace; and that it is as good for you to stick unto your old as to have the new." The Pope is favorable to Wolsey's faculties, but the

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cardinal S. Quatuor is untreatable. Desired the Pope to commit them to cardinal Ancona. The Archbishop is very diligent in them, and the Datary doth his part very well. Rome, 17 July.

17 July.

512. NAVY.

R. O.

"Yet gunners, beginning 18 March and ending 15 April."

John Weston, master gunner. Thos. à Wood, John Rowllf, Wm. Kennyns, Thos. Bangall, Wm. Dyrike, Chr. Gold, John Taylor, Hew Gooche and Thos. Sawyer, quarter-masters, and 49 men.

Muster of the "Trynite Deghton," on coming from Plymouth to Portsmouth Haven, from 4 April to 2 May 16 Hen.VIII.

John Hosborne, capt., Ric. Lovell, master, 15 men; keepers of the said ship, 3 May to 13 May, 5 men.

Laborers working at the walls, ditches and bulwarks, 24 April to 21 May, 15 men.

The *Henry Grace Diew*, Thos. Germyn, master, John Ewyn, boat-swain, 62 men. List of the keepers of The *Gabryell Ryall*, Edm. Conye, master, The *Grett Galey*, The *Mary Rose*, The *Mary Grace*, The *Barbara*, John Clogge, master, The *Peter*, Robert Longmede, master, The *Grette Barke*, The *Mary and John*, The *Mary George*, The *John of Greenwich*, The *Barke of Morles*, The *Maudlyn* pinnace, The *John Baptist*.

List of 38 men, with John Prentice and Thos. Wotton, quarter-masters, at 6*d.* and 5*d.* a day; 10 carts at 16*d.* a day; 10 labourers discharged for odd days, from 19 June to 17 July 16 Hen.VIII., at 5*d.* a day.

Muster of gunners, 16 April to 10 June 16 Hen. VIII., as before, substituting Laurens Cleyton for Wm. Dyrike.

Pp. 7. Each list signed by Ric. Palshid.

17 July.

513. ASTON RECTORY.

R. O.

Memorandum by Raffe Bradestone, servant to Dr. Benett, auditor to my lord Legate, that he has delivered to Sir Alex. Trodys, parson of Aston, Herts, a sentence, award and judgment, with a release by John abbot of Bury, Dr. Benett and Dr. Morres, between Hew abbot of Reading, and Thos. abbot of Colchester, on one part, and Alex. Trodys on the other, in presence of Sir John Hale, parish priest of Aston, and others; and that Trodys sealed the quittance to the abbots of Reading and Colchester. 17 July 16 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Hol., p. 1. Endd.: Pro rectoria de Aston.

ii. Two copies of an accord made 1314, touching the tithes of the above.

iii. Copies of two decrees touching the same, made at St. Botolph's, Colchester, 1240.

18 July.

514. The CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND to DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 285b.

B. M.

Received on the 18th his writing dated Whittingham, 16th inst. Came to Edinburgh last Saturday to wait for Dacre's servants, and give them a final answer with the assistance of the Lords; but there are only a few here, as the day of convention is not till next Wednesday, and most of them do not come till three or four days after. Has, therefore, kept his servants, and will use all diligence to have the Lords' advice at their meeting. Thinks they will agree to Dacre's desires, and send him a final resolution to his instructions. Edinburgh, 18 July 1524.

P. 1. Copy by Dacre's clerk. Headed: "Copie of a lettre sent to the lord Dacre from the archbishop of Sanct Andrewes, chancellare of Scotland, the principall lettre sent up by poste."

1524.

18 July.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 285.

B. M.

515. DACRE to the EARL OF ARRAN.

Perceived by his blithe and joyous letters dated Kennele, 16th inst., the good mind he bears to the weal of the young King and his realm. Is right joyous and glad of it, and prays him to continue in the same disposition. Asks credence for Litelljohn. Morpath, 18 July 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

18 July.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 284b.

B. M.

516. DACRE to QUEEN MARGARET.

Has received her letter dated 13th instant, with letters to the King and Wolsey, which he has sent up by post. Has heard Patrick Synkler's credence, and knows it will be to the King's great rejoicing, if the practices which she has in hand for putting her son to liberty take effect, and she may be sure that he will do all in his power to assist her. As she fears that Angus's coming might be a hindrance, he shall remain on the Borders till they are brought to a close. Meanwhile he can see some of his friends, and, if the said practices proceed, she can inform him of her pleasure; and Dacre doubts not he will do as she commands. Desires credence for her servant. Morpath, 18 July 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

[19 July.]

R. O.
St. P. iv. 84.

517. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

As authorized by Wolsey, has opened a packet of letters from Dacre to the Cardinal, including one to the King and another to Wolsey from the queen of Scots. Is much rejoiced at their contents. Thinks either that the King is now at liberty, or that the Chancellor has blinded the Queen, and sent the young King further off from Edinburgh. Fears it may be so, for he is very crafty. Thinks the Queen's objection to the coming of Angus is for fear he should get the credit, if peace ensue, of having brought it about. Advises that Angus should still do the best he can, and that the Queen should be assured that the King does not intend peace to be made by any but her. Meanwhile he had better be entertained in Northumberland, as Dacre suggests. Thinks it would embolden the Scotch king's partizans if he himself were to go on to Newcastle without stopping at York. This is the time to strike, now the iron is hot. Wishes to know Wolsey's pleasure, and will set out on Friday or Saturday. Scribbled this Tuesday at midnight.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

19 July.

R. O.

518. RIC. [FOX], BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, to WOLSEY.*

Yesterday "overnoon" received his letters stating that the bp. of Chichester pretends that he has several times applied for payment of duties owing him by Fox, and threatens to proceed to other means, unless he will listen to reason at Wolsey's request. He has already sought his remedy before the abp. of Canterbury, when Fox answered him by his Chancellor; and he has also consulted many learned men in both the laws, as Wolsey will see when the matter comes before him. Asks him to fix a day this next term of St. Michael, when he will answer all the Bishop's complaints. "And whereas by his uncharitable brutying he hath before ryght great personages noysed me to owe hym 6,000 mks., I trust I shall then before your Grace not only confownde hym in that partye, but also charge hym with matier inevitable, wherof I wolde not that he cowde lay the semblable to me to wynne thereby ten times tolde his 6,000 marcks." Marwell, 19 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: Card. of York, legate and chancellor. Endd.

* The year to which this letter belongs is quite uncertain.

1524.

20 July.

Vit. B. vi. 147.

B. M.

519. PACE to WOLSEY.

Sent a letter by baron Curson's nephew on the 16th, in answer to Wolsey's of the xx . . . June. Today passed the city of Grace, wherein the Duke has put a governor. Lie tonight at Fay[ence] 12 miles from Grasse, and tomorrow go to Gradinian, 15 miles hence. Take all the country on the road without resistance. Today took a marvellous strait passage from the French. Will be tomorrow six leagues from Eese. The French will not wait for them, but when they go forward three miles the French run away 10. The Viceroy breaks his promise about sending the men-at-arms after them, to his no small dishonor. It is a great impediment, but they are strong without them, and the foot and light horse are well disposed to fight and to obey the Duke. The Spaniards say they know Marsilia, and have no doubt about taking it; but the Duke and Pescara will not attempt it without great deliberation, for they would lose much reputation if they failed. The duke of Savoy has sent to Bourbon a copy of a letter from the admiral of F[rance], saying that the great Turk will invade Italy, and the Viceroy will therefore be compelled to return to Naples, and he assures him that Francis will not be troubled with any war this summer, except against Bourbon, to resist whom he has 1,200 men-of-arms, and 24,000 foot. This men laugh at here, and he doubts not Wolsey will do the same. Fayence, in Provence, 20 July.

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. Add. Endd.

20 July.

Add. MS.

24,965, f. 285b.

B. M.

520. DACRE to the CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND.

Has received his letter dated Edinburgh, 18th inst. Is pleased that his servants are remaining with him, and they shall abide at his pleasure and leisure. If the matter in hand takes effect, as Dacre trusts it will, by the Chancellor's wisdom, he is sure that the king of England will think that the Chancellor ought to have the chief ruling of the young King, with such other well-disposed lords as the Council think best, but more, "to have so great a stroke about his Grace as your Lordship, for his only weal and surety." The King will help him against all persons who attempt the contrary. Morpath, 20 July 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

20 July.

R. O.

521. GEORGE TROKMORTON.

Mem. that George Throkmorton, Esq., of Olney, Beds, has bound himself in 100*l.* to appear before the Council a fortnight after Michaelmas, and to pay whatever fine Wolsey may impose on him. 20 July 16 Hen. VIII.

Lat.

20 July.

R. O.

522. The SUBSIDY.

Received for the clerical subsidy, by Edmund Peckham, from 3 Dec. 15 Hen. VIII. to 20 July 16 Hen. VIII. xv^m whereof paid to Sir Hen. Wiat ix^m Remaining in Peckham's hands, 20 July, vi^m and of the clerical loan mm

Total remaining of ready money in the hands of Peckham, ix^m

P. 1, mutilated.

21 July.

Add. MS.

24,965, f. 291.

B. M.

Hearne's
Ottob. II. 626.

523. WOLSEY to DACRE.

Has received his letters of the ———* inst., with those from the Queen, to which he sends answers, and encloses copies. The King and he thank Dacre for his good endeavors and diligent advertisement, and desire him to see the enclosures delivered to the King and Queen, and a copy of the letter to the King to be also given to the Queen, that she may see that

1524.

WOLSEY to DACRE—*cont.*

the King is acting sincerely. Wolsey's letters to the Chancellor must also be safely delivered, and he wishes to know his answer to Dacre's last letters. Has stimulated him by fear and hope, as the delay to which the Queen has agreed may do harm, especially if he does not proceed sincerely with her, Norfolk shall write to advise Dacre how Angus shall be ordered, as it seems that his entry or interference may do harm. It must, therefore, be respite till it is known what effect the Queen's practices will have. Will then inform him of the King's pleasure. Westm., 21 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.

[21 July.]

524. HENRY VIII. to JAMES V.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 293.
B. M.

Perceives with gladness from the Queen's letters that he has substantially considered Henry's former letters, which advised him to undertake the rule of the realm with the advice of the Lords, on account of the danger he incurs from Albany's suspect governance, and that he now perceives what has caused war and trouble during his minority. Commends and thanks him for his good understanding of Henry's letters, as proceeding from the fresh wit and great towardness of wisdom which is reported to be in him. Assures him that one of Henry's principal cares is his surety and the increase of his honor, by his erection to his royal dignity. As, therefore, God has provided him so great and faithful a friend, exhorts him without delay to take upon him his estate and governance, if it is not already done, to prevent the danger in which his life would be if Albany returned from France with aid before he had done so. He may be sure that any one who advises him to deliberate longer is "ferre abused," and does not know what he means, or else he is not his true subject, and should be expelled as a mortal enemy. Trusts that there is no noble man who will not "stick with him" in this purpose, considering the great effects that will follow to his benefit and that of his realm. Promises to employ all his authority and power in repressing those who act otherwise, and will assist him with men and money as required. Sends Norfolk to give him advice, and to assist him against those who oppose him. Will make continual war against all such, till he is perfectly established in his royal dignity, which done, all hostilities shall cease. It is, therefore, right expedient for him to take upon him immediately the governance of the realm, in spite of all who act or advise to the contrary.

Pp. 3. Copy by Wolsey's clerk. Headed by Dacre's clerk: Copie of the King's letter to the king of Scots.

[21 July.]

525. HENRY VIII. to QUEEN MARGARET.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 295.
B. M.

Thanks her for her discreet answers to his letters, urging the erection of her son to his proper estate, to which her natural affection and her great wisdom must lead her; for whoever considers Albany's demeanor in undertaking such a suspect governance, in pretending to be heir apparent, in restoring himself and his blood during the young King's minority, in usurping divers patrimonies of the King to his own succession, and in detaining and misemploying the crown revenues, and the damage which has ensued through him as servant to the French king, may evidently perceive that he either will not dare return as the King is so nearly of age, or, if he do, he will not abide the danger, which will be imputed to him, but will rather compass the Scotch king's destruction, and himself aspire to the throne, with the advice and help of the French king, who hates nothing more than the proximity of blood between the kings of England and Scotland. Knows that he intends this, by intercepted letters and other credible ways. All the King's friends and true subjects must regard this as Henry himself has done in making war, to his no small expence, on Albany's supporters, for the King's preservation. If he had not done so, the King would have been in extreme danger. Offers to defend her, her son and his friends, against all princes and persons, in

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taking his royal dignity, which must not be deferred for four or five days, nor for one day or hour, but done immediately in spite of all sinister compasses and colorable persuasions. As, therefore, they have so great a friend to maintain their quarrel, she must cause the King immediately, if it is not already done, to come forth and give express commandment to all his nobles and subjects, on pain of their allegiance, to take his part, and whoever will move or persuade him to the contrary, to be accounted a rebel and traitor. Will treat thus every one so persisting. To show by deeds as well as words that he will maintain their quarrel, has sent Norfolk to the Borders as his lieutenant, to advise them, and, if need be, assist them, as Norfolk will show.

As to peace between the realms, never intended that any but she should have the honor and doing thereof, as she has always labored for it, and it is not to be attempted except by a person of her estate. Nevertheless, has not showed himself displeased to any honorable nobleman who proposed anything concerning peace. Was thus persuaded by Angus, contrary to his former intention, to admit a diet between Norfolk and the Chancellor in case they would abandon Albany and "erect" the King; not that he intended Angus to have any authority in conducting it, but that she should be the author and mediator thereof. Has ordered that if any such diet is held, all shall be done by her. Has arranged that Angus shall remain on the Borders, and not meddle more than she wishes; and he never intended to do anything but with her advice and consent. She can see that she could not wish him to have more regard to her son's weal than he is determined to show. If anything expedient is passed over, it shall never be said that there was any lack in him to do as much or more than a loving uncle and brother should do. Commits the rest to her wisdom, and to those who will prove themselves his nephew's faithful subjects. They may be sure that by so doing they will obtain from him more benefit than they have hitherto, or shall receive by any other way. Given, &c.

Pp. 4. Copy by Dacre's clerk. Headed: Copie, &c.

[21 July.]

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 997.

B. M.

526. WOLSEY to the CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND.

His knowledge of the Chancellor's affections to the young King and to the good of peace, and the towardness he has lately shown, move him to remind him of two things: First, that God has called him to great dignity and honor, and that, as his merit requires, he has as large authority as any prelate, nobleman and councillor. The other is, that the King is yet in his minority, though almost at the point of lawful years to govern with the advice of the Chancellor and other councillors, and he is reported to be endowed with as many good qualities as may be. These two things, and the suspect governance the young King has hitherto been in, must needs cause the Chancellor at this time to regard his Sovereign's surety. The greater his authority, the more he should attend to the discharge of his honor and conscience; for if anything is left undone, he can judge how much it "might sound to his danger." On the other hand, if he persists in his present good mind, of which Wolsey hears, and endeavors to secure his master, and restore quiet to the realm now that there is a chance of it, he can consider what merit he will deserve of God, what honor of the world, what thanks of the king and people of Scotland, and how acceptable it will be to the king of England, who may be able to make his honor and authority greater than any prelate in Scotland has enjoyed for many years. Exhorts him therefore not to allow any particular affection, vain promise, crafty persuasion or subornation to lead him to neglect the present occasion; but, like a discreet father and honorable prelate of the Church, to acquit himself so that his acts may be a mirror and example to those of inferior power, and that the King and the whole realm may have cause to please and thank him hereafter; "in which doing ye shall find of me so sure and perfect a friend as, I trust, shall in time coming

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WOLSEY to the CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND—*cont.*

be to your great comfort, weal, profit, and exaltation, wherein, or in anything that I may do you honor or pleasure in, ye shall find me ready and glad to concur with you to good and virtuous purpose, at all times by the grace of Almighty God."

Pp. 2. Copy by Wolsey's clerk. Headed by Dacre's clerk: Copie, &c. Imperfect?

21 July. 527. CHANTRY GOODS.

Add. MS.
6,668, f. 372.
B. M.

"An inventory of the goodes of the chauntree of Sanct Nycholas and Sanct Kateryn in Criche, received by me, Sir John Mariot, 21^o die Julii, a^o Dñi 1524."

In primis, a chalice leaded in the bottom; an old maser, with the arms of the founder; four silver spoons, three being broken; two rookes of cowles; "a little wood about the house, instead of 40s. that I ought to have had if there had remained so much"; one mass book; an old written portuus; three old vestments, and one very old casula that is torn; an old broken cruet; two old altar cloths, one hanging before the altar; three corporaxes with cases; one furnace; three leads set in a forme; one old written processioner.

Vellum, indented. Endd.

23 July. 528. QUEEN MARGARET to DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 304.
B. M.

"..... I commende me hartely to youe and wete ye [that I have receiv]it your writing fra Patrik Sinkler this furesday [and seen] his credence, whilk credence is that the Kinges [Grace is ready to] assist and help the King my son at his power men. My Lord, ye know well what grace my broder has sent to me now lately my lord Cardinall, and how the King my [brother hath desire]d me right affectusly to give credence to my [lord of Surrey] as to hymself; and as yet my lord of Surrey [will not come to me,] wherof I am right evill content, saying that and getes bot litell support and help [i]s not unknone to youe the grete pane and have made dayly and makes sen the departing [of the duke of Albany,] and how I have broken part of Lords fra the [said duke of Albany] to the King my son and me, and to help to put [the King my said] son to his honor and freedom, whilk labors and loye made be me, and my laboring without any Also, my lord, I traste ye know the Kinges writing to me, and geve ye doo not I send [it unto you by] this berer that ye may se, trastyng that his byd me tak upon me nathing on his wole kepe bath for his honor and myne of the Kyng my son.

[And as concerning the] furst poinet, ye know wele what style I w I have few friends here and it be not [son]nes.

..... mes sake, and be he not put owt of litell for me or hymself and now t poinete.

..... ye knaw it is a grete mater and hye to theim [that shall take the Ki]nges parte and myne, and wolbe bathe dangerous and them that takes his parte and they d may not bere it further and ye knaw fel only fered and dred in this realme

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..... maiste maister what danger the King my son
 for, my lord, it is well to be considered and
 wisely and sharply that it be not put aback
 my Lord, ye know I am bot a woman,
 and may do litill bot with help [from the King my brother]
 power to do I have done th
 the Kinges grace my broder assur
 and supporte to all theim that
 myne. Therfor now, my lord, ...
 way that I have broken lords
 my waiz. I pray youe that
 help the Kinges grace my broder[er]
 takes our parte, for it is to be
 that doez it bath to their hono[r]
 war reson they myght be sure
 this being done, my Lord, I woll
 the gretest in this realme to ta
 furth at his libertie and to hyz h
 to be done now instantly I tr
 not be in mare danger of his life
 Lord my deasire followez upon this
 Furst that his grace make assured.
 defende and mayntene the Kyng my [son]
 myne to the uttermoste of his pow[er]
 after as they have nede of or wo
 and that this be conformed be th
 Norfolk by the King my broder
 and in the mean tyme my Lord
 of Norfolk woll not cum to the
 and the tyme drawes nere
 is within a moneth at the ferrest
 youe my Lorde on the Kinges gr[aces] m
 labored in this mater and has
 that now it fale not on the
 ye woll on your part known
 and prayeng me to geve y
 that ye woll, whill the tym[e]
 send under your writing and
 things, as the Kinges grace my
 bathe to the King my son a
 ze may the surelyar tak
 and this being done it wol
 upon them and therefore my
 *the Kinges awne writing and alway bids me geve you credence on his
 behalf, and this I pray you to send me in all possible haist with this berer,
 for now the Lords are in Edinburgh, and faleing now I woll not gete them
 at sik a caste. And gif ye woll not do this, it woll cause the Lords to fall
 fra their purpose, traisting not to gete na supple nor assistance, and there-
 fore they woll not put their lifes nor honor in danger, and may not do their
 maister na good."

Has written to the King and Wolsey that Angus's coming may do
 great harm, and she asks Dacre to retain him on the Borders till this
 matter be brought to good end, which it will not be if he come, as he is not
 well loved by those who should take her part. As to herself, if he were to
 come, should understand well that he was sent to trouble her about her

* The document is continued from this point at f. 290.

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QUEEN MARGARET to DACRE—*cont.*

living, with which she will not be content, "for one way I am not answered of the half of my liffyng, nor I have gotten na help to cause me to browke my said liffeing for all the labor that I made at the King my broders hands." If Angus comes in by the King's help to trouble her, she would not be beholden to her brother, but would be obliged to make friends of unfriends; for she will not be "owr gane with" Angus, knowing that he does not love her, and that she cannot trust him. The King can do as he pleases, if he thinks Angus can be more "stedable" to him than she can; but he must not accuse her again of not endeavoring to bring matters to a good pass. All depends upon what she has desired of Dacre, but she should have his writing and seal upon what is above written, and according to the King's writing. Since it is such a small matter, if it be not done she will give no more trust to writings, nor to those who take her part. Begs him, if he loves the weal of her son, to write to her by the bearer on Tuesday or Wednesday at the furthest. 23 July.

Pp. 3, copy by Dacre's clerk. Mutilated. Headed: [Copie of] the Quene of Scots letter sent with James Dog [her serv]aunt to the Lord Dacre, the principall lettre [sent] up by post.

23 July.

529. The CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND to DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 289.
B. M.

Received at Edinburgh on the 18th his letter dated Whittingham, 16 July 1524, and his instructions delivered by More and Hathrington, which he has shown today to some of the Lords of Council. They thank him for his good mind to the weal of both realms, and pray him to continue it, as they will do for their part. They think the Chancellor should not meet Norfolk in person, though he would have been right glad to have done so, and they have appointed Jas. earl of Arran, lord Hamilton, cousin to the King, John earl of Levenax, Lord Darnlie, lieutenant general of the East and Middle Marches, also cousin to the King, John lord Fleming, great chamberlain, Sir Wm. Scott of Balwery, and Thos. Hay, principal secretary to the King, to come to Kelso or Caldstreame, on the "ferde" of August, with 100 persons only, to commune with Norfolk about the matters specified in the instructions. Asks him in the meantime to stop incursions, and he will cause the Scotch wardens to do the same. Wishes to know whether Dacre thinks the diet should be kept thus, or not. Dacre's servants, the bearers, will show him more. Edinburgh, 23 July 1524.

Pp. 2. Headed: Copie of the Chancellare of Scotlandes letter sent with John More and Wm. Hathrington to my lord Dacre, the principall letter sent up by poste.

23 July.

530. NORFOLK to DACRE.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 300.
B. M.

Received at one tonight the enclosed packet and copies, with a copy of Wolsey's letter to Dacre, saying that Norfolk should advise him about Angus. Leaves that matter to him, as he is nearer Scotland, and hears daily how matters go. He should be entertained with pleasant words, but not allowed to enter Scotland or make any practices till Dacre sees how the erecting of the young King takes effect. Will start tomorrow, and hopes to be at Newcastle at the end of the month, or within two days after. His last letter but one to Wolsey, about the execution of Wm. of Bellingham and others, was better taken by the King and Council than anything he has done, and has extinguished the rumor that he favored evildoers. Honsdon, Saturday, 23rd inst., 2 a.m.

P. 1, copy by Dacre's clerk. Headed: Copie, &c.

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24 July.

R. O.

531. The EARL OF ANGUS to WOLSEY.

According to Henry's letter sent by Clarencieux to the king of Scotland, the whole authority of the realm is put in James's hands. Will be as diligent to support his authority as he was to put it in his hands. Jedburgh Abbey, 24 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: My lord cardinale of Zork, legate and Chancellor of England. *Endd.*

26 July.

532. DACRE to QUEEN MARGARET.

Add. MS.
24,965, f.286 b.
B. M.

Received this present Monday* at night her letter dated 23rd inst., by James Dog. Thinks the effect of it rests on two points. First, she says that she has without help won over several of the lords to help to put her son at liberty, that she has few friends, that those who favor her would put their honor and life in danger if they commenced and failed; and she therefore wishes to know what help the King will give her. This done, she will get the greatest persons in the realm to take her part; but if not, her son will be in great danger, and her friends will leave her. The security she desires is, that the King will promise under his seal to help her son, herself, and their part-takers, with men and money as they need; and, further, as Norfolk will not be here till next week, she asks for Dacre's writing to the same effect.

Doubts not she can perceive, by the King's letters dated Greenwich, 11 June and 6 July, which she sent, and he returns, how the King is minded, and what he will do for her and her son.

An answer has come to the writings she sent by Sinkler, viz., letters from the King to his nephew and to her, and one to her from Wolsey, which he sends with a copy of her son's letter. She will see that the desire mentioned in her last and in her present letters is substantially performed, and he does not think that a writing from him is required, for a thousand of the best writings he can make cannot be of such authority as those the King has sent. If these will not suffice, and she wishes for the King's great seal, she and her Council must draw up a bond and send it to him, which he will subscribe and seal, and send the copy to the King, to be made under his great seal, and returned to her with diligence. Begs her to do this quickly, and not to be overcome with fair words. As everything she desires is granted, it will be reckoned her fault if matters fail, for he is surely informed that if she will say Yea, there will no man say Nay. She need not doubt that her purpose will be maintained, for she knows that what her brother writes to his nephew will be performed to the uttermost. If she thinks what she now has will not serve, she shall have his bond in three days, in what form she and her Council desire. Her desire as to Angus shall be performed, as she will more amply understand by a letter from Norfolk, which he sends, but wishes returned. She will see by the same letter that Norfolk will be here without fail in eight days. She says that Angus is not loved by those who would take her part, but he does not know any great men that do not love him, except Arran, who is content to abide the arbitrement of friends as to their differences, with the Queen for umpire, as appears by his late letter to Dacre. If she will see that her son is set at liberty, she may have her pleasure performed about Angus; but if that is not done with diligence he trusts her brother will cause Angus to come to Scotland to complete it. Morpeth, 26 July 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 4. Headed: Copie, &c.

* 25 July.

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26 July. **533. DACRE to the CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND.**

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 286.
B. M.

Has received his letter dated Edinburgh, 23 July. Is sorry he will not come to the diet. Does not think the causes he showed to Dacre's servants sufficient to prevent him from coming for three days,—that is, two for coming and returning, and one for the meeting,—considering what high and weighty causes depend upon it. Prays him to deliberate again, and come to the diet, for he thinks no good will come of it if he do not. Cannot yet assure him that Norfolk will hold it, but will inform him in eight days. Sends him a letter from Wolsey. Thinks, after he has read it, that he will come to the diet. Dacre has told Wolsey so, and he would be sorry for it to fail for lack of his coming. Morpeth, 26 July 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

26 July. **534. DACRE to NORFOLK.**

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 301.
B. M.

Has received his letter dated Honsdon, 23 July. Will order Angus accordingly till Norfolk comes. Sends unsealed all the letters and copies that have passed between the Queen, the Chancellor, and himself about the meeting, that after reading them he may seal them, and forward them to the Cardinal. Has again advised the Chancellor to come to the meeting. If Norfolk means to keep it, he must be here a day before, and send for a safe-conduct to the Chancellor in case he comes, and to those mentioned in his letter to Dacre, with their styles at length. The style of the Chancellor must be, Jas. archbp. of St. Andrews, commendator of Dunfermline and Chancellor of Scotland. Morpeth, 26 July 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

26 July. **535. DACRE to WOLSEY.**

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 298.
B. M.

In his last letter, acknowledged the receipt of Wolsey's, dated 6th inst., and informed him of his having sent his servant to the Chancellor. The Lords have now met, and have determined that the Chancellor cannot be spared to come to the meeting, for many "great feigned causes," which they showed to his servant, and have ordained other nobles to keep the diet on Aug. 4, if Norfolk will do so. Sends the Chancellor's letters, and copies of his answers. He does not write plainly any causes for not coming; but he told Dacre's servant two causes, which he affirmed, upon his priesthood, to be the true causes. One was, that as the whole authority rests in his hands, he thinks that if he met and did not make a final conclusion, he would be suspected of not wishing for peace; and if he did make a final conclusion, he thinks the Lords would be displeased with him for taking so much in hand so suddenly. This is but feigned, for in Albany's absence he rules all as he will peaceably. The other cause is that the young King will "come forth" about the time of the meeting, and he must make provision, and fears that if he were away the King might not "come forth" as pertains to his honor. This cause also is feigned, for he does all he can to keep in the young King till the Parliament "holds," which will be within eight days of the time appointed for the Duke's coming again. Then, though it were concluded by the Parliament that the King should come forth, the Duke, if he intends to come, would be landed before provision could be made for the King's coming forth, and then all that was done in Parliament would be annulled. This is the Chancellor's drift, as far as his servant could discover, in Scotland. Thinks, therefore, the young King will be still kept in, unless the Queen will boldly take it in hand. Although this is the Chancellor's intention, if the King were once at liberty, even though he only came forth of his own will and the Queen with him, all the Lords, and the Chancellor also, would take his part for fear of the enmity the King

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might feel against them ; and so all lies with the Queen, as Dacre has today informed her. No one can talk better than the Chancellor, though Dacre cannot quite trust him till he sees part of his doings.

Asks Wolsey to inform Norfolk whether he shall keep the meeting with the persons appointed, for Dacre hears from him that he will be here before the 2nd of August. Received his letters of the 21st, and sent on those accompanying it. Last night, James Dog, a secret servant of the Queen's, came with letters for Dacre. Has sent him back with an answer and the King's and Wolsey's letters. The Queen wishes to know what aid the King will give, and that Angus must not come into Scotland. Now these are granted, she will have no excuse. Two ships of Leith have taken seven prizes, and one waifter with two tops of the "Iselande flote," and taken them to Leith, where three French ships have lately come, which, with eight others, intend to encounter the said flote. Thinks some provision should be made. Morpath, 26 July 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 4. Headed : Copie, &c.

Add. MS.
24,965, f. 288b.

B. M.

2. "The contents of a packet sent up by post to my lord Legate's grace, cardinal of York."

The copy of Dacre's letter to the chancellor of Scotland, Morpath, 10 July; copy of the instructions to More and Hathrington; the Chancellor's answer; copy of Dacre's letter of credence sent by More and Hathrington, in answer to his letter; the Chancellor's letter to Dacre, dated 18 July; copy of Dacre's answer, dated Morpath, 20 July; the Chancellor's answer to the instructions; copy of Dacre's reply, Morpath, 26 July; the Queen's letter to Dacre; copy of Dacre's answer, Morpath, 26 July; letter to Wolsey, Morpath, 26 July, of the rehearsal and effect of the premises.

P. 1. In the hand of Dacre's clerk.

27 July. 536. PRIORY OF BRADWELL.

R. O.

Grant, by Sir John Longevile, of the priory of Bradwell, Bucks, to Wolsey, who promises to find a chaplain to sing mass continually for the souls of Sir John Longevile and his ancestors in the church of the said priory, or else to have them prayed for in the college he intends to found at Oxford. Longevile reserves the patronage of the vicarage of Wolverston; the priory to be dissolved. 27 July 16 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Longevile.*

Vellum. Endd.

28 July. 537. The EARLS OF ORMOND and KILDARE.

Lamb. MS.

611, f. 55.

St. P. II. 104.

Indenture made 28 July 16 Hen. VIII. between the said Earls, by the English commissioners, touching certain wrongs and claims between the two. *Witnesses*: P. Ormond, G. of Kyldare, James Denton, and eleven others.

28 July. 538. CITY OF LUCCA to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. VI. 149*.

B. M.

Commend to him Hypolitus, a nobleman of their town, who, they hear, is in his service. *Ex Palatio nostro*, 28 July 1524. *Signed*: Jo. Bap. Gilifortus.

Lat., p. 1. Address pasted on.

28 July. 539. DACRE to NORFOLK.

Add. MS.

24,965, f. 301.

B. M.

Patrik Synkler has just come to him. He has taken great pains, riding both night and day, about these matters. Sends a letter, signed by the Scotch king and others, from the Queen and Arran. Will keep Synkler

1524.

DACRE to NORFOLK—*cont.*

till Norfolk comes, to hear his credence. Begs him to come speedily. The King is not well provided with money, and he may not displease those to whom Albany has given his lands for a season, till it is known whether the Duke will return. Norfolk must therefore send to the King and Wolsey to ask for 200 men, at Henry's expense, to attend upon the young King, and to be appointed by himself and Council, with a clerk for paying them. The time will be but two or three months. The King can do it well enough, as the 1,200 men in garrison here may be discharged immediately after the meeting. Wishes him to come speedily, that he may have news from Scotland before the meeting; and to send quickly to the King to ask his pleasure. Morpath, 28 July 16 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. Headed: Copie, &c.

30 July.

540. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. vi.

378.

B. M.

A profession of obedience made by the lords of Scotland, made at Edinburgh, 30 July 1524. (The same verbatim, except in date, as that of the 1 Aug. following, *q. v.*) *Signed:* "Margaret R.—James earl of Arran—Jacobus Cancellarius—D. bp. of Galloway and of our sovereign lord's Chapel—Ro. Ross'—G. postulatus Glasguensis—Ro. de Pasleto—Alexander Seona—Alexander Cambuskenneth—Jhone Jed'—James Hamilton of Kyncawyll—Mark Ker of Lyteldane—John Cantaily archidiaconus Sanctandreanus—Alexander Gordon of Appil . . . —Andrew (?) Lundy of Balgony—William Scot of Baluery, knt.—Dad Wemyss of that ilk—Ge. Sanctæ Crucis—Petyr Crechton (?) decanus Glasguensis—Secretarius—Nycholl Craufurd—Alexander I. Livingston—John earl of Levenax—earl of Craufurd—earl of Morton—earl of Cassillis—John lord Erskine (?)—W. Borthuik—John Lyndessay of Peterowe, knt.—lord Awandale—Wylzem master of Glencarne—Robert Logan—William master of Ruthven—Adam Otterburn—W. lord of Stralyng (?)—Henry Stewart of Rossy^t (?)— capitane of Edinburgh—Nycholl Craufurd—James Hamilton.

Eight signatures which occur among the above are omitted as illegible.

31 July.

541. DARCY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

His son Sir George has received the King's "most dread letters of privy seal," and is therefore going up to court. If he has offended since Darcy's departure from court, knows nothing of it. If anything is proved against him, shall be glad to see him duly punished. If he offend, or suffer his sons to do so, it is from lack of wit, not of good will. Beseeches Wolsey to use his son as his servant, as he intends him to stay about the King, to learn to serve him either within or without the realm. "Cunning, wit, experience, and specially humanity, with the most part of all other good virtues, surely he lacks; good will, to the best of his power and truth, I trust he shall show at all times." The West Riding was never in better peace and condition. Templehirst, 31 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To my lord Cardinal's grace."

31 July.

542. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vi. 150.

B. M.

"Plesith your Grace . . . th . . . myn in high Bourgoigne I conveyed in secret manner the [charge] by the King and your Grace to me commytted unto gen . . . yet no man thought the contraire but the charge [still] remayned with me." When he had come to St. Claudes on the Burgundian frontier, was told that it was very dangerous to pass by Genneyvre and through Savoy, on account of the Swiss and Almains, who

1524.

were passing that way to serve the French king, and therefore entered Genneyvre alone by night, leaving his company at St. Claudes, who reported that he was sick in bed.

At Genneyvre found Messire Grygore and Godimers in great fear of their lives on account of the threatening words spoken by the captains of the Swiss and French, that they and another gentleman coming after them, who had charge of money, should not escape the country, and the captains made so sure of it that they allotted the money. The information must have been given by those who make the exchange of the money. Got Grygore and Godimer out of the town secretly by night, and next day packed up his charge in oats and old clothes, and marked with a merchant's mark. Thought it would thus pass safely; but as he had a letter from the lady Margaret to the Duke for a safe-conduct, wished to know what he would say, and so sent it to him with a letter of his own, by a messenger of the Emperor's, who always accompanies him. The Duke sent him a loving letter in answer; and his chamberlain, who is captain of the guard, met him with a few archers on the confines of the country to convey him to his master at Shamberry. The Duke moved to meet him between Shamberry and Nycy, received him courteously, declared himself pleased to serve the Emperor and the King, and highly praised Wolsey, whom he called his especial friend. Seeing his faithfulness to the Emperor and the King, told him of his charge, and asked him to convey it safely. The Duke asked him to devise a method, and he would follow it. Desired that his muleteers might hire mules as if for the carriage of his stuff, and carry it as far as the Duchess, who is now in Piedmont. He agreed to this, and will send it in the coffers used for his chapel stuff, with other baggage of his own. Advises a letter of thanks to be sent to him. He is as wise a prince as any in Christendom, and keeps great . . . ; he is of great power, and entirely beloved by his subjects. He charged La Barroiz, the French ambassador, on his peril to allow no Frenchman to meddle with Russell or his company. Has just received a letter from the bishop of Geneve, who thought he was still at that town, saying that Grygore and Godimers told him it was impossible for Russell to leave the town with his charge, and offering to come personally to convey him away. He says also that Bourbon is at Grace in Provence, and that the van is at Draguignan, a day's journey from Mercelles. Shamberry, 31 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 4, mutilated. Endd.: From Master Russell, the last of June.

543. THE DUKE OF BOURBON.

R. O.

The infantry, light horse, artillery, and provisions to be provided for Bourbon's army at the common expense was already in French territory on 1 July. If there is any delay of the men-at-arms it is in those to be supplied by the Emperor; but, without waiting for them, Bourbon has invaded the country, and gained nearly all Provence, except Marseilles and Arles. The king of England is bound to contribute from the day the army begins to enter, not only when it is all entered, which cannot be done at one time on account of the scarcity of victuals, and the difficulty of the road. The said men-at-arms long ago left Milan, and marched through Piedmont to the foot of the mountains, where they were compelled to wait, both to secure the passage till Bourbon had passed with the infantry, artillery, provisions and a few horse, and also for their ordinary pay from Naples, which could not arrive sooner for want of exchanges, owing to the plague. This is not the Emperor's fault, and the King cannot excuse himself on this ground from contributing from the first day that Bourbon's army set foot in France, although all were not entered.

Fr., p. 1.

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July.

R. O.

544. CALAIS.

Expences of a crew of 250 men sent to Calais, July anno 16.

Coats, ... s. 4*d.* a piece, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and 192, 32*l.* Conduct money: captain, 4*s.* a day, 16*s.*; petty captain, 2*s.* a day, 8*s.*; 232 soldiers, at 6*d.* a day, 19*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; 16 soldiers, nil. Wages for a month: captain, at 4*s.* a day; petty captain, 2*s.*; 248 men at 6*d.* Boat hire and shipload, 1*d.* a man; portage to the boat, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a man; transporting to Calais, 6*d.* a man. Expenses of Robt. Lord, 10 days at Dover and Canterbury despatching the men, 40*s.* 11*d.* Total, 250*l.* 17*s.*

A roll, mutilated.

July.

R. O.

545. STEPNEY.

Indenture of sale by Wm. Godard, merchant of the Staple of Calais, to John Botulphe, of London, gentleman, of 115 acres 1 rood of marsh at Stepney, for the residue of a term of 94 years, and a rent of 3*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* for the residue of a term of 40 years, for the sum of 56*l.* and for the discharge of a statute staple for 220*l.* The said land is a portion of 482 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres $\frac{1}{2}$ rood held by Thos. Kempe, late bishop of London, which were drowned by the Thames, recovered by the Bishop, again drowned, and recovered by Wm. Morow, of Stebenhithe, and others. This portion was leased to him for 94 years by Sir Thos. Frowyke, Roger Philpot, Hen. Frowyke, and Ric. Markes, late justices of Edw. IV., by reason of his patent to them to oversee certain walls, ditches, &c. It was let by the Bishop to Morrow and the others for 40 years at 3*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Goddard bought it from Ric. Gad, sherman, executor of Walter Knightley, clk., executor of the Bishop. July 16 Hen. VIII.

*Pp. 9. Endd.***546.**

GRANTS in JULY 1524.

July.

GRANTS.

2. Geo. Boleyn. Grant of the manor of Grymston, Norfolk, lately held by Sir Thos. Lovell. Westm., 2 July.—*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 15.

2. Edw. Morce. Licence to found a chantry of one perpetual chaplain in the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Dedham, Essex, at the altar of St. Mary of Piety, for the good estate of the King and queen Katherine, and of Thos. card. of York, and for the soul of John Webbe, of Dedham, &c. Also licence to endow it with lands to the annual value of 9*l.* Westm., 2 July.—*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 15.

4. John Smyth, clk., and Roger Asshe, clk. Pardon for having acquired from John Wyllyams and Eliz. his wife the moiety of the manor of Rawreth, and other possessions in Rawreth, Ronwell, Wygforth, Reyley, Downham, and Haddeley, and the moiety of the advowson of Rawreth church. Westm., 4 July.—*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 11.

4. Wm. Aprice, of Witherigge, Devon, chaplain. Pardon for having killed Thos. Holmer in self-defence, as certified by Sir John Fitzjames and Rob. Norwiche, justices of gaol delivery for Exeter Castle. Westm., 4 July.—*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 40.

4. John Woodman, of London, haberdasher. Revocation of protection, having staid in London, instead of going in the retinue of John Pyrton. Westm., 4 July.—*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 27.

5. Thos. Ap Guillam, yeoman usher of the Chamber. To be a ranger of Dene Forest, Glouc., vice Ric. Cachemade, with fees issuing from the lordship of St. Briavel, Dene Forest, and elsewhere. Westm., 5 July.—*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 15.

6. Edward Decca. Lease of the herbage of Glyn park, parcel of the lordship of Holte, marches of Wales, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 56*s.*, and 10*s.* 8*d.* increase. *Del.* Westm., 6 July 16 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 17.

5. Wm. Heywoode. Lease, on a fine of 10*l.* paid to the King's use, to Th. Magnus, receiver general of the forfeited possessions of Edward duke of Bucks, of a water mill, and the pasture called Netherstedhay, in the lordship of Mawdeley, Staff., for 21 years, at the annual rent of 46*s.* 8*d.* for the mill, and 33*s.* 4*d.* for the pasture. *Del.* Westm., 5 July 16 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 8.

6. Th. Jermyn, yeoman of the guard and crown. Annuity of 5*l.* out of the customs in

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July.

GRANTS.

the port of Southampton, in consideration of his services in the wars, *vice* Hervy Haward, deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 6 July 16 Hen. VIII. —S. B. *Endd.*: "Th. Jernyn, yeoman of the King's guard and crown, and keeper of his ships at Portesmouthe."

6. Edm. bp. of Salisbury, Sir Wm. Scott, Vincent Fynche, and Thos. Rote, feoffees to the use of Wm. Pelham, and his heirs of and in the manor of Lawghton Colbones, Sussex. Licence to impark 500 acres of wood, 200 acres of land called Le Verth Wood, or "le olde Brule," in the parish of Loughton, Sussex, parcel of the said manor of Lawghton, and to have free warren in all their demesne lands of Lawghton and Colbones, in the parishes of Lawghton, Hothlie, Chetingle, Waldern, Hethfeld, Ripe, Challyngton, Helmylie and Arlyngton, Sussex. *Westm.* 6 July. —*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 1.

8. Henry earl of Devon. Wardship of Rogers s. and h. of Anthony Buttishide. *Del. Westm.*, 8 July 16 Hen. VIII. —S. B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 39.

8. For Roger Gyfford, of Halsbury, Devon. Reversal of outlawry against him and Wm. Gyfford and Wm. Harrys, of Stowe, Devon, sued by Ralph Engoff. *Westm.*, 8 July.

ii. A similar grant. *Westm.*, 20 July. —*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 27.

9. Th. Englefield, serjeant-at-law. Grant, in tail male, of the reversion of the manor, fishery, &c. of Rotherfild Grey, Oxon, formerly leased to John Russell at the annual rent of 3*l.* 8*d.*, at the expiration of whose lease the premises were granted, in survivorship, by patent 5 Jan. 9 Hen. VIII., to Robt. Knolles, usher of the chamber, now deceased, and Lætitia his wife, now wife of Sir Robt. Lee. *Del. Westm.*, 9 July 16 Hen. VIII. —S. B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 16.

11. Hen. Thornton, serjeant-at-arms. Lease of the manor of Ayshe, near Basyngstoke, Hants, which came into the King's hands on the death of Joan Kydwelly, widow, to whom it was granted by Henry VII., to whose hands it came by the attainder of Ric. III., as appears by an inquisition taken before Th. Dawbriggcourt, escheator, 18 Nov. 21 Hen. VII.; to hold for 21 years, at the annual rent of 20*l.*, and 20*s.* newly approved. *Del. Westm.*, 11 July 16 Hen. VIII. —S. B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 8.

11. Katherine White, late servant of Ric. Rawlynson, of Newewarke, Notts, inn-holder. Pardon, having been found guilty, by the "sinister and untrue means" of the said Richard, of having, on the 20 Sept. 6 Hen. VIII., stolen certain goods and monies belonging to Th. Tyrell, a common carrier, who came to lodge at the said Richard's house on the 19th Sept., and was robbed the next day. The said Thomas said that satisfaction should be made by the said Richard, who thereupon, "for the excuse of himself, and for pure malice," arrested her. She has been in prison for seven years, re-

spited from being executed. *Del. Westm.*, 11 July 16 Hen. VIII. —S. B. Signed by Sir Humphrey Conyngsby and Wm. Rudhale.

11. Justices of Assize.

Oxford Circuit: Rob. Brudenell, jun., John West, Sir Lewis Pollard and Thos. Englefield. *Westm.*, 11 July.

Western Circuit: Thos. Elyot, Sir John Fitzjames and Rob. Norwiche. *Westm.*, 11 July. —*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 39*d.*

11. Thos. Birkys. To be comptroller of the customs of wools, hides, lead and fleeces in London, (in consideration of his services to the King and to Hen. VII.), *vice* John Shurley. *Westm.*, 11 July. —*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 39.

12. Thomas Maners lord Roos. To be warden and chief justice itinerant of Shirwode forest, and of the parks of Billowe, Birklonde, Rumwod, Owselonde, Fulwode, Beskwode and Clipston, Notts. —*Del. Westm.*, 12 July 16 Hen. VIII. —S. B.

12. Geo. Harper. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Ric. Harper, jun., and s. and h. of Ric. Harper, sen., and Eliz. his wife; also as s. and h. of Constantia Culpeper, wife of Alex. Culpeper, and late wife of the said Ric. Harper, jun. *Westm.*, 12 July. —*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 36.

13. John Seyntclere. Lease of the site of the manor of Lammersshe, Essex, late of the countess of Richmond; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 13*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 13 July 16 Hen. VIII. —S. B.

14. Wm. Innett, of Cokesall, Essex, clothier. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Greenwich, 13 July 16 Hen. VIII. —P. S.

15. Sir Henry Guldeforde, comptroller of the Household. Grant, in tail male, of Northfryth park, Kent, and wood land called Strengelande adjoining, and all other enclosures of the said park, and several fisheries besides tenements, lands, &c., named, in the parishes of Hadlowe, Shyborne, and Tunbregge, Kent, lately belonging to Edward duke of Buckingham, attainted. *Del. Westm.*, 15 July 16 Hen. VIII. —*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 3.

15. Anthony Heron, of Warkworthe, Northumb. Pardon for Alan Elder. *Del. Westm.*, 15 July 16 Hen. VIII. —S. B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 3.

15. Thos. Palmer. Grant of ground in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the ward of Vintry, London; to hold in socage at the annual rent of 3*s.* 4*d.*; —the same having been leased to Sir Thos. Lovell and Sir John Cutte, for 98 years, at the rent of 2*s.*, and 12*d.* of increase, provided no one should offer a greater rent. John Woode, of Fulborne, Kent, and Wm. Buttys, of Meddylton, Norf., were securities for the said Sir Thos. and Sir John. *Westm.*, 15 July. —*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 1.

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15. Wm. Broun, of Kingston-upon-Hull, mariner, *alias* merchant. Protection; going in the retinue of Lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Greenwich, 13 July 16 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 15 July.—P.S. *Fr. m. 4.*

15. Thomas duke of Norfolk. Livery of lands as son of Thomas late duke of Norfolk. *Del. Westm.*, 16 July 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 7.*

16. John Thomas, of Cambridge, surgeon. Protection, as a native of France. Bishop's Hatfield, 24 Nov. 14 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 16 July 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 17.*

16. Christopher lord Conyers. Livery of lands as son of Wm. late lord Conyers. *Del. Westm.*, 16 July 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 23. The S.B. is endd.: "Apud Grenewiche, x^o die Julii, anno R. H. VIII., xvj. — Per Derby."*—"DCCCXXVth. iiij^a. viij^d. ob. q."—"My lord Conyers."

16. Thos. Maners lord Roos. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Geo. Maners late lord Roos, s. and h. of Sir Rt. Maners and Alianora his wife, sister and one of the heirs of Edm. late lord Roos; and as kinsman and heir of Isabella, another of the sisters and heirs of the said Edm., who was s. and h. of Thos. late lord Roos, s. and h. of Thos. late lord Roos. *Westm.*, 16 July. — *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 34.*

19. Thomas abbot of St. Werburg's, Chester. Pardon to John, the late abbot, and all the King's subjects concerned in the execution of the letters of pope Leo. X. contrary to the statutes. The said letters confirmed and explained those of Clement VI. and Boniface IX. The letters of Clement granted to the monastery exemption from the jurisdiction of the archbishops of Canterbury, the bishops of Coventry and Lichfield, and the archdeacons of Chester in the cathedral church of Lichfield. Clement's letters were annulled by those of Urban V., and these were annulled by the said letters of Boniface, which also confirmed Clement's.

GRANTS in JULY 1524—*cont.*

Also licence to himself, the abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster (London dioc.), the abbot of St. Edmund's the King and Martyr (Norwich dioc.), and the abbot of St. Alban's (Linc. dioc.), and his and their successors, to publish and execute the said letters apostolic. *Del. Westm.*, 19 July 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

21. Robert Dawkyns, of Byggynge, Derby. Pardon. *Del. Westm.*, 21 July 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 25.*

21. John Cowper, of Chapell, Derby, pewterer. Pardon. *Del. Westm.*, 21 July 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 25.*

21. Robt. Olynshawe, of Tunstede Mylne Towne, Derby. Pardon. *Del. Westm.*, 21 July 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 10.*

22. George Rolle. Lease of the toll of fairs in the lordship of Toriton, Devon, late of the countess of Richmond, and the tolls of the fairs and market in the lordship of Hollesworthy, Devon, for 21 years, at various annual rents. *Del. Westm.*, 22 July 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 4.*

22. Michael de Lombier of Navarre, Alvaro Pardo and Francisco de Tordesillas of Spain, merchants residing at Rouen; Guill. le Gras, merchant at Paris; and Martin de Guynya, Spanish merchant in London. Licence to import Toulouse woad, bay-salt, and canvas. *Westm.*, 22 July. — *Fr. 16 Hen. VIII. m. 3.*

23. John Hove, a native of Brabant, *als.* John Spyce, of Calais. Denization. *Del. Westm.*, 23 July 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 23.*

23. Sir Th. Strangways, of Whorleton, York. Exemption from being made sheriff. *Del. Westm.*, 23 July 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

26. Ric. Wolleman, clk. To have the canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of St. Stephen's, Westminster, vacant by the death of Th. Reynes. *Del. Westm.*, 26 July 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 6.*

1 Aug.

547. COMMISSIONS TO COLLECT THE SUBSIDY.

The steward of the King's Household, the Chamberlain of the same, the Chamberlain of the Queen Consort, the King's treasurer, comptroller and chamberlain, the Queen's chamberlain, the captain of the King's guard, the cofferer of the King's Household, and the two clerks of the Green Cloth, to collect the subsidy from all persons in the King's Household not exempted by the Act. *Westm.*, 1 Aug.

Similar commissions to the under-mentioned persons for the following households, counties and cities. Same date.

Household of the princess Mary:—The steward, chamberlain, treasurer and comptroller.

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Household of Mary, dowager of France :—The vice-chamberlain, steward, treasurer and comptroller.

Household of Thos. card. of York :—The chamberlain, treasurer, comptroller and cofferer of the said Card., and Thos. Hennage.

London :—The mayor, Sir Lawrence Aylmer, Sir Geo. Monoux, Sir Wm. Butler, Sir Thos. Exmewe, Sir Jas. Yarford, Sir John Brugge, Sir John Mylbourn, Sir Thos. Seymer, Sir John Skevyngton, Hen. Warley, Rob. Fenrother, Thos. Baldry, Wm. Bayly, John Aleyn, Jas. Spenser, Nich. Partriche, John Kyme, Mich. Inglysshe, John Rudston, Ralph Dodmer, John Broun and Nich. Lambert.

Middlesex :—Sir Thos. Nevyll, Sir Thos. More, Sir John Daunce, John Newdegate, John Spylman, serjeant-at-law, Hen. Frowyk, John Kyrton, Rob. Wroth, Rob. Elryngton, John Pakyngton, John Cheseman, Rog. Cholmeley, Thos. Roberth, Ric. Hawkys, and John Palmer.

Dorset :—Sir Giles Strangeways, Sir John Rogers, Sir Thos. Trenchard, Sir Thos. de la Lynde, John Horsey, sen., Geo. Twynyowe, Chris. Martyn, Wm. Hody, John Morton, John Turbervyle, Nich. Willoughby, John Strode, Hen. Trenchard, Thos. Thornhill, Ric. Turbervyle, Wm. Uredale, Ric. Philipps, Wm. Lovell, John Williams, Chris. Lyett, Wm. Ancketill, the Mayor of Lynne, the Steward of the same town, Wm. Dare, Ralph Ellysdon, the Steward of the town of Dorchester, the bailiffs of the same, John Williams, Rob. Stoone, Lawrence Balner, John à Déan, Nich. Perham, Reginald Rawlyngs, the mayor of Poole, Ric. Havelond, John Havilond, John Stokker, Thos. Whyght, the mayor of Kyng's Melcomb, Rob. Peers and Hugh Mason.

Salisbury :—The mayor, Rob. Kelwey, Ric. Bartilmewe, John Stoone, Thos. Byrket, Hen. Atkyn, Thos. Chaffyn, John Waggyng.

Devon :—Sir Lewis Pollard, Sir Wm. Courteney, Sir Wm. Carewe, Sir Edw. Pomerey, Sir John Kirkeham, Sir Thos. Denys, Sir Thos. Stucley, Sir John Basset, John Rowe, serjeant-at-law, Philip Champernon, John Gilberd, John Chichester, Rob. Cary, Andrew Hillersdon, Ric. Hals, Baldwin Mallet, John Fortescue, Nich. Assheford, Gilb. Sayntelere, Ric. Strode, Rob. Yewe, Wm. Denys of Orlegh, Hen. Beamond, John Bydewyll, Ric. Yerde, Humph. Batyn, Hugh Pollard, Tristram Henscote, John Gifford, Edm. de Lime, Bath. Fortescue, Thos. Fortescue, John Cobley, Anth. Pollerd, Alex. Wode, Hen. Denys, Rob. Fortescue, John Holand, John Heyt, Hen. Fortescue, Thos. Hatche, Anth. Monke, Humph. Walrond, Ric. Hydon, John Drobrygge, Nich. Fortescue, Wm. Frye of Mombury, John Denham, John Whityng of Wood, John Darry, the mayor of Plymouth, John Paynter, John Bryan, Stephen Peers, Ric. Strode, constable of Plymouth, Rob. Hamme, John Speyrk, Sir Wm. Carewe, the mayor of Dertmouth, John Tanner, Wm. Ward, Wm. Paynter *alias* Grove, the mayor of Berstaple, Thos. Tery, Thos. Beke, Philip Comer, John Amadas, Wm. Hawkyn, John Coche, Walt. Broun.

Wilts :—Sir Edw. Darrell, Sir Edw. Baynton, Sir Hen. Louge, Sir Anth. Hungerford, Anth. Seyntmond, John Keylwey, Thos. Yorke, Thos. Elyot, John Skillyng, John Eveley, John Horsey, John Bonham, Barth. Hussey, Anth. Styleman, Jas. Loder, John Pye, Wm. Ludlowe, Rob. Baynard, John Chokke, Wm. Halle, Thos. Gawen, Ric. Gerberd, Thos. Gore, John Morgan.

Exeter :—The mayor, Sir Thos. Denys, Ric. Duke, John Chalwodley, John Symon, John More, Thos. Hunte, Geoff. Lewys, John Bradmere, John Noseworthy, John Brigeman.

Sussex :—Sir David Owen, Sir Thos. West, Sir Rog. Lewkenore, Sir Godard Oxenbrige, Sir Hen. Owen, Sir Wm. Fynche, Sir Edw. Bray, Rog. Copley, John Dawtre, Ric. Covert, Ric. Sakvyle, sen., Thos. Thecchar, Ric. Deyneshe, Edw. Lewkenor, Ric. Sherley, John Stanney, Wm. Scardevyle, Ric. Sakvyle, jun., Vincent Fynnche, Wm. Stapley, John Waller, Ralph Belyngham, Geo. Gifford, John Thecher, Ric. Belyngham, Ric. Shelley, Thos. Shereley, Wm. Everard, Rog. Denys, Hen. Hussey, Wm. Denley, John Mychell, Nich. Gaynesford, Thos. Mychell, Ric. Shirley, Ric. Hiehcok, constable of the borough of Steynnyng, the bailiffs of Hastyngs, Thos. Salter, John Durrant, John Sparrowe, John Warner, Martin Base, Thos. Hamlyn, John Colbroke, Alfred Barwike, Edm. Saris,

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COMMISSIONS TO COLLECT THE SUBSIDY—*cont.*

constable of the town of Horsham, the mayor of Rye, Wm. Brownynge, John Eddolphe, the mayor of Winchelsea, Thos. Foster, Geo. Lewys, Ric. Saxfilde, Ric. Culper, the bailiffs of Grenestede, and Rob. Langriche.

Chichester:—The mayor, the bailiffs, John Stanney, Will. Scardevyle, Ric. Exton, and John Molyngs.

Town of Oxford:—The mayor, the bailiffs, John Travers, Thos. Shelton, John Austen, Michael Eithe, Wm. Flemynge.

Hunts:—Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Anth. Malory, Wm. Tanfeld, Thos. Lowth, John Castell, Thos. Hall, John Tailard, Wm. Grace, Lawrence Taileard, Rob. Apce, Thos. Walton, Rob. Druell, Thos. Dunholt, Oliver Leder, Rob. Rowley, Thos. Lynde, Adam Foster, Wm. Bedell, Hen. Grantofft, the bailiffs of the town of Huntington, Thos. Tayme, John Garnet.

[*Derbyshire*]:—Sir John Zouch, Sir Godfrey Fulgeame, Sir Hen. Sacheverell, Sir Tho^r. Cokeyn, Sir John Porte, serjeant-at-law, Anth. Babyngton, Wm. Coffyn, John Vernon, Geo. Gresley, John Fitzherbert, Rog. Maynours, Rog. Folyame, Arth. Gyre, Ric. Kneveton, German Poole, Thos. Curson, Rob. Barlowe, Vincent Lawe, John Bothe, Ralph Bonyngton, Ralph Sacheverell, John Rollesley.

Town of Derby:—The bailiffs, John Porte, serjeant-at-law, Thos. Harwode, Rob. Leverage, Edm. Walker, Rog. More.

Worcestershire:—Sir Gilb. Talbot, Giles Grevell, Thos. Nevell, Wm. Nevell, Rog. Wynter, John Ketilby, Thos. Lytelton, Peter Blounte, Edm. Horwell, John Russell, John Wellshe, Francis Folyatt, John à Morgan, John Nanfan, Thos. Middelmores, Wm. Gower, John à Brereton, John Lytelton, Wm. D yngley, Ric. Lygon, Rob. Porter.

City of Worcester:—The two bailiffs and the two aldermen, Wm. Porter, Rog. Acheby, Ric. Cowper, Edm. Lodyngton.

Coventry:—The mayor, the justices of peace and sheriffs, John Clerk, John Humfrey, Thos. Wareme, John Bonde, Thos. Whyte, Wm. Wycam, Julian Nethermylle, Thos. Smyth, draper, Hen. Walle, Thos. Banwell, Thos. Dodde, and Wm. Towers.

Oxfordshire:—Sir Simon Harecourte, Sir Wm. Barantyne, Sir Edw. Chamberleyn, Sir Walter Stoner, Sir Andrew Foster, Edw. Fenys, John Horne, Thos. Stanley, Wm. Fermour, John Grevell, John Brome, Geo. Stabele, Thos. Denton, John Obaston, Walt. Bulstrode, Ric. Hampden, Thos. Umpton, John Cottismore, John Raynford, Thos. Lentall, Edm. Newers, John Bustard, Wm. Counser, Edm. Streteley, John Egerley, Ric. Cryppys, Ric. Pygott.

Surrey:—Sir Edw. Howard, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Hen. Wyatt, Sir Matt. Broun, Sir Edm. Braye, Sir Rob. Johns, Sir John Gaynesford, Sir Edm. Walsyngham, Rob. Wyntershall, Christ. More, John Scot, Thos. Stydoll, Wm. Westbroke, Hugh Waram, Swithin Skerne, Ralph Byne, Hen. Borton, Rob. Castelton, John Skynner, Rog. Legh, John Cowper, Wm. Muschamp, Erasmus Forde, John Mores, John Danaster, Wm. Lusser, Thos. Lysle, Wm. Russell, John Weston, John Goldwell, the mayor of Guilford, John Perkyns, Wm. Hammond and John Shyngylton, John Scharygis, John Kyngesman, Wm. Chamber and John Horewood, burgesses of Suthwerk.

Herefordshire:—Sir John Lyngen, Sir Ric. Vaughan, John Beryton, Rouland Moreton, Wm. Clynton, Wm. Tapple, Ric. Mynours, John Abrahall, Wm. Skydmore, Thos. à Bodnam, Thos. Baskervilde, Ric. Barowe, John à Brayton, John Dauncy, Ric. Welfarde, Ralph Hakelet, Jas. Baskervilde, Thos. Monyngton, Ric. Crofte and John Barnabe.

Salop:—Ralph Egerton, Wm. Woodall, Wm. Thomas, Thos. Blounte, Peter Newton, Ric. Bruerton, Geo. Bromley, Thos. Laykyn, Thos. Newport, Thos. Skreven, Wm. Wotley, Francis Yong, John Salter, John Cotes, Thos. Wotley, Ric. Horde, Wm. Gattaker, Nich. Gorbyn, Humph. Goldston, the bailiffs of the town of Wenlok, Thos. Laken, Lawrence Lodlowe, Ric. Charleton, Edw. Moche, John Mynsterley, Thos. Monshowe, Wm. Bentall, Rog. Horton.

Town of Notingham:—The mayor and recorder, the sheriffs, John Rose, Rob. Hasilrig, John Williamson, Thos. Willeby, Wm. Inglisshe, Wm. Kyrkeby, Rob. Mellours.

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Kent:—Sir Thos. Bulleyn, Sir Hen. Guldeford, Sir Thos. Nevyle, Sir Henry Wyat, Sir Edw. Guldeford, Sir Wm. Scott, Sir Edw. Nevyle, Sir Thos. Cheyne, Sir Wm. Crowmer, Sir Wm. Haute, Sir John Fogge, Sir John Norton, Sir Ric. Walden, Sir John Wilshire, Sir Jas. Darell, Sir John Scot, John Hales, one of the barons of the Exchequer, John Rooper, Thos. Willoughby, serjeant-at-law, Geo. Guldeford, Alex. Culpeper, Wm. Kempe, Rob. Sandys, Jas. Walsyngham, Anth. Sayntleger, Ric. Wotton, Ric. Lee, John Crowmer, Wm. Wetnall, John Monyn, Edw. Culpeper, Wm. Waller, Wm. Hourne, Hen. Fane, Wm. Draper, Edw. Twytes, John Colman, John Mayne, Wm. Pratt, sen., John Boys, Wm. Goldwell, John Sydley, Thos. Wode, John Cheyne, John Potter, Wm. Brent, Rob. Engeham, Wm. Blower, John Chylton, John Maschall, Ric. Deryng, Rob. Meycote, Hen. Fynche, Thos. Sybyll, Wm. Lovelas, John Herenden, Rob. Lambe, John Man, the mayor of Dover, John Monyngs, John Waren, Wm. Tadlowe, the bailiff of the port of Rumney, Ric. Stuppene, Ric. Bursell, John Hales, the bailiff of the port of Hith, Edw. Cardell, Stephen Harrys, Hen. Belle, mayor of the port of Sandewiche, John Westelyff, Thos. Wyngfeld.

Canterbury:—The mayor, Sir Wm. Hawte, John Hales, one the barons of the Exchequer, Edw. Bolney, John Bryggys, Thos. Bele, John Colman.

Rochester:—The mayor, Ric. Lee, John Myller, John Warner, Wm. Warner.

Shrewsbury:—The bailiffs, Edm. Colle, Rob. Dudley, Adam Mitton, Wm. Janyns, Ranulph Byston, Edw. Bent, Hugh Phillips.

Notts:—Sir Brian Stapilton, Sir John Beryn, Sir John Markham, Sir Ric. Basset, Sir John Donham, Sir Wm. Meryng, Nich. Stirley of Stirley, John Hersey, Ric. Stanhope, Ric. Sutton, Thos. Meryng, Wm. Clerkson.

Staffordshire:—Sir John Gifford, Sir Walt. Griffith, Sir Lewis Bagot, Anth. Fitzherbert, Humph. Ferreys, Edw. Ashton, Wm. Basset, Wm. Chetwyn, Thos. Swynerton, John Blounte, Thos. Gifford, Ric. Asteley, Philip Draycote, John Harecourt, Thos. Kynersley, John Willes, Thos. Partrich, Ric. Harecourt, John Strethey, Thos. Scrymshire, Thos. Moretoun, John Fowke, John Grosvenour, Walt. Blounte, the bailiffs of the town of Stafford, John Daryngton, John Mylles, Thos. Bukley, Rob. Foster, Ric. Watwode and the mayor of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Berks:—Sir Ric. Weston, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir Geo. Foster, Sir Thos. Fetyplace, Thos. Inglefeild, serjeant-at-law, John Norreys, Hen. Bruges, Wm. Hyde, John Hulcote, Thos. Aprice, Wm. Yong, Philip Fetyplace, John Latton, Walt. Chaldecote, Thos. Bullok, Ric. Wodecok, Thos. Warde, Wm. Huls, Walter Barton, Silvester Pek, Thos. Bond, Sir Andrew Wyndesore, mayor of the borough of New Wyndesore, Andrew Bereman, Thos. Benet, John Hether, John Bykford, Christ. Staper, Thos. Pollynton, mayor of Walyngford, Wm. à Dene, sen., Wm. à Dene, jun., John Hurson, aldermen of the same, the mayor and aldermen for the time being, the mayor of the borough of Redyng, Walter Barton, Thos. Beke, and Thos. Vachell.

Hants:—Sir Wm. Gifford, Wm. Pawlet, Anth. Willoughby, Ric. Sandys, Wm. Berkeley, Thos. Lysle, John Caleweye, Wm. Uvedale, Thos. Brune, Peter Philpot, Wm. Pounce, Rob. Bulkeley, Ric. Andrews, Lionel Norice, Rob. Wallop, Wm. Dysney, Lewis Wynfeld, Wm. Froste, Ric. Waller, Ralph Pexall, Nich. Tychebourn, Thos. Uvedale, Stephen Coope, Edm. Merwen, Rob. Puttenham, Thos. Haydoke, Ric. Norton, Ric. Vaux, Edm. Pakenham, John Wyntershill, Thos. Welles, Nich. Bernerd, Andrew Wyndesore, John Ryngwode, the mayor of Southampton, Ric. Lyster, Jas. Bettys, John Flemyng, Nich. Dey, John Pecherre, John Mille, the mayor of Portsmouth, Ric. Palshode, Edm. Syssel, and Wm. Honnowes.

Bucks:—Andrew Wyndesore, Ralph Verney, jun., Rob. Lee, John Mordaunt, Edw. Grevill, John Hampden, Edw. Dune, Wm. Bulstrode, John Baldwin, Geo. Bulstrode, Rob. Cheyney, Geo. Throkerton, John Cheyney, Thos. Langston, Wm. Lane, Thos. Hawtrye, Rog. Gifford, Thos. Denton, Wm. Hampden, Thos. Grenewey, Thos. Gifford, Rob. Dormer, and Thos. Darrell.

Cornwall:—John Arundell, Peter Eggecombe, John Chamond, Ric. Greynefeld, John Arundell, Roger Arundell, Humph. Arundell, Hugh Trevanyon, John Carnynewe, John

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COMMISSIONS TO COLLECT THE SUBSIDY—*cont.*

Arundell, John Raskarak, Wm. Gotholthan, Thos. Sentabyn, Rob. Langdon, Wm. Carnesyowe, Wm. Lowre, Hen. Trecarell, Nich. Carmynowe, Christ. Tredenek, Thos. Tretherf, John Pentyre, John Millaton, John Tregian, Ric. Penros, Rob. Vyvyan, Nich. Opy, Jas. Trewvynnerd, Thos. Penfonn, John Calwodby, Gilbert Beket, Thos. Tregose, John Flamake, Ric. Tremayn, John Thomas, serjeant-at-arms, John Calway.

Norfolk:—Sir Thos. Lovell, Sir Thos. Bulleyn, Sir Rob. Clere, Sir John Heydon, Sir Wm. Paston, Sir John Shelston, Sir Rog. Townesend, Sir Rob. Brandon, Sir Tho. Bedyngfeld, Sir John Audeley, Sir Thos. Wodehouse, Sir Edw. Knyvet, Sir John Cressener, Sir Jas. Boleyn, Sir Thos. Lovel, jun., Wm. Wotton, Wm. Elys, John Spilman, Edw. Wyndham, Thos. Lestraunge, John Tyndall, Walt. Hobbart, Edm. Bedyngfeld, Edw. Chamberleyn, Rog. Applyard, Hen. Heydon, Wm. Yelverton, Wm. Conyngesby, Francis Moundeford, Christ. Jenney, Edw. Wight, Andrew Hoyard, John Barney, Christ. Calthorp, Thos. Derham, Hen. Wye, Hen. Hunston, Wm. Calthorp, Ralph Verney, Thos. Wyngfeld, — Byllyngford, Miles Hobard, Thos. Thursby, Edm. Clere, Christ. Jenney, John Brampton, Rob. Holdych, Wm. Skipwith, John Fyncheham, Thos. Gybon, Geoff. Gobbs, Thos. Garnysse, Ric. Gawsell, Hen. Fermour, John Crose, Leon. Spencer, Hen. Hybbold, Thos. Betts.

Bristol:—The mayor and recorder, Rog. Dawes, John Caple, John Elyot, John Edwards, John Jaye, John Shipman, the sheriffs.

York, North Riding:—Sir Thos. Strangways, Sir Ralph Evers, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Sir John Malory, Sir John Bulmer, Sir Hen. Boynton, Sir Ninian Markenfeld, John Norton, Edw. Gower, Ralph Bate, James Metcalfe, Rog. Lassels, Christ. Fulthorp, Rob. Wyvill, Ralph Rokeby, John Sare, Thos. Wentworth of Gawnton, Jas. Conyers, the bailiffs of Scardeburgh, Thos. Percy, Guy Fysse, Wm. Percy, John Wyse.

York, East Riding:—Sir Wm. Percy, Sir Rob. Constable, Sir Marmaduke Constable, Sir Wm. Constable, Sir John Constable, Sir Peter Vavysour, Sir Ralph Ellerker, Sir John Houghton, Thos. Metham, Wm. Elson, Ralph Rokeby, John Smethelay and Christ. Newport.

Town of Northampton:—The mayor, John Saxbye, John Parvyn, John Hilton, Thos. Chopsey, John Walker, Wm. Bonde, Ric. Dixon, Ric. Bough, John Bulkeley and the bailiff.

Somerset:—Sir Nich. Wadham, Sir Amias Pawlet, Sir John Rodney, Sir Edw. Gorges, Sir Ric. Warner, Andrew Lutrell, John Sydnam, John Horsey, John Stowell, Nich. Fraunces, John FitzJames, jun., Rob. Gilbert, Geo. Speke, John Byrte, Thos. Jubbes, John Brent, John Mitton, John Ken, Alex. Buller, Wm. Wonell, John Marshall, Philip Fulford, Giles Hyll, Hugh Mallett, John Cave, Jas. Percivale, Edw. Steynyng, Wm. Pyk, Geo. Rogers, the master of the guild of Welles, Wm. Vowell, Walt. Starger, John Mawdelyn, Hen. Cornysse, the mayor and recorder of Brigewater, John Saunders, Simon Whyte, Ric. Osgod, Thos. Senagh, Rob. Hamond, Ric. Skelton, Ric. Torrell.

Essex:—Sir Rog. Wentworth, Sir Thos. Tyrell, Sir Ric. Fitzlewz, Sir John Reynesford, Sir Wm. Pyrton, Sir Geoff. Gates, Sir John Grene, Sir Thos. Tey, Sir Giles Capell, Sir [?] Wm. Pyrton, Geo. Willoughby, John Seyntclere, John Sakvyle, Thos. Boneham, Rob. Forster, Humph. Broun, serjeant-at-law, Edw. Torell, Hen. Makwilliam, Anth. Darcy, Hen. Torell, John Josseleyn, John Danyell, Walt. Froste, Wm. Bradbury, John Chessyll, Hen. Clovyll, John Barnes, John Strangman, Edw. Hales, John Warner, Barth. Prows, Peter Barons, John Carleton, Thos. Wyburgh, Ric. Bayneham, John Dawes, John Nasshe.

Colchester:—Thos. Bonham, John Cristmas, Thos. Audeley, Thos. Flyngaunt, John Bradman, John Clere, John Cole, John Maykyn, Wm. Jopson, John Goggishall, Ambrose Lowth.

Warwickshire:—Sir Edw. Ferrers, Sir Thos. Lucy, Sir Edw. Grey, Sir John Burdet, Sir John Willoughby, Sir Edw. Grevell, Wm. Browne, Edw. Conwey, Thos. Siade, Wm. Boughton, Wm. Feldyng, Edw. Cave, John Arderne, Rob. Fulwood, Humph. Ferrers, John Smyth, Ric. Verney, John Hybbard, Wm. Spenser, Thos. Spenser, Thos. Trye, Rog.

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Wigston, Wm. Underhyll, Thos. Holte, Ric. Wylls, Rouland Stokes, Reg. Digby, Wm. Willyngton and Wm. Holbeche.

Leicestershire :—Sir Ric. Sacheverell, Sir John Digby, Sir Thos. Pulteney, Sir Wm. Trevile, Sir John Vyllers, Wm. Brokesby, Thos. Hasilrig, Thos. Entwissell, Wm. Dygby, Wm. Turpyn, Thos. Harvy, Thos. Kebell, Wm. Asshby, Thos. Skevyngton, jun., John Fowler, Wm. Lolle, Rog. Radelyf, Thos. Brokesby, Thos. Waldram, Wm. Lee, Thos. Beamount, Rob. Borowe and Rob. Jakes.

Town of Leicester :—The mayor, the justices of peace, Wm. Wigston, sen., Wm. Wigston, jun., Ric. Reynold, Thos. Barton, Thos. Coton, John Reyde, Ric. Beston, Rob. Harward, John Wase, Thos. Smyth.

Lincoln, Kesteven :—Sir John Husey, Wm. Armyn, Wm. Alee, Geo. Eton, Wm. Cothurne, Rob. Sutton, John Meeres, Vincent Grantham, Sir Miles Busshy, Sir Giles Hussy, Hugh Clerk, Sir Simon Fitz Richard, Edm. Busshy, Thos. Denton, Francis Hall and John Thymbilby, Thos. Kylham, Jas. Danyell, Wm. Husey, Thos. Bagot, Thos. Quadryng, Ralph Harbotell, John Dysney, the aldermen of Staunfordnesse, Ric. Paynell, Thos. Gilham, Wm. Radelyf, Hen. Lacy, John Hargrave, the alderman of Grantham, Francis Hall, Hamo Sutton and Thos. De la Lande.

Cornwall :—The mayor of Trurue, Stephen Lahar, John Mychell, Thos. Coke, John Treweke, Olys Laurence, the mayor of Lostithiell, Walt. Kendall, John Wylstrome, Thos. Helecher, Wm. Tubbe, Wm. Tredenek, Edw. Croker, the mayor of Leskerd, Wm. Kendall, John Tregasowe, John Trehawke, sen., John Phillippe, Humph. Victor, the mayor of Launceston, Wm. Len, John Peters, Wm. Roche, Ric. Gadycombe, Benedict Carliyn, Ric. Donne, the mayor of Bodmyn, Thos. Trotte, John Whyte, John Trelygh, Rob. Stergyn, John Glym, the mayor of Helston, John Power, John Lelter, Matthew Bruse, Ric. Chewerton, and Thos. Weyke.

City of Lincoln :—The mayor and justices of the peace, Wm. Irehened, Rob. Allanson, Thos. Norton, Thos. Burton, John Papelwek, John Halton.

Bath :—The mayor, the recorder, Thos. Chapman, Thos. Style, John Byrde and Geoffrey Frankam.

Winchester :—The mayor, John Boteler, Thos. Baker, Thos. Webbe, Peter Birde, Thos. Coke.

Cambridgeshire :—Rob. Payton, John Huddelston, John Parys, Giles Alyngton, Thos. Hutton, John Moore, Thos. Pygott, Anth. Haselden, Thos. Lynne, Thos. Chicheley, John Hynde, John Frevyle, Christ. Burgoyne, John Huntynghdon, Laurence Cheyney, Thos. Colvyle, John Fyncham, Thos. Meggs, Alex. Ballam, Peter Fyldyng, John Everard, Philip Parys, Thos. Galon, the mayor of Cambridge, the recorder of the same, the bailiffs of the same, Hugh Chapman, Hen. Halhed, Ric. Clerke, Rob. Smyth, Geo. Forster, Rob. Smyth, jun., and Thos. Braken.

Rutland :—Ric. Flower, Geo. Markeworth, Francis Broun, John Haryngton, jun. John Calcat, and Edw. Sapcotes.

York, West Riding :—Wm. Gascoign of Gowthorp, Ric. Tempest, Wm. Middleton, Wm. Mylner, John Nevyll of Cheyt, John Everingham, Rob. Newell of Leversech, Walt. Calverley, John Vavasour, Thos. Fairefax, Geoff. Middleton, Rob. Chaloner, John Pulleyn, Thos. Strete, Thos. Grace, Walter Bradforth, Ralph Resheshe, John Beverley, John Beylby, Gilbert Topelyf, James Langley.

Kyngeston-on-Hull :—The mayor, Rog. Busshell, John Eylond, Thos. Wylkynson, Geo. Matson, Thos. Honyngden, Edw. Madyson, John Harryson, Stephen Clare, Thos. Thomson, Robt. Parker and Wm. Knolles.

Essex :—Sir John More, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Sir Francis Brian, Philip Boteler, Hen. Barley, Rob. Turbervyle, Thos. Puryent, Hen. Frowyk, Thos. Clyfford, Thos. Leventhorp, Ric. Druell, John Bolles, Thos. Knyghton, John Bassyngbourn, Geo. Hyde.

Beds :—Sir Hen. Grey, Sir John Seynt John, Sir Edm. Bray, Sir John Mordaunt, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir John Dyve, Mich. Fisser, John Rotheram, John Seynt John, John Fitz Jeffery, Walt. Luke, John Blannerhassett, John Burgoyne, Geo. Acworth, Wm. Marshall, Nich. Hardyng, Thos. Fitzhugh, Simon Fitz, John Spencer, Wm. Parker

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COMMISSIONS TO COLLECT THE SUBSIDY—*cont.*

of Luton, the mayor of Bedford, the recorder of the same, Thos. Knyght, Alex. Crowley, Ric. Alam, Thos. West, Thos. Rowth, Wm. Smyth.

Gloucestershire:—Sir John Hungerford, Sir Wm. Kyngeston, Sir John Briggess, Sir Alex. Baynham, Sir Thos. Berkeley, Sir Anth. Poyntz, Sir Wm. Denys, Sir John Walshe, Sir Edm. Tame, Sir Edw. Tame, Thos. Tame, Wm. Trace, John Hodylston, John Whytyngton, Rob. Wye, Jas. Clyfford, Giles Basset, Thos. Matson, Wm. Berkeley, Wm. Throkemerton, Andrew Norton, Nich. Wykys, John Arnold, Thos. à Guilian, John Palmer and Anth. Bradston.

City of Hereford:—The mayor, Ric. Broune, Wm. Wall, Rob. Gibbs, Geo. Honner, Ric. Warcom.

City of York:—The mayor and 12 aldermen, John Dodthorpe, John Hawyll, Wm. Writh, Thos. Parker, Simon Vycar, Thos. Burton, John Norman, Wm. Baker, Peter Jacson, Rob. Wyllys, John Rason, Thos. Mason, the sheriffs, John Marshall, Thos. Bolrayet, and the recorder.

Town of Gloucester:—The mayor, Thos. Tailowe, John Coke, John Rastell, Ralph Sankey, Hen. Marmyn, John Aleyn, John Rawlyns, John Fawkenour, Wm. Hasard, Thos. Osbourn, John Chapman.

Lincoln, Lyndesey:—Sir John Hussy, Gilbert Tailboys, John Hennage, sen., John Fulveyby, John Augevyne, Wm. Blesby, Sir Christ. Willoughby, Matt. Thimbleby, Nich. Upton, Thos. à Kyme, Wm. Quadryng, Thos. Massyngberd, John Lyttelbury, Thos. Gilden, John Gudrike, John Wolmer, Sir Andrew Billesby, Edw. Forcet, Wm. Sandon, Wm. Quadryng of Irby, Wm. Skipwith, John Copuldyke, Lyvys Alcocke, Ralph à Grene, Geo. Fitzwilliam, Thos. Skipwith, Chas. Yarborough, John Bolles, Sir Christ. Askugh, Thos. Myssyngden, Edw. Forman, Edm. Skerne, Rob. Tirquyth, Wm. Askugh, Sir Thos. à Borowgh, jun., Sir Thos. à Borowgh, sen., John Husey, John Bougham, Alex. Moyne, Edw. Skipwith, Rob. Ustwayte, Rob. Sheffield, John Mounson, Wm. Dalyson, Hen. Colverbyne, Francis Belwode, Wm. Plumpson, Nich. Girlyngton, John Seyntpole, John Torney, jun., John Mounson, John Taplyf, Wm. Dalyson, John Hennage.

Lincoln, Holland:—Sir John Husey, John Lytelbury, Thos. Robertson, John Hennage, Thos. Guyldon, Ric. Rede, Thos. Holland, John Meers, Thos. Wolmer, John Bolles, Anth. Irby, Gilb. Penchebek, John Robynson, Wm. Robertz, and Hough.

Yernmouth:—The bailiff of the town, Christ. Moy, William Bishopp, Wm. Bacon, John Palmer, Hen. Plomsted, John Norman.

Norwich:—The mayor, the recorder, the sheriffs, Thos. Aldryche, Wm. Harte, John Clerk, Rob. James, John Mersham, Edw. Rede, Rob. Brown, and John Terry.

Lynn:—The mayor, Wm. Conysby, Thos. Gybbon, John Gryndell, Thos. Miller, Ric. Bowser.

Suffolk:—Sir Rob. Drury, Sir Wm. Walgrave, Sir Anth. Wyngfeld, Sir Arthur Hopton, Sir Ric. Wentworth, Sir John Henyngham, Sir Wm. Clopton, Sir John Willoughby, Sir Philip Tylnay, Sir Philip Bothe, Sir William Rows, Sir Thos. Tyrrell, Sir Edw. Ichyng- ham, Sir John Glemham, Thos. Wentworth, Humph. Wyngfeld, Lionel Talmache, Thos. Lucas, Francis Calthrop, Andrew Sulyard, Edm. Rokewood, Rob. Crane, Ralph Everard, John Sulyard, Geo. Mannock, Jas. Tyrrell, John Jernyngham, Thos. Russhe, Hen. Everard, Philip Barnard, Edm. Poley, Christ. Harman, Ric. Lloid, Rob. Broun, Thos. Jermyn, Wm. Latymer, Rob. Ford, sen., John Hervy, John Pope, John Hervy, Wm. Rede of Beccles, Wm. Hyll, Rob. Reynold, John Depden, Edm. Purrey, Rob. Gosnold, Thos. Bacon, Rog. Martyn, John Smyth of Candysshe, Edm. Danyell, sen., Matthew Herman, Christ. Jenny, John Gentleman, Thos. Croxton, Thos. Halyday and Wm. Hobard.

Town of Ipswich:—Sir Ric. Wentworth, Sir Anth. Wyngfeld, Sir Rob. Drury, Sir Philip Tylnay, Sir Humph. Wyngfeld, the bailiff of the town, Jas. Hyll, Wm. Tysted, Thos. Baldry, Thos. Russe.

Northamptonshire:—Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, Lord John Grey, Sir Wm. Parre, Sir John Clerk, Sir Ric. Knyghtley, Edm. Knyghtley, Ric. Humfrey, John

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Mulshowe, Thos. Lovet, Rob. Mathew, John Chauncy, Wm. Eton, Nich. Odell, John Thornton, Walt. Mauncell, Rob. Chauntrell, Laurence Saunders, Wm. Saunders, Maurice Osbourn, John Hertwell, Thos. Brokesby, Edw. Warner, Wm. Kynnesman, Ric. Throckmerton, John Lane, Giles Pulton, Geo. Quarles, Humph. Stafford, Francis Conyers, John Turner, Ric. Burton, Geo. Kyrkham, Ric. Tresham, John Mollesworth, Hugh Edwards, Edw. Mountague.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, ms. 1d. to 8d.

1 Aug.

548. PRIORY OF HOLY TRINITY, LONDON.

Writ to the mayor and escheator of London for restitution of temporalities on the election of Nich. Hancock, S. T. B., as prior, whose fealty is to be taken by Will. prior of St. Bartholomew's, Westsmythfeld. Hampton Court, 1 Aug.

ii. Similar writs to the escheators of Kent and Midd., Essex and Herts, and Devon.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 22.

1 Aug.

549. WOLSEY to NORFOLK.

Calig. B. vi.

355.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 85.

Has received his letters dated at Lincoln the 28th inst. (*sic*), with letters from lord Dacre, showing that the chancellor of Scotland would not come to the diet in person, for which reason Norfolk desired to know whether he should keep it. Norfolk is aware that the diet was never intended on this side for any communication of peace, seeing that it would not have been honorable to the King to condescend to it. It was agreed to only for the purpose of intercepting the Chancellor by means of Angus, and inducing him to agree to the "erection" of their King, and the extinction of Albany's government. The King does not therefore wish it observed in the Chancellor's absence, but Dacre is to intimate to him that, as he declines to meet the King's lieutenant, Norfolk, the latter cannot come to meet any inferior person; that if their King were delivered from the danger of Albany's control, the King would be at all times willing, on the cessation of hostilities, to give ear to further overtures for the confirmation of peace, and that the present is a very favorable time for carrying out the project. Norfolk is to encourage the Queen not to admit any excuses for delay, and offer her all assistance possible, giving her money to win men to her devotion, even though it amount in all to 1,000*l.* or 2,000*l.*;—to remind her of the danger of delay, in case the duke of Albany should arrive before the thing is accomplished, and of the opportunity for her to become sole author of peace. If, on receipt of the King's last letters to the young King and Queen, and those written by her to Wolsey and the Chancellor, they have not yet erected the King, Wolsey thinks they will be induced to do so by Norfolk's refusal to come to the diet, by his presence on the Borders, and by the declaration he is to make to the Queen of Scots; otherwise the Queen is abused by the Chancellor, or is playing false with the King, as she has excused herself hitherto for want of assistance and of Norfolk's presence. If they tarry for ceremonies they will put everything in hazard. Wolsey, therefore, sends no safe-conduct for the Chancellor or others. If he come, Norfolk will set forth the practice for his interception, and it were not convenient he should have a safe-conduct; if he do not, no diet will be observed.

It is right to use the queen of Scots as an instrument in this matter, but not so as all shall depend upon her. A good archer should have two strings to his bow, especially when one is made of threads wrought by women's fingers. Is to consult with Dacres and Angus, and follow his instructions, taking care that Albany do not arrive before the execution thereof; always holding out a threat of raising the King's army, and causing some actual exploits to be done to terrify them. Although the Queen pretends that her

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WOLSEY to NORFOLK—*cont.*

adherents would fall from her if Angus were allowed to enter Scotland, they must beware lest those who favour Albany hinder the King's assumption of the government, by pretending they agree to it provided Angus be kept out.

Norfolk must correct the remissness of those that keep the North Seas, by which seven prizes and one wafter of the Iceland fleet have been taken by two ships of Leith. Unless the Zealand fleet be better wafted they will be in great danger. Some ships shall be sent to the North from the Narrow Seas, but what time they will take to come is uncertain.

A post has just arrived with Norfolk's letters, written on Robin Hood's Cross, and those sent to him from the king and queen of Scots, Arran, and Dacre. Norfolk may assure the king of Scots of the King's effectual assistance, with counsel, men, money, and his main power, if need be; for which purpose alone the Duke has come to the Borders. He is to send the young King 1,000 nobles, the Queen 200 marks, and Arran 100*l.*, as an earnest of the King's intentions. The King will also send James some cloth of gold and silk, and will spare no money if they proceed immediately to this erection. He consents to the appointment of 200 persons for a guard about the young King's person; and Norfolk may assure the King and Queen that their wishes about Angus shall be attended to, as the King never bore him any favor except for their sakes.

The letters which the King should sign are this morning sent to court. They will doubtless be returned to Wolsey tonight or tomorrow morning, and be sent on to Norfolk with all diligence. Begs him not to allow any diet to delay the erection of the King; the sooner he is brought to Edinburgh the better. Hampton Court, 1 August. *Signed.*

P.S.—Requests him to examine into the suit of a servant of Sir William Evers about wages.

Add.: "To the duke of Norfolk, the King's lieutenant in the North parts, treasurer and admiral of England."

1 Aug.

Add. MS.

24,965, f.302b.

B. M.

550. DACRE to the CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND.

Is surprised that he has had no answer to his letters dated 26 July. As the day for the diet is so nigh, and he does not know whether it is to be held, asks that it may be put off till Monday the 8th, and begs him to come in person, for he fears no good can be done without him. Wishes to be informed by the bearer whether he will do so, and whether he is content with the "shooting" of the day, that his letter may be at Coldstream on Thursday night, for Norfolk will be at Berwick on Saturday, if the meeting holds. Seeing that the King is at liberty, and is governing with the advice of the Chancellor and others, does not see but that the commission must be made in his name, "and therefore that is the cause, in mine opinion, that the day of the diet is shot unto Monday," Morpath, 1 Aug. 16 Hen.VIII.

P.1. *Headed*: Copie, &c.

[2 Aug.]

Calig. B. II.

209.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 93.

551. WOLSEY to QUEEN MARGARET.

Perceives by her letters, dated Edinburgh, 31st July, how prudently and virtuously she has acquitted herself in the erection of her son, which has preserved his life from extreme danger. This is much to the King's comfort, after the charges he has sustained in opposition to Albany. As to her proposal for a marriage by which England "should be sicker of Scotland," has no doubt such a peace may be had as never was had with Scotland. The King means to proceed as a loving father towards his good son, quite differently from what other kings of England have done, and Scotland will be sure to find more comfort at Henry's hands than they ever had of France.

1524.

If the Scots proceed lovingly and nobly with him, it may be that such a marriage may be had for James as never king of Scots had the like. Begs her, therefore, to follow the counsel of the King and my lord of Norfolk, and not allow herself to be beguiled by an untrue persuasion. Norfolk is commissioned to conclude a truce, and whenever the Scots will send ambassadors they shall have a most favorable reception. If difficulties be raised about this, Scotland will never have such another opportunity again.

Headed: Copy of my lord Legate's letter to the queen of Scots.

2 Aug.

552. PACE to WOLSEY.

Vit.B. vi. 153.

B. M.

When God's pleasure is to take a good man into protection he cannot miscarry by the fault or craft of men. Alludes to Bourbon, who, in spite of all the practices to disturb his enterprise, and the negligent conveyance of the King's money, has conquered more than half Provence. Encloses a bill, with the names of the towns he has taken. The people come daily to obedience, and many towns have yielded. The enemy daily flees faster than they can follow. Will fight them if they stop this side of the river Roon. They number 10,000 or 12,000 foot, Italians, Gascons and Franche archers, and not more than 600 men-at-arms. The Duke has had more credible news than when Pace wrote last. The foot are esteemed by our Spaniards and lanceknights as so many fleas. If the enemy will not stay this side of the Rhone, will attack Marseilles, as the Spaniards have no doubt about taking it, and the hope of booty will assist them. Since writing last, they have taken Vergin, where a theatre and triumphal arches remain erected by Julius Cæsar after taking Marseilles. Are within 5 "leuks" from Eese (Aix), the chief city. One of the captains who was sent on before has taken the town of Tres (Tretz), only 2 "leuks" from Eese. The duke of Longa Villa and M. de la Paliza, who were sent to defend it, have fled, confessing they could not defend it. Expect, therefore, to have it as soon as they approach, which will be within two days. The lords of the Parliament have run away, and the French have compelled many rich men to depart, that they may get no money there. The French tried to get 50,000 cr., but Bourbon wrote a letter to the lords of the town to say that if they gave the French one penny he would burn the town, and destroy the inhabitants.

Has heard nothing of Russell since he was at Basconia on the 8th ult. Wolsey knows what inconveniences may ensue for lack of money in the field. Are much bound to the Spaniards and lanceknights, who are contented with a little till more come, for the love they bear the Duke. If the Emperor's money came at one payment they could the easier wish for Russell; but it is paid in parcels, so that the soldiers cannot have their whole wages at one time. Makes excuses for the delay, but the soldiers cannot buy meat and drink by his excuses. Many men suspect no money will come. If Marseilles is taken, or any battle happen, he will hear quicker by France than Pace can write, and there should therefore be spies in France. If they win the battle, as is probable, they alone will be able to go through France if they have money. If they win Marseilles, they will have all Spain at their pleasure, and free passage to Bourbonnoys. Whichever succeeds, the King will have an evident occasion to do what he will in those parts. Torvis (Tourves), 2 August.

Hol., pp. 5. Add. Endd.

f. 155.*

ii. List of the cities and towns taken in Provence by Bourbon.

Grace, Vergin, Antibio, Villanova (where they found 400 large casks of the best wine), Canne, Canna, Draghinian, Fayence, Lorgis (Lorgues), Tres (Trets), Brugnols (Brignoles), Yeris (Hyères), and Torvis.

P. 1.

IV.

Q

1524.

3 Aug.

R. O.

553. The MARQUIS OF PESCARA to HENRY VIII.

Understands, by the relation of Gregory de Casal, how much he is indebted to the King. Thanks Henry for having listened to him, and remembered his services, by which he is well rewarded for all past fatigues. Casal desires to serve Henry, and is returning forthwith, well informed of everything here and of our proceedings. Urges the King not to lose the opportunity for a just and honorable victory. On the 9th of June, when the determination was taken about the coming of Bourbon and the Marquis hither with the army, sent the King information of everything by Mons. de Beure. Torreves, 3 Aug. 1524. *Signed.*

Italian, p. 1. Add.

3 Aug.

R. O.

554. The MARQUIS OF PESCARA to WOLSEY.

This his first letter may serve to express his devotion to the King, and his desire to serve Wolsey. Needs not write about the army and occurrences here, as Gregory de Casal will inform him fully. Torreves, 3 Aug. 1524. *Signed.*

Italian, p. 1. Add.: [R^{mo}] el Ill^{mo} senore [il Cardi]nale de Inglaterra, &c.

3 Aug.

Galba, B. vi.

189.

B. M.

555. ADRIAN DE CROY (BEURAIN) to WOLSEY.

Has received his letters of the 28th June, and understood the message of the gentleman of the duke of Bourbon from the King and Wolsey. Will do his best to promote the business of the Emperor and England, even to the end of his life. Refers him further to the English ambassador here. Advises the King to make an invasion as soon as possible, if he have not done so already. If the English do their duty it will go hard but they will bring their enemy to reason this time; and though their enterprise has been delayed, Bourbon is determined to lose no more time. In the camp at Torves, 3 August. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: "Mons. le legat et primat d'Angleterre."

4 Aug.

Add. MS.

24,965, f. 303.

B. M.

556. DACRE to the CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND.

Has received his answers to his letters and Wolsey's. Thinks he has given Wolsey a good and substantial answer, with something hereafter to be added for the weal and surety of the young King, whose godfather he is. Doubts not he will remember the welfare of the King and his subjects. If, now that the King is at liberty, he should be put in captivity again, his uncle will think it is for his destruction. Considering his good and fresh wit, he will hereafter remember those who advise him to be put in captivity again. "And what danger it is to any subject of that realm to incur the indignation of their sovereign, being now of the age going in 13 years, I doubt not but ye can consider that when his Grace shall come to the age of 17 years, then it wol be fresh in his remembrance, and as your lordship knows how soon the blood of your said Sovereign comes to wisdom and discretion in tender age, being more wise in 14 years than others when they come to the age of 24. And as for their suspiciousness I wol not write therein, not doubting but your lordship knows the same as well or better than I do, whereof ye have had past experience." Was sorry to see by his letter that there is no chance of his coming to the diet. Doubts not that if he came, everything would take good effect for the welfare of both realms, and he would see manifestly that the war the King has made is not for any displeasure against the Scotch king or his subjects, but only to keep Albany in cumber and business, and

1524.

prevent him from obtaining his purpose, which it was thought he would do if there were peace. Asks credence for Hathrington, the bearer. Whittingham, 4 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. Headed: Copie, &c.

4 Aug.

557. DACRE to the EARL OF ARRAN.

Add. MS.
24,965, f.303b.

B. M.

As he and others have put the King at liberty, and thereby lost Albany's favor, their only remedy is to join those whom the Duke does not favor, and make a great party. If Arran will abide by the decision of friends in his variances with Angus, to which they are both agreeable, and will join with him, they will be so strong that no one will be able to withstand them. Norfolk and Dacre will both give Arran their promises for Angus's performance of the award. My lord of St. Andrews, Arran, Angus, and Argyle will then have the whole rowm[e], both in keeping the King and in administering justice. Desires credence for Hathrington, the bearer. Whittingham, 4 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. Headed: Copie, &c.

4 Aug.

558. IRELAND.

R. O.

St. P. II. 108.

"The band of recognizance for English marchers."

On the 12th July 16 Hen. VIII. the following persons acknowledged themselves bound to the King, in certain sums specified, not to take coyne or livery of the King's subjects, otherwise than is contained in a pair of indentures between the King and the earl of Ormand, now deputy of Ireland, to appear when summoned before any of the justices, and to abide their decrees, &c. George Drake of Drakeath, Oliver Plunket of Tallounston, Ric. Nugent, baron of Delvin, John Plunket lord Kyllen, Robt. Plunket lord Dunsany, (4 Aug.), Christ. Plunket of Rathemore ("exceptis fratribus suis qui sunt presbyteri"), Sir John Plunket of Bowley, Sir Walter Bedlowe of Roche, James son of Geo. Flemyng, Patrick Betak of Mynaltey, Thos. Veldon of Raffyn (except his brothers Peter and Henry), George Darcye of Rathvill, Peter Tathe de Balibragan, Nic. Hussey, baron of Galtrim, (except Rowland Eustace,) Sir Walter de Lahid of Miclare, James Gernon of Killincoull, John Okinlane of Balynkill, Peter Lewce of Knok, Christ. Barnwall of Kyrkkestoun, Gerald Flemyng son of the Baron, Christ. Bedlowe of Bedlowstoun, Ric. Hadsore of Drogheda, Patrick Ardaghe, Wm. More of Bormeth, Edmund Dowdall of Rathekste, Nich. Clynton of Stabanane, Patrick Gernon of Germonstoun (except John Gernon), James Werdon of Glonecy, Thos. Babe of Derver, Christ. Taffe of Stewinston, Geo. Gernon of Milton, Patrick Chamerlyn of Sysly Rathe, Robt. Gernon of Mayne, John Plunket of Monfelliston, Gerald Vesly of Dengin, John Taffe of Cokyston (except his brothers), Wm. Bedlowe of Verdonston, Philip Bedlowe of Heynyston, John Dowdall of Glaspistell, and Wm. Flemyng of Maunston.

Pp. 3.

ii. "The condition of the recognizance for the Irish marchers."

To cause every man to supply sufficient horsemen and kerne after the rate of his lands, and not allow him to be charged with a greater proportion than himself; to make every man reside continually on his lands for their defence, or assess him for men-of-war.

If the marcher find it needful to raise more men "as a holding," he shall do so with the consent of the landowners and of the King's deputy and council; "and that no black men be to the charge of the owners and inhabitants of the said lands."

Also to cause the King's officers to be obeyed, &c.

Garrot Tute, 100 marks; Simon Petyt, 100 marks.

1524.

IRELAND—*cont.*

If the marcher do not allow the King's enemies to pass through his countries without resistance, or take coyne or livery of any man's tenants that have not sufficient horsemen and kerne for defence of the land ;—if he bring no holding without the advice of the King's deputy, and consent of the inhabitants, nor allow "coddeis or coshers" to be taken ;—and if he answer for the extortions of his kinsmen and servants, &c.,—this recognizance to be void.

Brymmyngham, captain of his nation, 40*l.* Wm. Fitzwalter and John Fitzwilliam.

Pp. 2.

iii. 10 June 15 Hen.VIII. Ormond's recognizance, 1,000 marks. To cause every man to supply men-of-war, after the rate of his lands, &c. (Similar to the recognizance of the marchers.) If the Earl's kinsmen make war upon him in confederacy with Desmond, the Brenes or others, on account of his restraining them from "coshers or codeis," the subjects of the four shires shall help him to bring them before the King's commissioners.

Pp. 2.

iv. 4 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII. Recognizance of the earl of Kildare, 1,000 marks. Neither the Earl nor his kinsmen, except his brothers Thos. and James, to take coyne or livery of any but their own tenants, except as contained in a pair of indentures to be made between the King and the Earl as deputy, &c.

Pp. 2.

St. P. II. 114.

v. Indenture between the King and Gerald earl of Kildare, 4 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII. The Earl, being appointed deputy by patent, shall make no war or peace with the Irish without the assent of a majority of the council. Conditions touching coyne and livery: The Earl shall not allow unlawful occupation of lands ; shall not appoint officers of the King's court, except by the advice of the council ; shall cause sheriffs and other officers to be appointed yearly in the shires of Meath, Dublin, Louth, Wexford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford and Limerick, and justices of the peace to keep quarter sessions. He shall spend on the castles of Dublin and Trim and others 40*l.* of the King's revenues during the first year, and 40 marks a year afterwards ; shall cause the subjects of the four shires to go in English apparel, use the English language, and have their upper beards shaven. He shall not make war against the earl of Ormond, the baron Delwyn, or Sir Wm. Darcy, without the consent of the council. He shall maintain the ordinances advised by James Denton, clerk, Sir Ralph Egerton and Antony Fitz Herbert, the King's commissioners. He shall cause the earl of Ormond to receive the entire rents of the King's lands in Ireland before St. John the Baptist's Day last, and pay him, within a year after Michaelmas next, half the subsidy due to the King or his deputy at that time, except 10*l.*, which is to be paid to Wm. Bushe, serjeant of the Pantry, on his patent of the office of chamberlain of the Exchequer in Ireland, and 45*l.* which he shall pay to Sir Barth. Dillon, as secondary of the King's Bench and chief remembrancer of the Exchequer.

Pp. 5.

vi. Indenture, 28 July 16 Hen.VIII., between the earls of Ormond and Kildare, for the pacifying of their variances. Past injuries to be forgotten. On any future injuries being done, the parties shall elect two persons to order redress, and, if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to the Lord Chancellor and Privy Council. Touching arrears claimed by Kildare in Kilkenny and Tipperary, &c. Signed by the two Earls, James Denton, Ralph Egerton, J. Rawson prior, Th. abbot of St. Thomas by Dublin, John

1524.

Plunket of Kyllen, Sir Nic. lord Houth, Ric. prior of Louth, John Richard, dean of Dublin, P. Brymyngham, justice, T. Netterville, justice, Patrick White, baron.

Pp. 5.

Lamb. 611.
ff. 49, 55.

2. Copies of nos. v. and vi.

4 Aug.

559. CERNE MONASTERY, Salisb. dioc.

Writ to the escheator of Dorset for restitution of temporalities on the election of Thos. Corton as abbot *vice* Rob. Westbury; the new abbot's fealty to be taken by the abbot of Mylton. Hampton Court, 4 Aug.

Pat. 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 22.

5 Aug.

560. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. iv. 95. Has received his letter dated Greenwich, 12 June, expressing Henry's affection for him, and his purpose to "concur" with James in the government of himself and realm. In accordance with Henry's advice, has taken on himself the government, and put an end to the duke of Albany's authority. Edinburgh, 5 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 1. *Add. and endd.*

5 Aug.

561. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. vi.
332.
B. M.

Notarial copy, by Thomas Hamilton and Alexander Zoung, dated Edinburgh, 5 Aug. 1524, of the covenant signed by the lords of Scotland, that "understandand the departing and cummyng of our soverane lord the Kingis grace furth of Striveling to Edinburgh," they will be true and faithful to their King, support his administration, and disavow the authority of the duke of Albany. Edinburgh, 1 August 1524.

Signed: Margaret R.—Jacobus Cancellarius—D. bp. of Galloway and of our sovereign Lord's Chapel—Robertus Ross' episcopus—Ge. Sanctæ Crucis abbas—Alexander abbas de Scona—Robertus abbas de Pasleto—Gavinus postulatus Glasguensis—Alexander abbas de Cambuskynneth—Thomas de Culros—Decanus Glasguensis—Secretarius—Johannes abbas de Jedburgh—Ge. lord Sanctejohany—James earl of Arran—John earl of Levenax—earl of Craufurd—James earl of Murray—earl of Mortoun—earl of Cassillis—John lord Erskyn—John lord Flemyng—William lord Borthuik—Alexander lord Levingstoun—lord Avandaile—William master of Glencarne—William master of Ruthwan—John Lindesey of Pet knt.—William Scot of Balwery, knt.—John Striveling of Keir, knt.—Sir Peter Crechtoun of Naughtan, knt.—Patrick Houstom of that ilk, knt.—Alexander Touris, of Innerleyth, knt.—Mark Ker of Dolphington—Jacobus Wischart, clericus justiciariæ—master Francis Bothvale, provost of Ed.—Nichole Craufurd of Oxingangs—master Adam Othirburn, of Auldham—David Lindsay of Edzell, knt.—James Prestoun, baillie of Edinburgh—Edward Litol, dean of guild of Ed.—Alexander Nantham, thesaurar of Ed.—Edward Kyncaid—master James Haliburton."

P. 1. Endd.: "A promise made by the noblemen of Scotland against the duke of Albany."

562. QUEEN MARGARET to NORFOLK.

Calig. B. vi.
382.
B. M.

Has received his writings, which she has shown to the lords here present. As all the lords are not met to give answer, "it man be contynwd whel fowr dayz afor the parlment and than to take vtar porpoz what thay wol dw and to end the sam at the parlment." Meanwhile Arran is to meet Norfolk at the kirk of Ellam this "Fursday" next, to communicate

1524.

QUEEN MARGARET to NORFOLK—*cont.*

upon good ways for the weal of both realms, that Arran and his party may understand Henry's good mind towards his nephew. Begs Norfolk, as he desired her to cause Arran to come, not to fail on his side, but to arrange with him finally what shall be done if Albany "make him [ready] to come" into the realm, otherwise the King her son will be in great danger. Has sent Master Thomas Hamilton to show him her mind. Prays him to come and speak with Arran himself, and not to send Dacres, "for he (Arran) is nere of the Kyngis blood and a gret lord of thyz rawlme, and he vol thynke it is dwn for lythlynez." Cannot express more plainly than she has done divers times the danger of Angus coming hither. Norfolk is but abused in supposing that he would do good. Arran desires her to write that he be not permitted to come to the meeting. He will not hear any mention of him or his friends. If Angus goes, Arran will not.

Hol., pp. 4. *Add.*: "To my lord of Norfolk."

563. [QUEEN MARGARET to THOMAS HAMILTON.]

Calig. B. i.
256.
B. M.

"Thyr ar the poynytyz that ze sal schaw to my lord of Norfolke in my name, and desyr thar upon hyz answar to wyt :"

(1.) To make him understand that it is a great thing she and her part-takers have taken in hand, especially my lord of Arran. (2.) They have many lords' bands, but cannot firmly trust them. Provision must be made to withstand them if they be false, for which she trusts to Henry's assistance. (3.) How the Duke is to be withstood if he come to Scotland, and what assistance Henry will give for that purpose. (4.) To show her desire, in that event, for a number of men at her command and Arran's, upon short warning, and money to furnish the needful. (5.) As to my lord of Paisley, would not that Norfolk knew any secret way betwixt England and her, but touching the peace; and as to my lord of Angus, that Norfolk give him no credence as to the abbot of Paisley, as Master Thos. Hamilton will show in her name. *Signed*: Margaret R.

Hol., pp. 2.

5 Aug.
R. O.

564. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

As he said in his last letters, the French garrisons here are reinforced, and are as follows: At Monstrell, Pont de Remye with 100 men-at-arms, and the "Nore bande" of captain Loydas, 50 men; at Boulogne, count Dommartin and De Byes, with 100; at Terouenne, the viscount of Laphydane and Mons. de Frannoye, 150 men; and at Hedding, the bailly of Rouen with 50 men. Hears also that they are mustering between Amyas and Pyron, but does not know whether it is to make an enterprise in Hainault, or to go against Bourbon. Yesterday the French came into the Pale, and laid three ambushes between this and Newenhambridge, preventing his men from joining those of Newenhambridge and Calais, whom the French attacked, but were too strong for them, taking three or four prisoners and losing one. Sallied out with his horsemen when he heard the alarum, but as his couriers brought him word that there were more than 400 horsemen of the French, thought it better to return. They intend shortly to make an attack with as many as they can muster, either on this town, Turnehen or Bredenard. Has informed the lord Deputy of Calais that he may provide for the East Pale. Wishes to know the King's pleasure concerning the adventures, and asks Wolsey to let Brian Tuke write a few lines, as he has not heard from Wolsey for a long time. Guisnes, 5 Aug. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinall's grace. *Endd.*

1524.

7 Aug.
Lettere di
Principi, i. 129.

565. The BISHOP OF BAYEUX to COUNT BALDASSARE CASTIGLIONE.

Thanks him for giving him a hope of truce, which he much desires. If the enemies of France are not prepared to make strong war (*gagliarda guerra*), thinks they cannot do more harm this year. The truce must be made at the dictation of France, or not at all; and Francis will permit no mention of Bourbon, who will be deprived of his estates by sentence of the court of Paris. Francis will probably insist on Milan being placed in the Pope's hands. It is reported that he is coming to Lyons with a large army, and that he has settled his affairs with England. If this be so, there can be little hope of a truce. Bourbon has no influence or party in France. Garzano, 7 Aug. 1524.*

Ital.

7 Aug.
Vit. B. vi. 161.
B. M.

566. ANTONIOTO ADORNO to WOLSEY.

Has written to him today by Florence, and lately by other routes, in accordance with the commission given him by Pace. Writes now to forward the enclosed which Pace has sent him, and which makes it unnecessary for him to add anything to his last about the progress of the Emperor's army, except one thing that Pace might not have heard when he wrote, viz., that the Imperialists, having sent 150 light horse and 400 musketeers in pursuit of the French who had abandoned Zais (Aix), defeated 1,000 foot of the enemy at Tres, a league from thence, slew 300, and took nearly all the rest. The army of Marseilles were but five leagues off; and as they did not intend to strengthen the garrison, we may hear better news still. The *gens d'armes* will now join the new lanzknechts and other Italian foot; and if the French fly, leaving the country in prey, the Imperial army being no larger than it is, you may imagine the result. Genoa, 7 Aug. 1524.

P.S.—Perhaps he had better send his letters henceforth to the master of the posts in Flanders, rather than to the merchants there. *Signed.*

Ital., pp. 3. Add.

7 Aug.
Harl. MS.
283, f. 55.
B. M.
St. P. vi. 325.

567. WOLSEY to PACE.

Curson, the bearer, arrived with four of Pace's letters, dated the 9th and 16th days of July,† containing a very different relation from that circulated by the French of the repulse of the Duke. Is glad to hear of the Duke's progress, and his diligence in providing for deficiencies. On the 3rd four other letters of Pace arrived by the way of lady Margaret's court, of the 27th and 30th of June and the 2nd and 5th of July, and one directed to Russell, describing the success of the Duke's army. The King is highly pleased with his diligence in writing and his impartiality. He is sending letters to the Duke and to Pountever, "like as I also do." Is to congratulate the Duke on their behalf, and desire him to have special regard to the safety of his own person.

The King thinks that the slackness of the Viceroy in sending the lance-knights proceeds from some reasonable cause; that he has heard of the intended invasion of Milan by the French, and will, therefore, try to persuade Bourbon not to enter too far into France. Pace is to counteract any such suggestion, urging that such reports are mere subtleties, to try to prevent the Duke's advance, and keep the war in Italy. Suggests the arguments that Pace should use on this occasion.

* There is a reply to this letter on p. 130.

† June in Harl. 283 and the Vitellius copy, but July in Harl. 6260 and the two R. O. copies, which are certainly correct in this point.

1524.

WOLSEY to PACE—*cont.*

Wolsey has written to the viceroy of Naples to accelerate the horse and lanceknights if they have not already joined. The King is advertised that the Viceroy appointed his steward to lie in Trent, and stop Russell with the King's money till he had obtained from him 10,000 ducats for payment of the said troops.

The King is not a little surprised at the slackness of the Emperor's appointments, as it has been boasted here that he had sent the Duke 200,000 crowns, of which one half were to bring him over the mountains, the other half to be spent when the Duke was in the enemy's ground, according to the arrangement, of which he sends a copy for Pace's better information. He is to desire the Duke to solicit the Emperor to take order for the payment of his money from time to time, "and not to think that by such ostentations and means he shall cause the King's money to be taken, occupied, and employed instead of his." Wolsey has remonstrated with the Imperial ambassador in England, and written also to Spain, protesting against the Emperor's folks taking "upon them to order and dispose the King's money at their pleasure, for supplying their own lacks and defaults."

Respites till the next post an account of the successes against the Scotch. Trusts to send news "of the erection of the young king of Scots by the King's means unto his own government, and the expulsion of the duke of Albany and the French. Hampton Court, 7 Aug.

Early copy. Begins: Mr. Secretary.

Vit. B. vi. 156.
B. M.

2. Modern copy.

Harl. MS.
6,260, f. 163 b.
B. M.

3. Another modern copy.

R. O.

4. Two modern copies.

7 Aug.

568. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vi. 163.
B. M.

There is little matter worth writing now. Mons. de la Roche, the Emperor's ambassador from Spain, has arrived with a company of 40 horses. He will enter Rome on Wednesday next, and be honorably received. The French king's ambassador will not confess having any commission for truce or peace, but one day last week he said it would be here shortly. Supposes they will now soon begin treating of a truce, in which Clerk will demean himself according to the instructions he formerly received. It seems by Pace's letters that the army is rather prosperous than otherwise. He writes that they are marching towards Eese. By other letters it seems that the French army, which was a great protection to Marseilles, has left to attack the fleet which lies towards Jean, so that our party have great hope of taking Marseilles easily unless it is assisted by the French fleet, and they are thoroughly determined to try their fortune. News from the camp comes rarely and slackly, so many letters are intercepted on the confines by the marquises of Saluce and Monteferratt, who, though the Emperor's vassals, have always favored privily the French king. The Pope says these letters from the camp make matters much more prosperous than they are; but he imputes no fault to the army, but to the viceroy of Naples and the Emperor's agents here in Italy, who provide very badly for the army. There should have been 5,000 or 6,000 lanceknights, but there are under 2,500, and they, for lack of their wages, are remaining in the confines of Italy, 10 or 12 days from the camp.

Master Gregory has written to Bononye for 500 light horse to serve the King, and has sent to Clerk to ask the Pope's leave, without which no men can be levied there. The Pope was well content to grant it. The

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French party here "craketh fast as they be wont," but it is clear by intercepted letters that they are in great fear and dread as they never were before. The Pope says that this truce is likely to be long in treaty, and perhaps will never be concluded. He wishes, therefore, the Archbishop to treat with princes that the diet shall be held, whether the truce is concluded or no, at the time appointed e shall be a time very convenient. If the truce is not concluded at the time of the diet, a suspension of arms can be made. The Archbishop expects to be in England by the middle of Sept. The cardinal of Cornaro died of a fever on his way to Venice to see his father, who was sore sick and like to die, but who has now recovered. The Cardinal had benefices worth 20,000 ducats. His brother has offered the Pope 200,000 ducats for them and the hat, but the Pope is determined to make no such bargains, which in other popes' days would not have been refused. As to Wolsey's own matters, the Pope made scarcely any sticking at Clerk's demands, except the extinction of the monasteries and the collectorship.

As the cardinal SS. Quatuor is rather hard, asked his Holiness to give the minutes to cardinal of Ancona, who makes many difficulties, but they hope all will be well. The Archbishop is as hot in the matter as can be, and the Datary is not behind. The latter has been appointed to a bishopric of 3,000 ducats, which the Pope allows him to accept, and he wishes Wolsey to understand that he does not receive it on any conditions, or that he will therefore become alienated from England. Told him Wolsey would have no such opinion, but would be glad to hear of his promotion. Asks Wolsey to say the same to the Nuncio. He is in great favor here. Wolsey's affairs were delayed because the Archbishop did not depart, which he will do on the arrival of the Emperor's ambassador. Before he leaves will have a full answer in all the said matters. Rome, 7 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 4, slightly mutilated.

8 Aug.

R. O.

569. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

About 10 days ago the comptroller of Calais* came hither, and has fallen dangerously ill of a fervent fever. The physicians recommend English air, and he has asked Fitzwilliam to write to Wolsey for licence for him to go thither. Fears, if Wolsey refuse, it will cost him his life. Has no news, except that the French were yesterday before Turnehen, where they took several prisoners and a booty, but lost the bailiff of Daverne, who was slain. The French greatly threaten the garrison here, and have made "larams" on every side. They have not been nearer, however, than Newenham Bridge. Will seek them before long. Guisnes, 8 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.: Reddit. 23 Aug.

9 Aug.

Vit. B. vi. 166.

B. M.

570. RUSSELL to [HENRY VIII.]

Arrived on the 6th inst. at Turrin in Piemont, with his charge safe, though there have been divers ambushes set for him. Met with a gentleman on the road, who was one of the chief in this enterprise. At Shambery caused the mules he had from Geneva to stay with him, the bales continuing still trussed. Circulated a report that he should return to Geneva by Mount St. Bernarde, and started that way, but when out of sight of the town turned back towards Mt. Synay, and crossed the mountains there. Meanwhile had sent the money by other mules to Turrin. Hopes now to have with him 300 or 400 horse of the band of Mons. St. Surlin, bailiff Damont in Bourgoigne, who is going to serve Bourbon. The duke of Savoy had sent word to his council here that they should present Russell to his duchess, which

* Sir Rob. Wotton.

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RUSSELL to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

they have done. She is a fair, gracious, and wise princess, and accompanied with many counsellors in long robes, gentlemen, ladies and gentlewomen. The Duke has provided for the safety of Russell's charge, as though it had been his own. There is no news but that Bourbon is in Provence, and has won one or two little towns, and the chief town Zaisse (Aix), where the Parliament is held. If he had all his men, he would have been far in France before now. His rearguard and 500 men-at-arms are still in Piemont. That, and the failure of certain promises concerning money, are the reasons why he has done no better.

It is said there has been a great death where the armies have passed, and that in Milan 100,000 persons have died.

Piemont is very dangerous; the prince is not master of it, as there are so many men-of-war in it. The inhabitants daily rob and kill each other, and the duke of Savoy, "who is a great justicer," is coming hither to set them in order. The count of Geneve has just arrived here. Turreyn, 9 Aug.

Signed.
Pp. 2.

9 Aug.

571. WOLSEY to [NORFOLK].

Calig. B. ii. 18.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 96.

The King is much gratified with the news in Norfolk's letters of the 1st and 3rd August, of the young king of Scots' "erection unto his own governance." Is to aid the Queen and Arran with his advice, and by the speedy establishment of the guard of 200 men at the King's charge about the young King's person. All haste must be used in sending the money. Hopes he will be able to procure gold with the help of Dacres, though the money which Robert Lord has is in silver. Lennox should be rewarded for his co-operation, and Norfolk may increase the 100*l.* assigned to Arran, if he think it too little. Good heed must be taken to the Chancellor, who has most favored Albany, lest by some subtle drift he disappoint this matter.

Sends the King's letters to the king and queen of Scots and Arran, with one of his own to the Queen. Now is the time to put them all in good hope, and avoid everything that could create jealousy. The King agrees that all hostilities shall cease. Sends a commission for Norfolk to take truce for 6, 9, or 12 months, on condition that Albany be not admitted to any government there, and with a view to a final peace. Is to encourage them to expect the King's compliance with all reasonable demands, and to assure them that the English alliance will be much more advantageous to them than that of France. Has put the queen of Scots in hope of the marriage about which she had written. Norfolk may encourage her in this expectation by a few expressions not too plain nor open; but it is not convenient that the Queen and Arran should continue to speak as they do of the erection of the young King as a thing greatly profitable to England, for all that Henry has done has been out of affection for his nephew. No attempt must be made to intercept Albany by sea, as victuals cannot be had to set forth new ships. Has taken care, however, that the erection of the young King shall soon be known in France. Would not have counselled Norfolk to give such instructions as he has sent to the queen of Scots by Patrick Sinclair, touching Angus, if they had not passed already; for it seems the Queen and Arran are much adverse to that affair, and it is dangerous to tempt them too far in it until the erection be well settled. They both write that if the King's promise be not observed they can and will undo what is done, and make friends in other places. Angus must, therefore, be restrained from meddling for a season. As for the matters of justice, they must be deferred till more leisure; and it is needless to detain Swylington any longer. Candish is this day despatched to Norfolk with cloth of tissue and crimson tinsel velvet, to be

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sent to the king of Scots, which Norfolk can forward with an appropriate letter. "At my manor of Hampton Court, &c."

P.S.—Has just received Norfolk's letters dated Warkworth, the 4th. The King and Wolsey are surprised that Norfolk has not understood his instructions. Even if he had not been present when the matter of his charge was discussed, he ought not to have supposed it in accordance with the King's honor to authorize him to treat for peace. Such a matter ought not to be settled by a diet on the Borders; and if it had been intended that he should do so, Norfolk would certainly have asked on what conditions he should assent to it. He would also have required the assistance of other noblemen and some of the long robe, which he never spoke of till now that he asks my lord of Carlisle, who is little acquainted with such matters. It is true that when three alternatives were proposed for the erection of the young King, the first was, that Dacre, before Norfolk's coming, should practise with the chancellor of Scotland to come to a diet on the Borders with a view to peace, and it was pretended that the escape of Angus out of France was only to be a mediator for such a diet. But it was not intended that such communication should really ensue; the aim was that Angus might intercept the chancellor of Scotland coming to the Borders, so that the young King might be all the more easily erected; which done, the King was willing that all hostilities should cease, and not by any communication of peace previously held.

Norfolk's objection that the Scots would have a difficulty in finding ambassadors willing to go at this time, is met in a former part of this letter, stating that if a truce be taken the King does not expect them to send ambassadors immediately. However, if poverty be the obstacle, he may intimate to the Queen that their charges might be defrayed. As to their court of Parliament it would not be to the King's honor to demand conditions of peace with Scotland, and they to discuss them in their Parliament, unless they had first proposed terms to be debated in ours. The King does not mean to bring forward any claim of superiority during the Scotch king's minority, and the hope of the King's friendship ought to work more than all discussion of demands in their Parliament. He is therefore to urge them to put aside all suspicion, and confide in Henry. As to the report of new business begun by the Chancellor, was always afraid he would do some mischief; and over-much intercession for Angus may create suspicion both in the Queen and Arran. Fears that Norfolk's instructions sent by Patrick Sinclair have done no good. Always advised Norfolk to entertain the Queen with good words, and to treat Angus so that he could do no harm. He must now use his own discretion; and if the matter be in good train otherwise, must not let Angus spoil it. It would be very dangerous to attempt an union between Angus and the Chancellor.

If Norfolk reflects he will find he has had no such lack of instructions as he complains of. My lord of Carlisle is joined with him in commission for the conclusion of a truce. Sees no possibility of sending ships from the narrow seas; he must therefore look to the surety of the Iceland fleet. Sends a letter to the chancellor of Scotland with a copy. Hampton Court, 9 August. *Signed.*

Pp. 12.

12 Aug.

572. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

[The letter printed under this date in the State Papers, i. 150, belongs to the year 1526. See St. P. iv. 449, note 2.]

13 Aug.

573. QUEEN MARGARET to [NORFOLK].

Calig. B. vi.

377.

B. M.

Neither she nor the earl of Arran can be content that Angus should enter Scotland. It would create great confusion. The old feud will begin where it was left; and if Norfolk suffers him, she will be compelled to

1524.

QUEEN MARGARET to [NORFOLK]—*cont.*

"tyne" her friends, seeing that Angus is more set by than herself. She must be excused if the means that she has taken to please her brother should fail by the Earl being sent into Scotland at the suggestion of Dacre. If they insist, she must find other friends to keep him out of the country. Dacre does everything to displease her, as appears by his writings;—has appointed certain lords without her advice to rule her son. If she lose the principal authority, these lords will soon turn to other parties than England. Begs him not to support the promotion of William of Douglas, or any others, without her consent. 13 Aug. *Signed.*

Hol., pp. 4.

13 Aug.

574. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Writes to ask the King to write to the Pope for the deliverance of the prince of Orange, prisoner in France, and wishes Wolsey to do the same. It will be no small service to the Emperor, for he holds the Prince in great favor. Brussels, 13 Aug. 1524. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.: 13 April 1524.

14 Aug.

575. FITZWILLIAM to HENRY VIII.

Calig. E. III.

57.

B. M.

* * * * * had taryed a lande there f
 of the same daye and yf we shu[ld have tarried much]
 lenger, the tyde wold not have served us t[o]
 shulde have been forced to have taryed, v
 thought best the said ships and faughbors
 bootts in as good ordre as we might and s
 reacoyle above two personnes and yet the said
 on us thre tymes and in the feight with theym
 above a dossyn personnes, thanked bee God, howbe [it].
 good chepe on their part, and soo we borned thre ships
 x. others and the said faughbors and brought awaye
 ordenance, two slyngs of irne, a fawconne of brasse
 vi. serpyntyns with xi. chambers, and viii. hagbussches. [And please it your]
 highnes, your gentilmen servaunts and subgietts of th [have done]
 their parts herin as well as might bee possible. A[nd if I had]
 knowen the said place afor as well as I now doo
 the good in England have brought theym thider.
 were my guyds will now seye it had not been conv[enient to]
 have soo doon."

Will be at the Seyne head th morrow, if the wind holds, where he will [stay] if he have victuals. On Friday next [will finish] his victuals. Begs the King, if he wishes him to stop at sea, to send word to Portsmouth to provide for him. If the King wishes him to send any of his company with his there are small ships enough to put them in. At sea between Treapport and Seyne head. Sunday night, 14 Aug. *Signed.*

Mutilated, p. 1. Add.

[15 Aug.]

576. WOLSEY to NORFOLK.

Calig. B. I.

326.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 104.

Has received his letter dated Berwick the 7th, with the articles and writings from the Queen of Scots; the letter of the young King to Henry, and one to Norfolk from Arran, with copies of the Duke's answers to the said Queen. Has read them to the King, who was much pleased with his nephew's letter, and with the oath of fidelity made by some of the Lords. He commends the queen of Scots' prudence, on which both the King and himself have written to her. Sends the letters, with others from the King, to the king of Scots and the Lords who have taken the Queen's part,

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with one of Wolsey's to the Chancellor. His last letters will have instructed Norfolk how to act in some points. Does not approve of his attempt to reconcile Angus to the Queen, seeing that she is so averse to it. If he were admitted into Scotland it would diminish Arran's authority, and perhaps make him join the opposite party. Besides, the bishop of St. Andrews might win over Angus to oppose the King's authority, and it would be very difficult to reconcile Arran and Angus, seeing that the latter slew Sir Patrick Hamilton, Arran's brother, and would have killed Arran himself if he could. He must therefore write to the Queen, making semblance to give up his suit in that behalf, excusing it to Angus as done from policy to prevent the bishop of St. Andrews from doing mischief, and telling him that, for the preservation of his honor, the King proposes he should pretend to have certain things to be treated of with the King and his Council "touching the composing of the matters of England and Scotland," and repair to court. "And, to be plain with you, it shall be dangerous for his escaping away; and being here a small time, and peradventure put in the commission as ambassador from the king of Scots to the King's grace for treaty of peace, he shall mowe return and have his causes so componed, that it shall, God willing, be highly to his contentation." Thus he may induce him to repair to court by small journeys. If he cannot get him to consent, he must detain him in England. *Signed.*

Add.: The duke of Norfolk, the King's lieutenant in the North part, treasurer and admiral of England."

15 Aug. **577. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.**

R.O.

Has paid to Briswood, according to Wolsey's warrant, the 4,000*l.* left by Robt. Fowler. Asks to be released from paying the pension of 100*l.* to Sir Nic. Carew. If he has to pay it, cannot continue in the office. Calais Castle, 15 Aug. 1524.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

16 Aug. **578. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.**

R.O.

Wrote last June 30. On July 1st a man came from the Sophia, and had audience on the 2nd. He spoke his message in such a low voice that the Emperor could scarcely hear it; which was the wisest point that Sampson saw in him, as the message was the simplest he ever heard, and more worthy of silence than speech. *Fears from this that he is a counterfeit messenger, and has heard it said by some expressly.* The Emperor sat under his cloth of estate, "in an alte forme," with three steps, which the messenger ascended on his knees, kissing the ground, and then offered to kiss the Emperor's foot, but kissed his knee. He spoke in Italian, but so low that both the Emperor and the Chancellor had to bow down their heads to hear him, and he would not rise from his knees though the Emperor commanded him, more like a suppliant than a prince's messenger. Though the Chancellor told him many times to address himself to the Emperor, yet he turned his face to the former, with whom it seems he was best acquainted. His message was this: As the Emperor is called emperor of Almain, he went thither to find him, but found his brother, and came hither from him. Here he paused, as though he had no more to say; and the Chancellor bade him show the Emperor his credence, and what his master intended. He then said that his master had not and would not have any peace with the Turk, who keeps no promises, but makes peace with one to obtain his purpose from another, and so deceives all men. At these words he kissed the Emperor's knee and departed. Does not think the words were spoken as well as he has written it. They say it is more than a year since he was with his master. His

1524.

SAMPSON to WOLSEY—*cont.*

person is as simple as his words; and though the Emperor has given him raiment, "all doth nothing fashion him like an honest man."

The same day posts came from Flanders, England, and Milan. The Chancellor told him that there were now in the army of Milan, with Bourbon, 6,000 Spanish and 5,000 Almain foot, and that he would have 5,000 more Almans on June 20; that the rest would be Italians; and that he had a great number of horse. But now Sampson hears but little comfort of the army. The Emperor said one day that the King would not contribute until the entry of the army,—as if that were the cause of the hindrance. Told him that this was the agreement, and that he desired nothing more at the time. Hears more of the taking of Marsyle, and placing a garrison there, than of making "garre garryable" during the winter; but, on the other hand, that the town wants nothing for defence, and that the French king is the stronger at sea. *Is told that the Chancellor does all he can to bring the Emperor to Italy, but the Emperor will be sure to inform the King, as he will need his aid.*

On July 15 another post came from Flanders and England, and the Chancellor told him that Bourbon had forwarded to England an answer to Pace's instructions; that the King had forwarded another 100,000 ducats for Bourbon, who had entered, "but syns thes newis hath beyn very coulede;" and that the Emperor's fleet had shut up the French in Villafranca. Thinks this is not true, as the French fleet is stronger than the Emperor's.

The Emperor left Burgos, July 21, and arrived at Valladolid on the 31st. Sure news has come of the taking of the prince of Orange as he was passing Villafranca with three brigantines. His ship sailed so far into the French fleet, mistaking it for the Emperor's, that he could not escape, but the other two vessels did. Many Burgundian gentlemen were taken with him, and young Guldeforde, to whom Sampson had sent the King's licence to return. His father also had written to ask Sampson to induce him to return with all speed. His servant took more than six days about the journey, instead of three, and did not arrive at Barcelona, where the Prince had waited for a passage, until he had left. The Prince went against the will of the Emperor, who says he could not have given him licence, but that he feared he would have gone without. Was told by him that the French king would have all the Swiss, but no Almans, as is reported here. August 7, the Portuguese ambassadors were with the Emperor, and the marriage articles between his sister and their master were sworn. He is now holding his Parliament or "Courtes." The marriage will be a great color to levy money, but he thinks it will "not yet come to the Portugallis hands." Was told by one who heard it in the court, that the King of Portugal's sister is a very goodly woman, "and hyrre worde and dyvye is this,—*aut Cæsar aut nihil.*"

As he has often written, whatever money is levied here, he does not think that the Emperor will be able to do any great feat.

The ambassador of Sophia has since said that his patrono intended to have advanced against the Turk last April, and that if the Emperor will attack him on this side, he will not desist. This augments the estimation of his message but little, as there is no knowledge, as yet, of any attack on the Turk. He says his patrono was christened, and lived for 12 years in an Armenian monastery, where he was taken by a servant, when his father and brethren were killed by the king of Persia.

A dispensation for the Portuguese marriage has been sent for. The Courtes are dissolved after sitting nine or ten days, and nothing is concluded, and no money advanced. August 13th, another post came from Flanders and England, and one from Bourbon. On the 14th, the Chancellor told him that the Emperor would send to England to ask the King to keep his appointments; for on the 26th July, Bourbon had not received the 100,000 cr., and feared that he would not have it at his need; that the Emperor has sent 200,000 cr. as his share, and is providing for another 100,000 by means

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of the marriage with the king of Portugal, for which he will have 50,000 from Naples; and the Viceroy, by pledging and selling lands, will furnish the rest. He said also that a messenger from the French king's mother had been long in England, and had been sent back to France; on which Robert Tete had written to Wolsey, adding that whenever any offers had been made on this side, the Emperor had always advertised the King of it, and sent copies of everything.

Used as good words as he could about these matters, of which he knows nothing. Said that hitherto the Emperor had no cause to complain, for the King had kept his appointments; and that whatever Wolsey attempted was sure to be to the wealth and honor of both princes. John Allmaine says that the French, both in Italy and France, give out that England has desired them to send thither for peace, and that they are sure of England. *Wolsey can see the weal of the affairs more clearly than they do here; for they are blinded by so much folly, that, though desirous of peace, which is greatly needed, they run stumbling till he fears some great fall.* By the despatch to Rome they wish peace or truce to be set forth, according to the instructions sent before, with the advice of the Viceroy and the consent of Bourbon, who was within eight or nine leagues of Marseilles on the 26th July, and with great hope of taking it, and all Provence is glad to receive him. Wolsey will, however, hear this better from Pace. Has given a copy of the article of indemnity to Allmaine at his desire, which they would not hear of before. *Wolsey will do a most gracious act if he brings these men by force to peace, or else this Chancellor will never yield to reason, notwithstanding his master's poverty.* The Chancellor told him that the queen of Scots' husband had escaped from France with a brother of his, and has promised to bring the young King into England. *They say Bourbon has entered France, but not far, as he thinks. Perceives by word, that are not very clearly spoken, that though he wanted his horsemen and many of his footmen coming out of Milan,* the Chancellor says that those who are to be paid by both princes are already in France, which is thought sufficient to have the King's contribution. Advises Wolsey rather to waste some good sum to bring matters to a good end than to continue inestimable waste without profit or honor, and with no small danger, for want of mutual aid, which cannot be hoped for here, on account of poverty, not from want of good mind in the Emperor. Prays God for peace, "for here, if all the world should else sink and utterly be destroyed, except the duke of Bourbon may have his intent, we be blinded from any means of peace, only towards him the respect is so much."* Valladolid, 16 Aug.

Hol., pp. 9; part cipher, deciphered by Tuke. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace, en Ynglatierra.

16 Aug.

579. CHARLES V. to DE PRAET.

R. O.

I have received your letters containing an account of how you and the sieur de Courrieres have succeeded with the King and Legate. I am sure that you are not to blame for not having obtained more. If what has been said to you takes effect, it will not be a bad beginning; but we are afraid lest delay should ruin the present success of our affairs†; for we hear from Bourbon, the marquis of Pescara and our other captains in Provence, that on the 13th of July there was no news either of the first 100,000 cr., or of the second, which, as you wrote, the King was going to provide. You know that we had determined to pay Bourbon's expenses, if Henry would invade France,

* *Almain* in the original, but deciphered "Milan" by Tuke, which is doubtless what Sampson meant.

† "Mais nous doubtons les dilacions qui pourront estre cause de ruyner et destruire la bonne prosperité qu'est en noz affaires."

1524.

CHARLES V. to DE PRAET—*cont.*

which there seems no appearance of his doing this year; or, if the King prefers to furnish half our army, we were willing to have given Bourbon 300,000 ducats, if the King would have done the same. We hear he has not yet done his part, which injures our common interests, and will do so still more unless it is remedied, as our army is the only one in the field, and is unprovided with money, except what we have sent, though strong enough to give battle. If the plague in Lombardy has caused delay in the descent of our *gens d'armes des ordonnances*, and if our fleet has proved weaker than that of the enemy, we cannot alone sustain the whole expence, which we have increased from our assurance that the King would share it. The army has been in Provence since the 1st of July, and has taken Grace and other towns. You must beg the King and Legate to consider all this, and that we cannot possibly carry on the war alone, nor would it be reasonable for us to do it. We have sent some Almaines and cavalry to make a diversion in the direction of Perpignan, and have ordered ships to be retained to transport them to the army if necessary. We have ordered the parliaments of Arragon and Catalonia to assemble before the Viceroy for the supply of money and troops, and we write to the viceroy of Naples to send another 100,000 ducats as soon as possible to Bourbon, which will complete the sum of 300,000, not including our forces by sea and land. You must remind the Legate of his having said that he would not allow Bourbon's army to be broken up for lack of money, and must require him to complete with all diligence the sum of 300,000 ducats, which would keep the army for some time, and enable them to do some good exploit, so as to force the enemy to take peace or truce. If the army were to be disbanded, it would be impossible to make the enemy listen to reason. Whatever happens, we will never treat without the King's consent, feeling sure he will act in the same way. You are to tell them that the marriage between the king of Portugal and our sister Dame Katharine has been sworn to *per verba de futuro*, and will be celebrated when the dispensation arrives. This alliance will be to our common interest. Valladolid, 14 Aug. 1524.*

Since writing we have received your letters of July 22.

Lurey has arrived with news from the camp, from which we expect that Provence is now in Bourbon's hands. You must believe the reports from our side, rather than those of Robertet, "qui a fait feste de peu de chose." 16 Aug.

As to the Legate's saying that their contribution ought only to begin from the date of the entrance of the army into the enemy's country, you must assure him that this was on the 1st of July. Those who remained behind were our ordnance kept at our own expence. We believe the fresh Almaines are already at the camp.

Fr., copy, pp. 4.

17 Aug.

Vesp. C. II.

176.

B. M.

580. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

Wrote yesterday by the Emperor's post. Sends this by an Englishman faithful to his Grace, who will inform him of the bishop of Pancece. *The Chancellor is entirely bent upon the affair of Bourbon, though all the world else be in danger. Thinks if peace be not concluded nothing can be done next year. Surprise is expressed that the King's money is not yet with Bourbon, and that the French king's mother's servant stays so long in England. Believes the Emperor's money is not paid for all they say of the King's. Fears unless England change his mind the Chancellor will persuade the Emperor never to hear of peace. The marriage articles are sworn to*

* Mr. Bergenroth has given an abstract of this letter, down to this paragraph, from the French Archives, but dates it the 12th Aug. Calendar, II. p. 653.

1524.

between the King of Portugal and the Emperor's sister. The court remains in Valladolid until the dispensation comes from Rome. *Wolsey's communication with Robertet excites suspicion here.* Valladolid, 17 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. The cipher deciphered by Tuke. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace, en Ynglatierra.

17 Aug.

581. BARRELS.

R. O.

Indenture by which Thos. Paxse, master of the *Maudelen* of Deptford, acknowledges the receipt of 6,900 clapoll, 286 last of scovys called barrel boards, with the heads, 6 last of heads, and 1,200 large "bowthems," from Wm. Seyntpeir of London, by order of the King, and which he undertakes to convey to Portsmouth for 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 17 Aug. 1524. *Signed with a mark.*

On the dorse: Paxse's receipt for the freight. 10 Sept. 1524.

R. O.

2. A similar indenture between Seyntpeir and John of Barowe, master of the *Christoffer* of Calais, for 8,900 clapoll, 2,100 large bothems, 2,000 pipe and hogshead hoops, 96 barrel boards, with the heads, and 23 tun 1 pipe of hogsheads and pipes. The freight to be 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 17 Aug. 1524. *Signed with a mark.*

On the dorse: Barowe's receipt for the freight. 10 Sept. 1524.

19 Aug.

582. WOLSEY to NORFOLK.

Cal. B. vi. 353.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 108.

Has received his letters dated Berwick, the 12th, which have been fully considered by the King and Council. Norfolk must have received full instructions by last post on all points therein contained; and the King thinks it dangerous to change his policy till it be seen what effect will come of his assurance to the nobles of Scotland, and his devices to get the Chancellor sent hither in embassy, by which he might be drawn to the King's side, or detained in England. This policy is thought more hopeful than that of using Angus, who, it is to be feared, if he cannot be reconciled to the Queen, may fall in with the Chancellor and Albany. Until he find that no regard is paid to the King's offers, he must not, for any vaunt of influence made by Angus, attempt the practice of subduing the Chancellor, or curbing the authority of the Queen and Arran. Norfolk must beware of light reports of the borderers. If any abstinence be taken, by virtue of his commission, for six, nine, or twelve months, and the Scots induced to send ambassadors for peace, the King trusts his doubts will be removed. The reason Wolsey writes so tenderly to the Chancellor is not to advance his authority, but for fear the Queen's party will not have power completely to subdue him. Has therefore written to induce him to come to England in embassy, when he may be brought to the King's devotion, or kept here. If means can be found to put him in strait custody, and deprive him of all authority, the King would rather it were done today than tomorrow. Hampton Court, 19 August. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.

20 Aug.

583. GERARD DE PLEINE, LORD DE LA ROCHE, to CHARLES V.

Lanz. i. 139.

Gives an account of his proceedings in Italy. Has delivered the Emperor's letters to the Pope, and declared his desire for peace. As, according to the treaties between the Emperor and the King of England, one cannot enter into such negotiations without the other, De Pleine proposed to ask the English ambassador whether he had power to treat. The Pope expressed great satisfaction. Has, however, no hope of concluding peace or truce, because the French king has here only the count of Carpy and a secretary; and the Count wishes the King to give battle, and return into

1524.

GERARD DE PLEINE, LORD DE LA ROCHE, to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Italy. The archbishop of Capua has departed from England to arrange, if possible, a conference (*journée*) for peace, between some persons on the Emperor's part, the regent (Louise) on the part of France, and the cardinal of York for England. The English ambassador seems ill instructed respecting peace, and his instructions are to make truce until April, which would be the worst market we could make. Has informed him the Emperor would not consent to a truce for less than from three to five years. The ambassador has asked whether De Pleine had the obligation concerning the indemnity. Replied there is no need for it, if Francis binds himself to pay during the truce. Desires the Emperor to send the obligation, for it would not bind him more than he is bound already.

Mons. de Beaurains and Richard Pace have written to De Pleine that the kingdom of France has been gained, and that the army requires 100,000 ducats a month. The French king has left Lyons for Vienne. He will soon have a large army. The Emperor's great ships have retired into port. The duke of Genoa cannot furnish any, and is afraid of losing Genoa. Rome, 20 August.

French.

20 Aug.

584. SCOTLAND.

R. O.

"Statutes made in Parliament at Edinburgh the 20th day of August, the year of God 1524 years."

1. The privileges of "Halikirk" to be maintained.
2. The three estates decree that Albany "has tynt his office of tutorie and governance," and that the King shall use his own authority.
3. No remission shall be given for slaughter committed upon aforethought felony since the King's last coming out of Stirling, or for three years to come.
4. Regulating the rate at which French money shall be received.
5. Old statutes touching pluralities to be put in force.
6. Justice eyres to be holden throughout the kingdom to put a stop to murders and other enormities now so common.
7. Concerning persons accused of treason.
8. A justice eyre to be held in Edinburgh on all who have "broken the orde of the myne and laborit therin," or carried gold out of the country.
9. Regulating the value of gold coins, as gold goes out of the country in great quantity, because it is cried to a higher value elsewhere.

Pp. 2.

21 Aug.

585. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

Rym. xiv. 18.

Bull, amplifying his former legatine powers for visiting and reforming religious houses, exempt and non-exempt. St. Peters, 12 kal. Sept. 1524.

22 Aug.

586. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vi.

167.

B. M.

Yesterday the Pope delivered to him certain articles for the intended truce, which he wished Clerk to consider with the Emperor's ambassador. Did so the same day. The Emperor's ambassador seems in great fear that they will be in evil case if the truce is not soon concluded. The Viceroy writes from Lombardy that the people hear so much of the French king's power, and his fresh setting forward for our camp, that he fears they will make some resolution; that he is sure they will do so if there is a battle, and Francis has the best of it; that the French king's camp is larger than ours,

1524.

and he is more likely to strike battle because he gives out that he will not. For these reasons the Emperor's ambassadors say they want a truce, and, as Clerk thinks, they do not much care on what conditions. On their urging Clerk to incline thereto for the common good, he told them he had heard from the English ambassador in the camp that matters were as prosperous as possible, that they desired nothing more than to meet the enemy, and that they were strong enough to fight the whole power of France. They assured him that it was as they had said, and that if their camp did not retreat the French might easily take their artillery, and that wise men here who know the country think the same. Went to the Pope, who said they did not fear without cause; that the French king was not likely to be in worse state this year than now; that, with an army like his, and ours being no better seen unto, he might shortly be in better condition than now, when he would not be so easily talked with. He exhorted Clerk to incline to the truce, saying that he was almost at a point with the Emperor's and French king's ambassadors, and if Clerk would agree, it could be concluded in two days. Told him he had examined the articles, and had brought them back, with other conditions which seemed necessary, according to the King's instructions. The Pope said the matter that concerned the King most was his indemnity, for which he knew proper provision would be made; the chief matter was the time of the truce, which the Emperor's ambassadors would have for three years at least; and he had almost brought the French ambassadors to the same, and asked what Clerk would do about it. Said that there were other matters besides the indemnity, without which Clerk could not consent to a truce, and showed him the articles about the comprehension of the Scots, and the restitution of the French queen's dowry.

The Pope answered that he knew the King had told him to do all he could to obtain these, in which he would help him as much as he could; but he knew well that if the French king would not consent, Clerk would be ordered to conclude the truce without. Supposes he heard this from the archbishop of Capua. He then asked what Clerk could do about the time. Said his instructions were only "usque ad [finem] Aprilis proximi futuri." He said the French king was now "in a metely temperance," but if he had any success, it would be hard to bring him to this point; and asked Clerk to consent to three years, undertaking that Henry and Wolsey would consent. Said he could not go further than his instructions. His Holiness asked Clerk to write to the King about it, saying he thought it very necessary that the Emperor's wishes should be attended to. The Emperor's ambassadors, who are very earnest in the matter, have made two overtures; one, that Clerk should consent to the truce till the end of April, to take effect for two years, if the King consented in a month; the second overture was a truce till the end of April, to last as long as the King shall please, up to five years. Either of these, they thought, the Pope could induce the French to pass. Answered that he was contented with the latter, if the articles about the Scots and the French queen passed, without which he would consent to nothing. They and the Pope said they would do what they could to obtain those articles, but exhorted him not to stick at them. Told them he would give them an answer after they had tried to obtain them.

Delays matters as well as he can, for the sake of these articles, but knows that a speedy truce will be so beneficial for saving the army and expenses, and knows that the imperial ambassadors and the Pope will so press him that he will be obliged to consent to one of the above ways, if the French ambassador will do so. Will delay to see if the French will pass the above-said articles; and if not, will wait till he hears again from Wolsey. Rome, 22 August. *Signed.*

Pp. 4, slightly mutilated.

1524.

23 Aug.

Vit. B. vi. 169.

B. M.

587. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

Has received from Clerk his letters about his exertions for the confirmation of the legateship. Thanks Wolsey for his mention of him, but his aid was almost superfluous, as the Pope and the Datary are such firm friends of his. Is vexed at the transumpt from his office which the Friars Minors have exhibited in fear of Wolsey's jurisdiction. Does not know how or when it was issued, but his office is so large that he has five assistants to superintend expeditions, and they cannot inform him of everything. Would have detained it if he had noticed it. Silvester Darius and Melchior Langus will explain further. Will endeavor to obtain the removal of the Friars' exemption. Thanks him for the King's letters and his to the Emperor in his behalf about the see of Mela (*Milevitana*). Rome, 23 Aug. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Address pasted on.

25 Aug.

588. EDW. LORD MONTEAGLE.

His will. Proved, 25 Aug. 1524. Printed in Nicholas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 601.

26 Aug.

Vit. B. vi. 170.

B. M.

589. PACE to [WOLSEY].

On 12 [August received] his letters dated 17 July, with the King's and his letters to Bourbon, the Viceroy, the marquis of Pescara, Beaurayne and the count de Pontievers. Wolsey must have misunderstood one clause in his letters, in which Pace said he should impute the loss of the French crown to Wolsey. Did not mean it as seriously as Wolsey took it, but only to stir Wolsey to that end. Desired Wolsey to regard that letter above all others, because Bourbon had never spoken so substantially and circumspectly as he had just before Pace's writing. Is not so foolish as not to know Wolsey's continual desire for the King's honor, and that the King might lose France if he spent his treasure out of time. But, so far are we from such an "inconvenient," that by Wolsey's wisdom and Pace's service the King will either obtain his rights entirely, or such conditions of peace as will be to his honor and profit, of which Pace never saw so great a chance as now. In his letters from Savilian he confessed that he was but one person, and that the matter required mature counsel, fully intending that Wolsey should take the best and leave the worst, and order everything according to his own wisdom, not Pace's opinion. Will make a more special answer, to show the King and Council that he did not write without reason.

The first thing he tried to find in the Duke was his inner mind, excluding all craft and simulation, to the King and the recovery of his rights, and whether he would so act as to show that he regarded the King's profit, and not his own only. Always intended to advise the King to contribute according as Bourbon's progress was to his purpose, and to restrain the payment if he perceived anything to the contrary. As to the conquests in Provence, Languedoc and Burgundy being for other men's profit, at the King's expence, this is a great error, and the fy[ne] man whom Wolsey mentions cannot deceive Pace about that. Does not trust him much, nor esteem his wisdom. Marseilles, which Wolsey separates from Provence, is but one of its head cities. When the Duke, on his solemn oath, in the most serious manner promised that he would go straight to Rienes to crown the King, thought this was some ground to build upon. Considers him a substantial man. If Wolsey thinks he will not keep his word or oath, is sorry he was sent to treat with him, and that the King intends to spend his money to restore him. Hopes no one will charge him with being in love with or

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corrupted by a Frenchman. Loves this man because he is good, noble and faithful. As to the recovery of the French crown, has trusted no one except Bourbon, noting circumspectly his substantial communication and faithful promise.

Wolsey wonders that in his last letters he advises the King to cross the sea, as there were not more than three or four days between that and his former letter, within which space he could have little further knowledge, the general hatred to Francis and goodwill to Bourbon not appearing to be as he wrote. Whatever he advises, Wolsey and the Council can dissuade. His reasons were that he thought the King was more prepared than he is, and that if he and Bourbon attacked France jointly, the Emperor being bound to do the same or send an army, Pace did not and cannot now see how Francis could defend himself. Since they have entered Provence, has hourly seen that his opinion was not all vain. Thought also, that Francis intended, as he does, to send all his power against Bourbon, so that the King would meet no resistance. Had credible information from the French council that Francis could not raise more than 24,000 foot and 1,200 men-at-arms, with all of whom Bourbon would not refuse battle, and, if divided, they would be but feeble.

Bourbon had daily news from his secret friends, which moved him to proceed in haste, and gave him great hope of victory. Has seen also the Emperor's letters to the Viceroy, commanding him to obey Bourbon in everything, and to pledge the whole crown of Naples rather than lack money.

These reasons made him write more vehemently in his last letter than he had done before; but he merely suggested it to the King and Council, considering himself as only one, and the most unwise. Now that he sees from Wolsey's letters that the King cannot so easily pass the sea, it is his duty to accommodate himself to their deliberation, which he will do without further disputation, and work here as he is commanded. As to the hatred to Francis, and the goodwill to Bourbon, has heard less of it from Bourbon and his adherents than from men of other nations in France, and from Frenchmen themselves, who all confess that the persecution of Bourbon is the maddest thing the King ever did. In all the parts they have passed through, the hatred to the King appears openly, and he is called a tyrant; the instances of which are too shameful to rehearse; and they complain universally that the Duke did not come sooner. If the Viceroy had not kept back the men-at-arms, contrary to the Emperor's command and his own promise, they would have been in such a place that the King would have been contented with them. Thinks Wolsey will hear of the Viceroy's shameful acts from Clerk, who tells Pace that Master Pasquyll is making verses against him. Are secretly informed that he favors the French, and it is thought he seeks Bourbon's ruin, that he may have no superior about the Emperor.

Wolsey writes that Pace will daily find more and more difficulty about the French crown. The two greatest, to which he can find no remedy, are, the falseness of persons whom no one would suspect, the other, that Bourbon "which thing I would never have believed till now that I see it, ne he would have comen hither without promise of the Emperor of further aid, and hope of the King for their common profits." His acts hitherto correspond to his promise and Pace's writing; and, in spite of the detention of his men-at-arms, and the embezzling of the Emperor's money, he has taken most of Provence, and does not intend to desist till the princes who have sent him order him to do so. Gave his opinion that the King should proceed to Calais, for Wolsey to consider; but thinks that as he does not intend to invade France personally or by deputy, he had better stay in England, for the reasons Wolsey alleges. As to Bourbon's demand of money, and Wolsey's surprise that the Emperor's and the King money was spent about the 20th inst., cannot prevent the Duke from writing what he wishes,

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26
P. 119PACE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

but perceives that he asks much *ex superhabundante cautela*, as he that asked 1,000 oaks and was content with 100. On leaving St. Laurens, 10 or 11 July, there was at Genoa 108,000 ducats of the Emperor's at least, so that matters are better than they made out, and, with the King's money, there will be sufficient for a whole month more. Hope to make shift till the end of September, by which time the Emperor will have, as his agents say, and as word comes from Spain, 100,000 ducats more at Genoa, besides the 200,000 which, as Pace wrote from Montcalier, were truly sent. Did not take this on trust, but saw the bills of exchange. Part of this was spent in the preparations for war; but that is no wonder. The Viceroy spent some of it on Italian affairs, notwithstanding the Emperor's orders to use the revenues of Naples for that purpose. All their vexation during the long absence of the King's money has been the payment of the Emperor's money by parcels, and not in one sum; for which they have this remedy, that many of the Spanish soldiers are well off, and can wait ten or twelve days for their wages; and the captains are rich, and, from love to Bourbon and Pescara, pay the men themselves. This will show Wolsey how ready they are to serve. They would fain be at Lyons as Wolsey desires. He may be quite sure that the King's money is not spent, for none of it is come; at which others marvel, and Pace despairs; for reports arise that none will come, and that Pace is sent to deceive them. If they only had half the sum promised, they would do some notable acts. In all their difficulties no one intends to sleep, but to do all they can to annoy the enemy. If from any reason they do not get the money, does not know what will become of them, save that they are all determined to die in battle rather than return with shame. Every man here takes the cause for his own, and studies not only to serve his prince, but to save his own life; for Francis is at Lyons, and says he will come in person with all the power he can. Never intends, saving the King's pleasure, to go to war again without ready money, for money paid as it now is, is rather wasted than spent. The enterprise has been sustained only by the goodwill of the army and this country to the Duke, without which they would have died of hunger. Has noted what Wolsey says about the expence of maintaining the army all the winter. In the first place, all war must be measured by the purse. Secondly, is in great perplexity, for the charge is very great, unless one can be sure of the result. But there is no fear of the army being scattered for want of money, for they would all be slain; the great danger is lest they should desert to the enemy for wages, which would place the leaders in great jeopardy, and hinder the enterprise next summer. The marquis of Pescara says the Spaniards are too honest to do so, and trusts they would rather suffer death; but they can have no like certainty about the lanzknechts. Tells him this, that he may consider how the army may continue in France this winter, or retreat with honor and safety.

If Bourbon does not receive the aid promised by Henry and the Emperor, it is hard to judge to what he will be driven by the force of the enemy and the unseasonableness of the year. If he is not slain, he must either proceed prosperously, or must lie in garrison. If the latter, the King should not give so much aid as he now does, but save for the war next summer. Advises a truce, if it can be obtained by means of the Pope, to last while the army is in garrison; part can then be discharged, and only the Spaniards, a few lanceknights, and the best horse retained, at the cost of 40,000 or 50,000 cr. a month. Meantime the King and Emperor can make provision of money, and procure a declaration and contribution from the Pope and the dukes of Milan and Genoa. Francis will perhaps refuse a truce unless Bourbon leaves France. Leaves it for Wolsey to consider.

The Duke is desirous of knowing the King's intention. When Pace gave him the King's and Wolsey's letters, and told him why the King had

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not crossed the sea, by reason of lack of victuals, &c., he was somewhat abashed. He said the King was a very wise prince, and could order his matters better than he could devise; and immediately sent for Beaurain. Pace meanwhile told him that the King was contented with his oath, and asked him the questions contained in Wolsey's letters, to which the answers are given in the book of articles sent from Montcalier. When Beaurain was come, the Duke said that he was true servant to both their princes,—that he was sent into France by them, hoping that they also would be there this summer. But as he saw he was not sure either of their persons or their armies, he wished them to write to their masters the state of affairs, and to ask whether they would continue the war, or make peace or truce, and whatever they commanded he was ready to do:—he especially wished that the army might not be lost. Beaurain answered that he had so written to the Emperor that he was sure he would rather spend all than allow the army to miscarry. Pace promised to write to the King, encouraging Bourbon to prosecute his enterprise, and assured him that the King would perform all he had promised. Reminded him that when the King and Wolsey wrote last, they did not know of his successes in France: told him of the great preparations made by the King, and that, as he knew where Russell was on St. Magdalen's Day, he could not be long absent, and then he would have money for a season. He answered that the provision for the army touched Pace and Beaurain; that he would proceed as long as they had one crown; that if the King's money came, he would cross the Rhone, unless a battle prevented him, and then "araise all his intelligence," and provide for money in his own country, where he will obtain enough for two or three months. As to going to Lyons, he says nothing could be more to his interest, and he will be content to execute the King's command. Beaurain also said that the army should pass, as the King commanded. Three rivers must be crossed to reach Lyons,—the Lisier, Durance and Rhone, one of the greatest in Christendom. There are no bridges, and none could be made on the Rhone without great difficulty, and the passages could be easily defended.

In his last letters acknowledged the receipt of Wolsey's of May 28, with the new treaty between the King and Emperor, the articles of truce, and copies of letters to Clerk and others. Could not obtain the Duke's oath and homage, as the King wished, but did not think it wise to waste time in demanding it, and so took the same oath in the most available manner, and set forward the enterprise. He does not intend to do homage to any prince, and he says he never did any to the French king, wherein he has a thing to show the King and Emperor that they may see he is a better servant to them than they now know. Wolsey writes that what the Duke speaks of was never promised in any treaty on the King's part. Is surprised at this, for he constantly affirms that it was promised. Never was privy to any treaty with him, and does not know what to say. As to the qualifications of the oath, is sure the Duke intends truly, for he is free from subtilty and craft. Has written, as Wolsey desired, to the Italian powers for money, "*sed narrata est fabula surdis.*" Has also written from time to time to Clerk, who says that they will have good minds and fair words from Rome, but no contribution, except after a manifest victory, when they will not need it. The King's and Emperor's intended enterprise for next summer is necessary for both, and he hopes it will have the desired effect, which will be more likely if this army also attacks. Bourbon also approves of it; but he says the present summer was the right time, when the French were driven out of Italy, as his friends cannot declare themselves until the King and the Emperor, or at least their armies, enter France.

Mentioned in his letter from St. Laurens the capture of the prince of Orange, by reason of his neglecting the viceroy of Catalonia's advice to go another way and stronger. The report of the retreat of the Genoese army

1524.

PAGE to [WOLSEY—*cont.*

(fleet), and that the Duke was in Nice, in Savoy, is untrue; for the army was not there, and there were only 17 galleys of the Emperor. The Duke never entered Nice, merely passing it on his way to St. Laurens. Nice is not in Savoy, but on the other side of the mountains. They will never lack news of that kind to injure the expedition, which is displeasing to persons whom he has already mentioned. On leaving Italy they esteemed the said army but little, but soon found that without it they could have neither victuals, nor artillery, nor money conveyed to them, as the French fleet was strong, and was cruising for the purpose of intercepting their supplies. All had been lost if it had not been for the 17 galleys and the help of the lord of Monago, who has openly declared for Bourbon. For this reason the fleet is needed, as well as for the taking of Marseilles. The Genoese do not maintain it for their own advantage and the defence of Italy; it was prepared more by the Emperor's command than their own will. The Duke paid his money to the Emperor's agents, and imputes the lack to them. Does not expect any assistance from the army either in Provence or Languedoc. His other letters give the news since Gregory Casale left. Asks Wolsey to write in duplicate or triplicate, on account of the danger of the roads. At the siege of Marseilles, 26 Aug.

Would have sent this long before, if he had had sure conveyance. *Signed.*
Pp. 14, slightly mutilated.

[Aug.]

590. WOLSEY to PACE and RUSSELL.

Harl. 283.
 f. 24.
 St. P. vi. 331.

Weston, the Turcopolier, with others of his brethren now departing for Rome, has been commissioned to convey 10,000*l.* sterling, in crowns of the sun, to a place near Rome. At his arrival in Antwerp he is to communicate with Knight, who is ordered to repair thither from the lady Margaret's court. To avoid detection, the Turcopolier is always to be called Christopher Barber. The money is sent for a reserve, to be employed in the Duke's army in case of necessity, and they are to see it is not misapplied. Is surprised that, by their letters of the 17th, the payment of the Emperor's money for the Duke's contribution is retarded, "like as in all other proceedings the Emperor's folks make great avaunts and promises for payment of money, but when it cometh to the point nothing is observed." Is to urge the Duke to call for the Emperor's money, that the chief burden be not laid upon the King. Computes that if the Emperor had been punctual, it should have been the 30th day of July before the King's money was required, and the 27th of this before the 20,000*l.* sent by Russell was spent; after which, the Emperor contributing his part, it would be the 24th of September before the money now sent by the Turcopolier was infringed on.

Vit. B. vi. 178.
 B. M.

2. Copy.

R. O.

3. Two modern copies.

29 Aug.

591. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has today received his letter dated Hampton Court, 15th inst., saying he has heard that Fitzwilliam intends to make an enterprise on Basse Boulogne, which the King desires to be postponed. Assures him that he intended two or three other enterprises before that. His custom is to advise with the wisest of his captains, and his spies and guides, of three or four enterprises, but no one knows where he is going till he causes his trumpet to blow "Buttie a sayle."* If they did, he would soon repent it. Will, how-

* "Booty! Assaillez!"—"Booty" is spelled "Buttye" in the same letter.

1524.

ever, postpone it for this month, unless he has other orders. Mons. de Fynes sent his lieutenant to consult Fitzwilliam, and they have determined to make a "course." Wishes to know the King's pleasure; for, in consequence of Wolsey's saying that there were 2,000 Burgundians who would join him from time to time, he had so fully determined on the "course" that he must meet Fynes when he sends for him. Trusts Wolsey reckons him to be the same man he was when last in England. Yesterday, Mons. de Byes, with all the garrison of Boulogne, laid an ambush within two or three miles of Guisnes, and sent forth his "vaundecurrers to make the laram." Sallied out, and drove him back without his doing any hurt or taking any booty, and then sent some men to Belle, who returned with six prisoners and 20 cows and mares. Guisnes, 29 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

29 Aug. **592. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

The first discharge of the garrisons on this side the sea is performed according to his instructions, and the second shall be on Thursday. Only 200 foot and 30 horse will remain here, and 20 foot at Newenham Bridge.

Has sent to Wingfield the money Wolsey mentioned. Thinks he will still have a surplus, even after paying the garrison. Wishes Tuke to write Wolsey's pleasure about his going to France. Guysnes, 29 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

30 Aug. **593. JAMES V.**

Rym. xiv. 20.

Commission to Gilbert earl of Cassillis, Sir William Scot and Adam Ottirburn to treat with Thos. duke of Norfolk and Thos. lord Dacre for a peace. Edinburgh, 30 Aug. 1524.

30 Aug. **594. PACE and RUSSELL to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Have received his secret letter about Chr. Barbar. His orders shall be executed. "If other men halt, we shall not run, nor yet go, without such evident reason and cause as cannot be improved. We have stimulate other men to do for their part; they say they wol; if they do not, we shall order ourself thereafter." At a convenient time Russell will go where Barbar's cause can be best ordered. The account in Wolsey's letters is true, and cannot be denied by any here. As to the person at whose dealing Wolsey marvels, no one can write worse of him than he deserves. At the siege of Marsilia, 30 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

31 Aug. **595. BOURBON to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Thanks him for his letters. Does not write a long letter, as he will see his letters to the King, and will hear from Pace. Is displeased at what has been told to Wolsey and the King, that the French King is intending to invade Italy with a great army, and that he ought to go to assist the Viceroy, which would be a great hindrance to the enterprise. Whatever the Viceroy may write, means to follow up the enterprise, as it has commenced so well, and thinks the French king will have enough to do elsewhere without crossing the mountains. Begs him to hasten the expedition on their side. Will come to meet them by Lyons and Paris. At the camp before Marseilles, 31 Aug. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2. Add.: A Mons. &c. le Cardinal legat d'Angleterre. Endd.

1524.

31 Aug.

596. MARQUIS OF PESCARA to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received his letter of 15 July, respecting the man whom Henry's secretary and ambassador (Pace) had sent from St. Lawrence's. Will hazard his life, if needful, in the service of the King and the Emperor. Is sorry that matters have not turned out so well as was desired, or according to the Emperor's commands. Thanks him for his offer, which he will endeavor to deserve. The said ambassador and secretary will furnish information of the occurrences here. This enterprise concerns the honor and interests of their majesties. Is rejoiced at the union of the realm of Scotland with that of England. "May our Lord enlarge your borders as much as your faithful servants desire." From the Camp above Marseilles, 31 Aug. 1524.

*Signed.**Italian, p. 1. Add.*

31 Aug.

597. NORFOLK to HENRY VIII.

St. P. iv. 119.

R. O.

Angus has desired permission to visit the King, and show various things which touch him very sore. Hopes the King will befriend him, otherwise he and his friends in Scotland are in great danger. Newcastle, 31 August. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

31 Aug.

598. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Newcastle, 31 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.

31 Aug.

599. THOS. LORD DACRE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Was lately instructed by Wolsey that Angus on his arrival in these parts was to proceed into Scotland for certain causes touching the young King his sovereign; but after the Earl had taken leave of the King and Wolsey, it was their desire that he should remain till affairs now in hand for the young King's surety were brought to a conclusion. The Earl has complied with the King's will, but in doing so has lost most of his friends in Scotland, and he now goes to the King in person to desire leave to return to his country. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 31 Aug.

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

31 Aug.

600. QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. i.

218.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 112.

Articles sent by Margaret queen of Scots to the King her brother.

1. Thanks him for his kindness to the King her son, and herself, and his present and assistance to the former.

2. Her son has been put to his state and governance, and Albany discharged of his authority, by all the lords in Parliament, except the bishops of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen.

3. Henry's letters to the King and Lords have been well received, and an answer made by the latter, of which she has given a copy to Norfolk's servant.

4. She has labored to know the minds of the Lords to peace, and they have ordained that the earl of Cassillis, the laird of Balwery and Adam Ottirburn should pass on Friday, 2nd Sept., in common with lord Akyris (Dacres), or others named by Norfolk, and bring articles containing the desires of the Lords, and to send ambassadors during the truce, which it is hoped may be arranged for three or four months. They desire,—1, a marriage between the King's daughter and his nephew, assured under the great seal and the seals of all the English lords, and approved in their Parliament.

1524.

2. That James be declared the second person of that realm (England), and have lands assigned him as prince of that realm. 3. That if the King should have a son, he should give James, in recompense for what he is "put fra," Berwick and the lands in "threype" (dispute) between England and Scotland.

ii. "Thyr is the desyris of the Lordis in special, as apperis weyl be copy of the artykylis closit wythin this ; and my desires follows be ane odyr vrittyn closit therein."

1. Thanks to the Cardinal for referring to her what should be given to those that take her part ; "but I consider that his Grace has mekil ado, and therefore I cannot devise the sammyn, but at hys pleasure." Thinks Arran should be rewarded with the colour of the Order of England, and a pension. He has now the Order of France, and a pension of 900 francs. If this were done, it would save Henry other great expences. He might also send Margaret some money to give to such lords as take her part, whose names she has written in these articles. Wishes to know the King's pleasure, what she shall do with the bishops of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen, who are now in [her] hands. Has done more for St. Andrew's than any other, but could never get his good will. Thanks the King for the money given her to furnish 200 men about her son's person. Many lords believing that Albany will yet come, he would not allow the Act that was passed in Parliament to be pronounced till St. Giles' day be past. Thinks Henry should write to Arran, promising to protect him and all that will take her part against Albany. The King would have incurred great expences if Margaret had not made great diligence to break the Lords. Must be sure of 10,000 men to take her part in case Albany come. Has no refuge but Henry, if the Lords desert her. The coming of this lord, who comes for three or four months' peace by sea and land, must be well regarded, lest it be done to put off the time, and work another way with France. Thinks the Lords should make surety that they will send ambassadors for a final peace ; and the abstinence, meanwhile, should be from month to month, not all three months at one ; and that there should be a clause in it, to make it void if the duke of Albany come. Hopes Henry will consider what pains she has taken in this matter, and if peace be made let her be recognized as the sole maker of it. Advises that a benefice be given to Arran, for one of his sons, worth 400*l.* or 500*l.* Scots ; the bp. of Murray had the like at her marriage. Begs Henry to pay no heed to those who labor for Angus's coming to Scotland, but to keep his promise to her, according to the articles sent by Wolsey. As to the coming of the earl of Cassillis, Margaret told the Scotch they would not be listened to unless they send ambassadors to conclude a peace during the truce that is taken now. The Lords are inclined to the old league with France, which she said would not be accepted.

Wishes to know the King's pleasure on every point of these articles, for now is the time she can best labor all matters. The bishop of St. Andrew's has sent to Rome in hurt of the King her son. Complains of Dacre's saying to Scotch folk, he wonder they let have any woman authority, especially her. Thanks the King for 2,000 merks Scots, sent to the King her son, and 800 to herself. Has all the offices in her hand, and no one lays out money but herself. Albany has given most of the King's property to great lords, so that he has nothing for his support. Edinburgh, 31 August. *Signed.*

31 Aug.

601. QUEEN MARGARET to NORFOLK.

Cal. B. i. 263.

B. M.

Green's *Princ.*
iv. 387.

Supposes he knows what has been done concerning her son's authority, and the discharging of Albany's governance at this Parliament. It is well begun, and, with her brother's help, shall continue. Has received kind and loving writings from her brother and the Cardinal, by Norfolk's servant

1524.

QUEEN MARGARET to NORFOLK—*cont.*

Halz ; who has also given the King's writing to her son and the Lords, who have received them right heartily, as he will see by the articles she sends to the King. Great thanks and rewards are due from her brother to her part-takers, especially to Arran. Hopes he will consider this, for his honor and the safety of her son. It could not have been brought to its present state without the help of Arran and his friends ; for the most part, and the greatest persons, were against them, as appears by our deeds towards them. Halz can show him the truth. Asks him to remind the King that she and her part-takers have done a great act, not without great pain and cost, and great "berying fwrth"; "and in so far as vee have dwn towschyng the gret men, and thay may get owrance of me and my part-takers, thay vol pwt owz to the utarmost evil that thay may dw." Trusts the King, Wolsey, and Norfolk will help them to bear forth their quarrel against all their evil willers, as their letters promise. Begs Norfolk to take pains to bring these matters to a good end, and that they may not fail on her brother's part. Sends writings to the King, with her articles and answers, which Norfolk may see, so that he can send her his advice. Asks him to see that she has a speedy answer from the King and Wolsey. Has many requests to ask for safe-conducts, which she cannot refuse, but she wishes him to do nothing without a special writing or token from her or her son. Wishes a conduct for these men that are to come. 31 Aug.

No one is to see the articles but himself.

Hol., pp. 4. *Add.* *Endd.*

602. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. i.
222.
St. P. iv. 114,
note.

Supplication made by certain Scotch lords to the Pope, for a legate to be sent into Scotland, to proceed against the archbishop of St. Andrew's and other churchmen accused of treason, the Archbishop having planned an insurrection within the realm, which, if he had failed to accomplish, he meant to have secretly departed with other conspirators "to solicit some great party in contrair the King."

ii. Schedule sewn to the above,* with the names of the lords that have given special bands to the Queen, viz., Arran, Murray, Lennox, Eglinton, Glencairn (this name struck out), Cassillis, Maxwell, Glammis, Awindall, Livingston, Sympill, Halkat and Symmerfill.

603. The LORDS OF SCOTLAND to HENRY VIII.:

Calig. B. vii.
15.
St. P. iv. 111.

Have received his loving letters dated Oking, 15 Aug. Thank him for his promises of support to his nephew and to themselves in maintaining his authority. Have no doubt of his affection to their sovereign, and trust that, former causes of displeasure now ceasing, perfect amity may be established between the two realms. At the palace of Edinburgh.

Pp. 2. Endd. by Wriothesley: "A copy of a letter sent from the lords of Scotland to the King's highness."

31 Aug.

Vit. B. vi. 182.
B. M.

604. BOURBON to [HENRY VIII.]

Has received his letters of 30 May, by Russel, and those of 27 July and 7 Aug. Hears from Pace that the King is informed that Francis intends to invade Italy ; and that he fears Bourbon will be obliged to go to aid the Viceroy, and thus the French enterprise be hindered. Does not know who has told him this ; but whatever happens, and whatever the Viceroy writes, does not intend to give up this enterprise, as it has commenced so well.

* The schedule is no longer attached.

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Begs him to advance his army on that side; if he does, will try to meet him by way of Lyons, unless the King and Emperor wish otherwise, though he thinks that the best way. Has discussed matters with Pace. The camp near Marseilles, 31 Aug. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2.

31 Aug.

605. WOLSEY to PACE.

Harl. MS.
283, f. 48.

B. M.

St. P. VI. 333.

Has received his letters dated Torvois, the 3rd, by Gregory de Cassalis, advertising the prosperity of the Duke and his army. The Duke has sent by Sir Gregory letters to the King and Wolsey. Has seen the instructions of Pescara delivered to Cassalis, &c. Has shown the same to the King, who is greatly pleased with the Duke's conduct. Thanks him and the Marquis for their advice of setting forth his army, "for the helping whereof ye desire me to lay my Cardinal's hat, crosses, maces and myself in pledge at this time." It was resolved by the King and Wolsey apart, and afterwards by the Council, that Cassalis should return to Bourbon with the King's reply, to the intent that by Pace's information, of which no small estimation is held, the King's measures might be determined accordingly.

Had hoped that Pace had received a packet of letters from the King and Wolsey, directed to Bourbon and others, and dispatched on the 18th of July, in answer to their request for the King's invasion of France this year, showing that it would be a hindrance to the common affairs, and by no means advisable, unless by some general revolution in France the King might easily obtain the crown. Is sorry that these letters did not reach Pace before Cassalis was despatched, as then Pace and the Duke might have qualified his charge.

They urge that the Duke's successes, the intended capture of Marseilles, the flight of the French army, and the refusal of the Swiss to serve the French, are strong motives why the King should advance his army. Wolsey thanks them for their good intentions, but urges in reply that Provence is a weak and open country, with only two strong places, Marseilles and Arles, still in the French king's hand; and that if the Duke remain where he is, and is suffered to continue there by the French King, wasting and consuming his means, he will, for lack of entertainment, be compelled to abandon Provence; and France in one day, without expence, will recover as much as the duke of Bourbon, with the Emperor's and King's excessive charges, has obtained in all this season. If the Duke should continue in Provence, it would be unwise of the King to advance his army at this season of the year, for this can only be done with effect if Bourbon, passing the Rhone, should march towards Lyons, and thence into the bowels of France. In that event the King is ready to move; and has directed letters to his captains to bring in men, and has sent this day Sir Richard Jerningham to Lady Margaret, to put in readiness the Emperor's contingent, and provide carriages and other necessities. Pace is therefore to urge on the Duke to enter France; and, on the receipt of his determination, the King's army will cross to Valencienues, and, joined by the Imperialists, will march to Paris or the Rhone, as shall be thought best. Is to ask the Duke's advice on these particulars, and urge him to send some gentlemen into France, to practise with his friends for the benefit of the said army.

He shall also remind the Duke that it was agreed, whenever the King, in person or by his lieutenant, invaded France on this side, his portion of the expence for the Duke and his army should cease, and fall upon the Emperor; and he is therefore bound to ascertain how the Emperor is furnished for that purpose; for it is possible he may either lack the money, or at least make such show of it that the Duke will be disappointed, and the whole burden would fall on the King and his army alone.

It is thought here that the Emperor is not furnished to bear this charge,

1524.

WOLSEY to PACE—*cont.*

or minded that the Duke should take any ways for the King's profit, but turn everything to his own advantage. And even if the Duke should advance into Lyons, he might, by a private arrangement between himself and the Emperor, be contented simply with the recovery of his own countries of Auvergne and Bourbonnois; to which purpose nothing would more conduce than to distract France by an invasion from England. It is necessary that Pace should consider these things carefully, and not allow himself to be seduced by fair promises; for, unless the Duke is sincere in his professions, it would be great unwisdom in the King to send over an army at this time of year.

He is also to urge Bourbon and Pescara to enlist, on being joined by the Almains, Italians and Spaniards, which were left behind; and not to pass the Rhone without first taking Marseilles and Arles, for in the French king's hands they will cause the Duke many perils.

Pace writes, that whenever the Duke passes, all the subjects of Provence come in, and give him their obedience. But he does not state in what manner, and whether it be in the King's name and to the King's use, to whom alone it is due. Wolsey insists, that if he take Lyons or other places, it shall be only in the King's name; and if he receives any emolument, it is to be accounted as money laid out by the King for the Emperor, who is bound to bear the whole expence of such an invasion. Unless the Duke is candid in this matter, it is clear he has no intent to help the King to his title, and it would be but little wisdom in the King to assist him.

At the More, 31 Aug. 1524.

An early copy.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Vit. B. vi. 183. | 2. Modern copy of the same. |
| B. M. | |
| R. O. | 3. Another modern copy. |

31 Aug. 606. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vi. 193.
B. M.

On the day that Gregory Cassalis departed Bourbon set out for Torves, on his way to fight the French, who, hearing of it, retired to Avignon, which stands on the Roan, and divided their army among the towns near. The Duke marched on to Ayse, which city sent out eight orators to offer to surrender; and the next day the consuls, more than 80 in number, gave him their oath of fidelity. The day following he entered the city to put it in order, and obtain money, of which he could not get much, because the French had carried away the rich men. He found out by his spies that Francis was at Lyons, sick "of his owne Frenche disease," and it was said he would come to the field personally with all his power. His army was still divided, but intended shortly to encamp on the Durance, near the Duke's army. Bourbon, therefore, left Ayse for the open field, intending to attack the French as soon as they arrived.

After 7 or 8 days, during which the French did not appear, Bourbon deliberated about the other part of Casalis' instructions,—the taking of Marseilles,—which, as Wolsey says, would be profitable to the Emperor and to Genoa. The army, however, thinks solely of its own profit, wishing it were a pie's nest to be thrown down with a bird-bolt; for without taking it they can neither proceed nor keep what they have; and, besides, the terror of its capture would prevent any other cities resisting. Are thus compelled, more by necessity than will, to do what is both difficult and dangerous. Some of the best of the Spanish captains were sent to review it, and reported that it was a strong town, well repaired, and a weighty thing to attempt; but if they were commanded to set on it, they would do their duties. Bourbon and Pescara started to view it at midnight on the 14th, with 2,000 Spaniards, arriving there at daybreak. They found it difficult; but, con-

1524.

sidering that the French army flees battle, and that they can do nothing without taking it, they determined to do so, hoping that the French might come to succor it, and give battle. Some suggested that the French would try to recover Ayse, to raise the siege; and the Duke, therefore, left a garrison under De la Mote, with orders to keep spies abroad, and send word to him when the French were approaching, and he would then send him aid, as there is a great quantity of victuals there. The Duke's chief anxiety is to pass the Roan. He says that he will then have a plain victory, for all his intelligences will then discover themselves; that he is sure of 12,000 gentlemen; that Francis knows well that he could not drive him out of his own country, and has therefore come to stop him. The Marquis does not think the French will fight unless the King joins the army. His army is the larger, but not so good men. Monfort, a chamberlain of the Emperor, has come with news that the Emperor's army marched towards Perpynyan a month ago, and should be there by this time. Another, sent to the viceroy of Naples, has brought the same news. If it is true, Bourbon says he will cross the Roan by their aid, and Wolsey will then be likely to see the revolution he looks for. All are determined not only to serve their princes, but to save their own lives; for it is come to that now.

Sees no cause but to hope well, [if they] be not destitute of money. On the 19th the Duke and all the army arrived, and laid siege. The French galleys came as near as possible, and shot at the field till night, when a few French made a sally, but were repulsed by the Spaniards, eight taken and eight killed. In the morning the Duke had two cannons planted to shoot at the fleet, which came about nine o'clock, and landed 200 or 300 men, who were suddenly attacked by the Spaniards, and all taken prisoners or slain; among the former, a baron of Naples. On our side there was slain only Richmond, a gentleman of the Duke's, once servant to the King. Have not yet lost eight men by the firing from the galleys and the town. The galleys were driven away by the guns placed on the hill, and dare not approach so near. 700 Italians coming to the army were met by about 2,000 Italians and French and a number of villains. Many were killed and wounded, and at last our men lost their baggage and many of their weapons. On the 23rd the town was battered to make a breach for the Spaniards, but after four hours it was seen that our powder was not good enough, and the captains determined to undermine the walls, and cut off the water, meanwhile sending for more powder.

On the 26th Russell arrived with the King's money, almost too late; but he was detained by the dangers of the road. Desired the Duke and Marquis to see that the money was profitably spent, and to procure the money Beau-rayn promised. They answered that for their own necessity they were compelled to spend the King's money well, and that they intended to send Beau-rayne in two or three days to the Emperor; and he promises to return in three weeks. This was determined on the 26th.

As to the Duke's intelligences, knows no further than he says and Pace sees. He says that what Pace has already written will happen when they have crossed the Roan. Has seen the aid afforded him by the lord of Monago and three or four other gentlemen, and he has had a secret treaty with a great captain at sea, which has been disturbed by the interception of a letter, but not to the prejudice of the said captain. Sent an account of some of his friends in France by Casali. A man of religion has been with him disguised, and promised "many great things to be done in time convenient." The copy of De la Roche's letter will also have informed Wolsey about it. La Pallisse's brother has left France for his camp. Had forgotten to say that if they cross the Roan it will be impossible to keep Provence; and Bourbon says he does not much care for it, for if the enterprise succeed he can easily recover it. At the siege of Marsillia, 31 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 6, mutilated.

1524.

31 Aug.

Vit. B. vi. 196.

B. M.

607. PACE to the VICEROY OF NAPLES.

Hears from Bourbon and Pescara that he has written to them advice about the enterprise, offering to send them forces, and suggesting an invasion of Dauphiny; which is wise counsel, and he supposes they have answered him. Begs him, however, first to fulfil the treaty between the King and Emperor, by which the latter is bound to supply cavalry and the sum of 100,000 cr., according to the promise made to the King by the Emperor's ambassador in England. The other 100,000 cr. from the King will certainly arrive, for money is of the greatest importance now; and if the Emperor does not send his portion, the King will not be bound to contribute, and thus this undertaking, so well commenced, will fail. Hears that he is in doubt why the King has not crossed the sea, nor sent an army. To this the King was not bound, though he much wished to do it; but he heard from lady Margaret that no supplies would be given him by Flanders, a thing which was never denied before to any English king invading France. The King writes, however, on Aug. 7, that the French are so beset by land and sea that there will be an opportunity of effecting it, especially as he has settled Scotch affairs, and expelled the French party there. If the Viceroy had said freely at Savinia that the enterprise could not succeed without the invasion by the King, he would have given a reasonable answer. Now it is necessary to take counsel, and to behave so that no shame may accrue to their princes, which cannot happen if the agreements are carried out. The siege of Marseilles, 31 Aug.

Lat., pp. 2, copy, slightly mutilated.

31 Aug.

Vit. B. vi.

181*.

B. M.

608. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Arrived here on the 26th with his charge in safety. Four or five days before wrote to Pace to ask Bourbon to value the angelo at $67\frac{1}{2}$ sous, which he did; but they could not obtain more than 64 sous, and the was obliged to allow it, as the men were determined not to take them for more than 60 sous. At the siege before Marseilles, 31 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1.

31 Aug.

Lettere di

Principi,

i. 131.

609. The BISHOP OF BAYEUX to COUNT BALDASSARE CASTIGLIONE.

Francis needs have no fear of Bourbon's army alone, and it cannot be aided by other armies till next year. Nor will he have any difficulty in obtaining money from France, which will readily grant supplies for its own defence. There is no ground for the suspicion that his subjects are not loyal; and I cannot believe there is a single person in France who would prefer the Emperor and the king of England, on whom Bourbon depends as his sovereigns, to his own natural King. The writer discusses Francis' proposed enterprise against Milan, &c., and says, "Do not believe that the desire of having Milan is the sole cause of such enormous labors as we witness, but natural hatred, augmented to a great extent by the vainglory which has sprung up in the minds of these young princes, each endeavoring to prove himself the most powerful to injure the other." Garzano, last of Aug. 1524.

Ital.

31 Aug.

Vit. B. vi. 180.

B. M.

610. CLERK to WOLSEY.

On the 22nd inst. sent two [bulls] of the ampliation of the legateship, for the jurisdiction and the faculties.

Have delivered to the Pope the articles of the truce, with protestations that he shall not show them to the French till they have sent in their

1524.

demands. The French ambassador has a commission, but so qualified that he is ashamed to show it, and has sent for another. Hears from Pace, 16 Aug., that they are determined to attack Marseilles. The marquis of Pescara complains that the men-at-arms have not come, for lack of money. They were then this side of the mountains. There was no word either of the arrival of the King's money. If the camp had had everything necessary they would have done some notable feat, as the French have been both slack and cowardly. Pescara, in his letters to the Emperor's agents and the Pope, exhorts them to fall to a truce, and says they are likely to be in great danger for lack of food; for the enemies' host increases, and provision diminishes; nevertheless Marseilles shall be assaulted, and they are determined rather to die than flee. The Pope is now anxious for a truce.

Reminds Wolsey that he cannot agree with the Emperor's ambassadors, who wish for a truce of four or five years; and his instructions are only till the end of April. Begs him also to remember the comprehension of the Scots. Can do nothing till he hears again. De la Roche, who lately came from Spain, was whole and merry at Clerk's house six days ago, and this morning is dead, which the Pope says will be a great impediment to the common affairs. He will send immediately to the Emperor. The Archbishop will leave in five days. The French refuse everything in treating of the truce. Told the Pope that he had sent the bulls to Wolsey, and how much Wolsey would feel obliged for them. He again asked Clerk to write to Wolsey "for Godds saake to use mercye with thois friars, sayeng that they be as desperatt bestes past shame, that can lee[se] nothyng by clamors." He has consented to the bull "for the supplement" of the college in Friswids. Hopes to get it sped through the Archbishop before he leaves. The sooner Wolsey puts it in hand the better, for then the rents will bear great part of the expense of building. Rome, 31 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, slightly mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

Ibid. f. 177.

2. Extract from the above, omitting what concerns Wolsey alone.

Pp. 2.

611. MATTHEW CARDINAL GURK.

R. O.

Grant by Edmond bishop of Salisbury to Matthew cardinal Gurk, at the instance of his procurator, William Poplaye, of a pension to preserve him from want and mendicancy in his old age, on his resignation of the canonry of Horton, in Salisbury Cathedral. This grant is with the assent of William Knyght, the present canon.

Imperfect, pp. 2.

612.

GRANTS in AUGUST 1524.

Aug.

GRANTS.

1. Sir Henry Wiat. Grant of a messuage called Foreriders, with houses, lands, &c. named, in the parishes of Nevynden, Bartelinden, Fange, and Southbenfleet, Essex, which formerly belonged to the hospital of Melton, near Gravesend, Kent, and came to the King on its dissolution, as appears by an inquisition taken before Th. Franke, escheator, 18 March 15 Hen. VIII., at Stratford Langthorn, Essex, with the issues thereof, from 6 May 16 Ric. II. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 30.*

6. John Underhyll. Presentation to the church of Merston-Morten, Linc. dioc., void by death. *Del. Hampton Court*, 6 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

11. John Too, gunner. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with 6d. a day, being part of the 12d. a day which Nich. Love had from 1 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII., when Love died. *Del. Hampton Court*, 11 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 2.*

12. Wm. Ameas, Th. Ameas, and Peter Ameas, of Lentwardyn, *alias* of Moketre, Wm. Hopton, of Hopton, Wm. Palfrey, of Marlowe, and John Longford, of Witton, Salop. Pardon. *Del. Hampton Court*, 12 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 10.*

13. John Smith, mariner *alias* yeoman. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Monastery of Charsey, 13 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

1524.

GRANTS in AUGUST 1524—*cont.*

Aug.
GRANTS.

18. Robt. Salmon, of London, waterman, *alias* of Beconsfeld, Bucks. Pardon for having on 13 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII. broken into the premises of John Long, at Beconsfeld, and stolen 25*l.* in money. *Del.* Westminster, 18 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 6.

18. James Jankyn, yeoman usher, and John Wogan, gentleman usher, of the Chamber. To be ragiers of co. Cardigan, S. Wales, in survivorship, on surrender of patent 13 Nov. 13 Hen. VIII., granting that office to Jankin, *vice* Sir Griffin Rice, deceased. *Del.* Hampton Court, 18 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 5.

18. Lawrence Clayton, gunner. To be gunner in the Tower of London, with 6*d.* a

day, which Nicholas Love, deceased, had. *Del.* Hampton Court, 18 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 9.

22. Jersey. Sir Ric. Mabon, dean of Jersey, and Jo. Lemprière to have the custody of the register rolls, and the seal of the office of bailiff, also the administration of justice in the island, during a question pending between Sir Hugh Vaughan, captain, and Helyer Carteret, bailiff of Jersey. In criminal causes Lemprière will act alone on account of the spiritual character of Mabon. Hampton Court, 22 Aug.—*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 38.

28. Thomas Spert. Protection for Ralph Folville, of Westminster; going to the wars.—P.S. 28 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII.

1 Sept.

Cal. B. III. 96.
B. M.

613. WILLIAM HALS to NORFOLK.

Had written in his letters, Tuesday, 23 Aug., by the information of the abbot of Paisley, that Argyle, Murray, and lord Maxwell had proposed to seize the goods of the bishop of St. Andrews. It is not yet done, as the Bishop has given 20,000 crowns to the Queen; to George Shawe her servant, kinsman to the abbot of Paisley, money to purchase land of 20*l.* per ann., Scotch money; to the earl of Argyle, while he is here, weekly, 100*l.* Scots. Murray is well rewarded. Unless the King writes to Margaret it will not be done. If the bishop gets his liberty, as he is a man of great wisdom, he will undoubtedly do much harm. Will be glad to know whether the demands of the ambassadors (to be declared by Patrick Sinclair, Cassillis, and others, who will be at Berwick on Saturday next,) shall take effect. Patrick Sinclair has been sent to him by the Queen, to ascertain his feeling. She sent for him yesterday, when Cavendish and Carlisle took their leave, stating that she had written to the King, and commanded him to stay. Has received a letter from Cassillis, desiring the safe-conduct, spoken of in Hals's last letter, might be at Berwick on Saturday next. Islay herald will fetch it. The abbot of Paisley desires Norfolk will request the Queen that he may have the treasurership which is yet undisposed of. Has spoken to the Queen (as Norfolk desired in his last letter, dated at Warkworth) about the sending ambassadors to England for a perpetual peace. She told him Parliament had determined upon it. Before Albany left he sent a herald to Denmark, who returned yesternight to Edinburgh. Edinburgh, St. Giles' Day, 1 Sept.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.* *Endd.*

1 Sept.

Arundel MS.
26, f. 44.
B. M.

614. THOMAS HANNIBAL, LL.D.

On St. Giles' Day, 1 Sept. 1524, 16 Hen. VIII., the Pope's ambassador, Dr. Thos. Hanyball, who brought the sacred rose from Rome, was received as follows. At Dover he was met by Sir Edw. Gilford; at Canterbury, by the bp. of Rochester, the abbot of St. Augustine's, the prior of Christchurch, and lord Cobham. At Blachethe, Sept. 1, there rode out of the city to meet him the earl of Essex, the bp. of London's chancellor with 30 horses, as the Bishop himself was sick, the bp. of Exeter, Dr. John

1524.

Veysy, the lord of St. John's, lord Roos, lord Fitzwater, lord Marny, Sir Andrew Windesore, Sir John Veer, Sir — Maners, Sir Wm. Paston, Sir Thos. Tyrell, Sir John Daunce, Sir Robt. Jonys, and others of the King's servants, and certain officers of arms without their coats of arms, for it is not usual for them to be worn when the King is not present at such ceremonies. As the noblemen conveyed him through the city to his house at St. John's, the lord mayor, aldermen, and crafts kept the usual order.

P. 1.

2 Sept.

615. WOLSEY to [NORFOLK].

Cal. B. vi. 336.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 120.

Has received his letters of the 15th, 19th, and 26th ult., with those that accompanied them. The King is much pleased with his diligence. Has been somewhat the longer in answering them, as the King had resolved to make no change in his policy; and Sir Gregory de Cassalis lately arrived here with letters from Bourbon, the marquis of Pescara, and Pace, relating the prosperous success of the Duke, who has not only gained all the principal towns of Provence, except Marseilles and Arles, but has got the whole country at his devotion, and intends to go to Lyons and offer battle to the French king. The King is, therefore, strongly urged to make use of the opportunity to invade France, which, by the advice of his Council, he intends to do, and is getting ready lymoners and carriages, retaining lanceknights, &c.; for which reason Sir Richard Jerningham is despatched to the Lady Margaret, with orders to demand the 3,000 horsemen and 1,000 foot of the Emperor's to join the King's army. Cassalis is also re-dispatched to Bourbon, to obtain precise knowledge of his proceedings, on which the advancing or not advancing of the King's army will depend.

The confirmation of the young king of Scots in his dignity is much to the King's satisfaction. The Queen and Arran have acquitted themselves well, both in that and in the imprisonment of the bishops of St. Andrews and Aberdeen. Norfolk is to tell her, the King strongly advises her not to set them again at liberty, otherwise they will seek revenge. The confiscation of their goods will be an assistance to the young King, who is not very well provided of treasure, besides being a terror to others. The King thinks that to defeat intrigues for their liberation the Queen should get them sent to Berwick; after which Albany would not dare to land in Scotland, even if he had come to the shore; and if any intrigue should be got up by their friends they would be glad to write and appease it; otherwise, means could be found, if necessary, of depriving them entirely of their dignities. No one, however, must be made privy to this design, except those who have the doing of it. It could easily be brought about by the lord Maxwell, and the two bishops lodged in Berwick, before it was known in Scotland; or if conveyed part of the way in disguise, Norfolk could send a company to meet them.

Sends two safe-conducts for the Earl Marshal's son, in whose favor the king and queen of Scots have written, and for the merchants for whom Margaret wrote to Norfolk. The King is much displeased at the taking of the ships coming from Iceland. He wishes Norfolk to write to the king and queen of Scotland, showing that they were taken during a truce, when such conduct was not expected, and urging them not to deal extremely, or to stick in such small things. If, however, entire restitution cannot be obtained, it may be arranged that rewards be given to the takers, and the rest restored. If no compromise can be effected, means should be found to get the ships and fish back again into the Englishman's hands, otherwise great scarcity is likely to ensue. Norfolk must show all cordiality to the king and queen of Scots, Arran, and their adherents, giving them fair answers, warning the Queen not to ratify anything with France, and urging them to hasten the sending

1524.

WOLSEY to [NORFOLK]—*cont.*

of their ambassadors. As to Angus, as the king of Scots is thus confirmed in his government by Parliament, Norfolk may entertain him for a season at Newcastle, unless he be very desirous to return to the King, in which case Norfolk can send him to London, accompanied by some of his servants, on giving Wolsey previous notice.

It is proposed that in the army to be sent to France there shall be 200 light horse sent out of the North. Norfolk is to take order with Dacres about their selection. They are to be put under command of Sir Christopher Dacres, and to be ready to proceed to Dover on brief warning. At Canterbury or London they shall have coats and conduct. At the More, 2 September.

Signed.

P.S.—Has just received Norfolk's letter dated at Newcastle, the last day of this month (*sic*), with one sent to Norfolk by Wm. Hals, and a copy of a letter, "seeming to be devised to the King's highness from the Lords of Scotland." Need add no further instructions touching the two bishops. It is well that Angus comes to the King of his own will. Norfolk may gratify the queen of Scots by changing the 200 men of the guard to 100 gentlemen, each with a servant, and 16*d.* a day for himself and his man. Norfolk shall pay them from month to month, and Dacre after his return, for which Wolsey will move the King, thinking his presence at court will be more beneficial when the Scotch ambassadors come up. As for the high demands of the Scots, they will be qualified when the ambassadors come.

2 Sept.

Cal. E. II. 107.

B. M.

616. FITZWILLIAM to [WOLSEY].

(First leaf wanting.)

* * *

"far as Bulleyn,

where they found no g returned home, and brought with them about six score cow . . ." Gives an account of certain alarms made by the French at Ringisham, in the Bullennoys. Gave notice to the lord deputy of Calais of their intentions. Has heard from St. Omer's that the King intends to send over an army. Wishes to join it. Divers gentlemen have offered to serve. Begg his Grace to be a mean for him [to come] over into England, if it be only for six days. The French king is gone towards Mons. de B[ourbon], and] will never turn his face till such time as he h with him. Vendosmes is appointed to keep these frontiers. Guisnes, 2 Sept.

Mutilated, pp. 2.

2 Sept.

R. O.

617. ADRIEN DE CROY to WOLSEY.

The English ambassador is sending the news of the army. Writes merely to assure him of his devotion to the King's cause. Toulon, 2 Sept.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons. Mons. le Legat. Sealed.

2 Sept.

Eras. Ep.

p. 800.

xviii. 52.

618. ERASMUS to WOLSEY.

In compliance with his and the King's advice, has finished and published his book *De Libero Arbitrio*,—a bold act as Germany now stands. Has not prefixed any dedication to it, in order to avoid calumny: otherwise would have dedicated it to Wolsey or the Pope. Is glad that his friend Livinus pleases Wolsey. He made great progress under Erasmus. He might assist the studies of Wolsey's relative (*cognati tui*, qu. Winter?) in Louvain. Begg Wolsey will allow him leisure for study. Sends one copy of his work to Wolsey, and another to the King. Basle, 2 Sept. 1524.

Lat.

1524.

3 Sept.

R. O.

619. FITZWILLIAM and JERNINGHAM to the DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

Jerningham arrived last night. Fitzwilliam immediately went to him, according to Wolsey's orders. Instead of levying 3,000 lanzknechts, think it would be better to levy 2,000 horse, and pay them the wages of the foot, while lady Margaret should levy the said footmen with the wages of the horse. Suffolk promised to inform Wolsey of this plan, as Jerningham's instructions are contrary to it. The horsemen, being in the King's wages, will serve better.

In Fitzwilliam's hand:—Hears the King intends to leave Sir Richard and Sir Robert Wingfield at home. Advises him to recollect what need he will have of Sir Richard "for his wyse counsell and is pene for making of your letters, wyche ye shall fynd to marvellos a lake if ye mes hym;" and how he would need Sir Robert for dispatching other affairs. He would wish for them a thousand times before he comes home. He must not reckon on Fitzwilliam or Jerningham, for their charge will prevent them from serving his purpose. Hopes he may be well supplied with victual, men, and money. Calais, 3 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

3 Sept.

R. O.

620. FITZWILLIAM and JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

Jerningham arrived last night. Wish to alter the arrangements for levying troops, as stated in their letter to Suffolk.

Fitzwilliam hears from Bawdewyn Willoughby that the King "was contented I should come over for six days, and that your Grace said you thought, when I had spoken with Sir Ric. Jerningham, I would not so do." Is obliged to come over for want of money, which he will provide with the help of his friends, without asking the King for any. Will then "put the house of Guisnes in such order and surety" that there shall be no danger thereof. Will start in four days, unless he hears to the contrary. As the King wishes him to go to the field, can do no good here till they set forward. Has been so continually on the field that his horses will require a fortnight's rest. Calais, 3 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal. Endd.

4 Sept.

621. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. vi.

414.

B. M.

Rym. xiv. 21.

Indenture made between Thos. duke of Norfolk, Thos. lord Dacre, on the one side, and Gilbert earl of Cassillis, Sir William Scot, and Adam Ottirborne, for an abstinence from war, to endure three months ending 1 Dec.

4 Sept.

622. ERASMUS to WARHAM.

Eras. Ep.

p. 813.

Supposes he has got Erasmus's portrait. Was harassed with a cough in April, and then attacked by the stone. Has three sets of enemies: the scholars at Rome, who do not care for theology; monks and others; and, worse than all, the Lutherans. Has been well treated by Clement VII. and Francis I., and received 100 cr. from archduke Ferdinand. Speaks of his treatise *De Libero Arbitrio*. Has received from the Archbishop 10*l.* by Potkin, and 10*l.* by Francis Bercmann. Has had a horse from him, free from all mortal sins, except gluttony and indolence. He has all the virtues of a good confessor,—is sober and chaste, never bites and never kicks. Is glad that he has completed the Epistles of St. Jerome. Basle, 4 Sept. 1524.

Lat.

1524.

4 Sept.

Eras. Ep.

p. 814.

xviii. 47.

623. ERASMUS to FISHER.

Was sorry to read these words in his letter, "*Utinam vivum me reperiat liber!*" Heard of his illness from his servant. Thinks his austerities are too great, and that his illness arises chiefly from the locality. The sea is near him, and a muddy shore, and his library is surrounded with glass windows, which let in the keen air at every chink, and are very injurious to people of weak health. I am quite aware what an assiduous attendant you are in your library, which is your paradise. I should have a fit of sickness were I to stay in it three hours. A boarded and wainscoted chamber would be much better; brick and plaister give out a noxious vapour. It is important to the church, in the penury of good bishops, that Fisher should take care of himself. Had a very severe fit of the stone last May. With better wine it has gone off. Speaks of his numerous enemies, and the extension of Luther's doctrine in Savoy, Lorraine, France, and even Milan. A certain Phallic Frenchman has thrown Burgundy into confusion. I had resolved to abstain from controversy, and employ myself in classical studies, but am compelled to put together some remarks upon preaching. Has published a treatise *De Libero Arbitrio*. Basle, 4 Sept. 1524.

Lat.

4 Sept.

Eras. Ep.

p. 813.

xviii. 48.

624. ERASMUS to TUNSTAL.

Has published his book *De Libero Arbitrio*. Would like to have Tunstal's opinion of it. Cannot get a copy of *Johannes Damascenus*. Has been suffering from the stone. Francis I. has shown him great kindness, but the King is wholly occupied by war, winter is approaching, and Erasmus does not care to move. If he did, the Lutherans would say he had done so through fear. Basle, 4 Sept. 1524.

Lat.

4S ept.

Eras. Ep.

p. 815.

625. ERASMUS to PACE.

Wishes him joy of his advancement. If my commentaries have arrived, leave them in More's custody. Retain Linacre's friendship, and Grocyn's, if you can. I should always be glad to have such men my friends; and I do not care to remember what each of them, I know not by whose suggestion, may have attempted against me. This rests on certainty, not on suspicion. I have made honorable mention of Linacre in my notes on St. Jerome. In your intercourse with the cardinal of York, *fac Paceum agas*. Basle, 4 Sept. 1524.

Lat.

4 Sept.

Eras. Ep.

p. 816.

xviii. 46.

626. ERASMUS to RICHARD BERE, ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY.*

Was induced to seek his friendship at Pace's suggestion, when he and Erasmus were at Ferrara. Was not successful, perhaps because he employed a blind guide, Bernard André, the Frenchman, formerly a tutor, of mean abilities, to Prince Arthur. Erasmus, besides, was offended with some remarks made by a chaplain of the Abbot, respecting his edition of St. Jerome. Has never ceased, however, to have a great regard for him, in consequence of what he has heard from Pace and Zachary Frisius, who have frequently spoken highly of the Abbot. Basle, octave of St. Augustine, 1524.

Lat.

* "Ricardo Bero, abbati Glasconiensi."

1524.

4 Sept.

R. O.

627. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to HENRY VIII.

Thanks him for remitting the pension which he was bound to pay to Sir Nicholas Carow, master of the horse, of which act of liberality his brother Sir Richard, chancellor of the duchy, has informed him. Calais, 4 Sept. 1524.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

5 Sept.

Eras. Ep.

p. 816.

xviii. 41.

628. ERASMUS to TONEYS, of Wolsey's Council.

William Burbank has never ceased to reproach me for never having sent you a letter,—you who have been a candid friend and sure patron to me. I have been greatly occupied. Sir Thomas More always speaks highly of you to me. Basle, 5 Sept. 1524.

Lat.

5 Sept.

R. O.

Rym. xiv. 23.

629. SCOTLAND.

Bond of Gilbert earl of Cassillis Sir Wm. Scot of Balwery, and Adam Otterburn, of Auldham, commissioners for taking an abstinence of war for [three] months from 4 Sept. 1524, that at the expiration of the said term, 2 Dec. next, the king of Scotland shall send ambassadors to treat for a longer peace with England. Berwick, 5 Sept. 1524. *Signed.*

Mutilated.

5 Sept.

Calig. B. i. 40.

B. M.

630. GONZOLLES to JAMES V.

Found, whilst hunting, one of his valets de chambre, named Moray, who had come from Berwick. Is at Dunbar for no other purpose but to promote the King's welfare. If his Council were as faithful to him as he is, they would not raise such an outcry against Albany's coming, which is for the good of his kingdom. Is informed if Albany comes they have promised England to deliver James. Begs him to be on his guard, for if he goes there he will never escape, but bring misery on himself and his kingdom. Begs pardon for writing thus. Is convinced that Albany is entirely devoted to the King's interest. Dunbar Castle, 5 Sept.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: "Au Roy."

* * * *The whole of this letter is copied by Tuke in the margin, the original being very badly written.*

5 Sept.

R. O.

631. SIR WM. SANDYS to WOLSEY.

On Saturday, 27 Aug., a sergeant of the mayor of Calais met at St. Omer's, at the sign of "The Boote," one Henry Crookeshanke, who has been a spy for a long time, and who, after asking him if he was sworn to the king of England, told him that he was retained to bring to England an Almain who was most secret with Ric. de la Pole,—that he had him within six miles of the town,—had no money for their expences, and as Sir Ric. Wingfield, whom he knew, was departed, he wished the sergeant to ask Sandys whether he should bring him to Calais, or not. Sent Robert Elvish, an archer on horseback, to him, with money to bring the prisoner hither; but he told him that no one should see the man till he had been to Wolsey; that he took ship at Roan, but was compelled by the weather to return, and come through Flanders; and told Elvish to ask the governor of this town whether he should bring the man to take shipping here, or at Dunkirk, or elsewhere. Elvish answered, by Sandys' orders, that he should come hither, and offered to go with him to the place where he had left the Almain, with two spare horses, to pay their expences, and bring them the shortest way; which Crookeshanke refused, saying that every time he had come to the

1524.

SIR WM. SANDYS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Deputy with news, he had disappointed him of his thanks by sending them to Wolsey.

On his return, to sent him Dunkirk to bring Crookeshancke and the Almain either to Calais or to Wolsey ; but after waiting at Dunkirk three days, Elvish returned to St. Omer's, and was told by Crookeshancke's hostess that he had desired her to say that he had gone two days before with another man. But in fact there was no one with him. Has sent Elvish back to try and find him, that he may be sent to Wolsey to be examined ; for he said that there would be war in every place ; that before the league between the King and the French king, Richard de la Pole came from over the mountains to the French court ; and "whereas the French king would have had him to have lain with him, whereunto he said that he was not worthy to lie with his Grace, and the French king clapped him on the shoulder, saying, 'My lord of Suffolk, I woll set you into England with 40,000 men within few days ;'" that he met at Rouen two London apprentices, who asked for Ric. de la Pole, saying they would go to him as many more do who go by Winchelsea and Rye ; that the bastard of Scotland came by the coast of Normandy to provide ships in all possible haste for Albany, and is now gone to Scotland to provide for the Duke's reception ; that Albany is at St. Quentins with 800 spears and 4,000 foot, and intends to depart as soon as his ships are rigged ; that the French with the Bastard, on returning, took all the "corvers" of Flanders they met, in the name of the king of Denmark ; and that many French "haynes" in Scarborough haven send home their nets, and are rigging for the war, so that the Flemings dare not go to sea and complain of the King allowing the French to be there. There is a rumor that garrisons are being sent to Tirwyn, Tournay, Abbeville, and Mutterell. There were lately sent from France 14 carts laden with stone and powder for Tournay, but they were met and taken by the captain of Lisle, at the straits where the King passed with his army. Does not know whether he keeps them, or has delivered them up. Calais, 5 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add.: To my lord [Cardinal's] grace, l[egate de latere] and Cha[n]cellor of] England.

5 Sept.

Bradford,
p. 103.

632. CHARLES V. to BOURBON.

I send you a duplicate of my last. I have heard De Lurcy's charge, and given him an answer. As to your journey hither, it will be necessary to watch the turn of affairs. I think the king of England will supply the money, and make good the treaty. I am informed that he has sent you 200,000 crowns, and I have ordered the viceroy of Naples to see that there be no default in this matter. The marquis of Pescara and Moncada advise that the Germans on the frontiers of Languedoc should be sent to you, and I have taken steps accordingly. I am satisfied with what you have done with the marquis del Guasto, and have appointed him captain general of the infantry. I would have gone to Barcelona, as you wish, but must conclude the marriage of my sister Katherine. I have, besides, been suffering with a fever. For the money sent you from England, and from me, you must do with it what you think proper. From the duke of Milan I hear a bad character of Messer Garnier Guasq. I am writing to Pace, who is with you, in order that he may look well to the contribution which his master is bound to pay. I am also sending a duplicate of a despatch to the duke of Monego. Valladolid, 5 Sept.

5 Sept.

R. O.

633. FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.

Warrant to Sir Wm. Holgyll, clk., master of the Savoy, to call to account all those who have the handling of church moneys for the building

1524.

of a royal edifice in the marches of Calais, near Guisnes, all receivers of silks, &c. ; with licence to commit to ward all recusants. Windsor, 5 Sept. 16 Hen. VIII. *Signed by the King.*

Parchment.

[5 Sept.
R. O.

634. MONTEAGLE'S LANDS.

Value of the rents and farms of various places (named), 564*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.* ; profits of courts and casualties, 6*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*

Fees and annuities to many persons :—to Ric. Bank, 6*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* ; to Laurence Starky, at Lancaster, 14*s.* Paid to lord Darcy, of the Martinmas rents of Brereley, 20*l.* ; to Sir Ric. Ward, clk., 20*l.* ; to Sir John Huse, at London, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; to the same, at Hornby, 5 Sept., anno 16, 140*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Total, 374*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*

Remainder due, 196*l.* 16*s.* 4½*d.*

Paper roll, mutilated.

6 Sept.

635. ERASMUS to HENRY VIII.

Eras. Ep.
p. 816.
xviii. 51:

Was always conscious of his inability as a controversialist, but is encouraged by the King's example. His book *De Libero Arbitrio* is out. Expects to be stoned to death, but will console himself with the reflection that the King's Majesty is not spared in Germany, any more than Erasmus is. Had already resolved to do something for the Christian religion, but is the more incited to it by Henry's exhortation. Basle, 6 Sept. 1524.

Lat.

636. PATRICK SINCLAIR to NORFOLK.

Cal. B. I. 34.
B. M.

By desire of Carlisle herald, the bearer, advertises him of "the sodeours" about the King. Part are about the King, but the Queen did not think expedient to follow the directions given by Norfolk. After leaving the duke at Berwick, visited the Queen at Adynbrowth. She paid no attention to the Duke's memorial, desiring the King might remain in Edinburgh while the ambassadors entered England, or at Melrose for "stanschyng of slawchter," and then the Duke would meet the Queen where she pleased. Wishes he had good men to place about the King to stop inconveniences. It will be said the Queen did nothing but by the counsel of England. Dreads the evils that will ensue when the King comes to his freedom. The bearer can tell him more. Begs he will tear up the letter.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. : "To my lord duke of Norfolk."

[6 Sept.]

637. QUEEN MARGARET to NORFOLK.

Cal. B. vi. 402.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 126.

Patrick Sinclair has shown her a memorial in Norfolk's handwriting, but no letter and no answer to hers, soliciting his counsel how to conduct herself till she received answer from the King. Neither has Sinclair obtained the money granted by the King for the 200 men about her son's person. Wishes to know by the bearer what she is to do. It will not be costly to the King in the end. Fears Norfolk has been deluded by false informants. He ought to trust none but her. As to Norfolk's advice that certain lords be chosen to do justice, and others to be about the King, there are some appointed for the former purpose, but care must be taken about the latter. Is not well assured of any lords, except Arran, Maxwell, and their friends. Wonders at his advising that the bishop of St. Andrew's be sent in embassy to England. If he were at liberty, he would be more troublesome than ever. The money granted by the King has already done a great deal of good,

1524.

QUEEN MARGARET to NORFOLK—*cont.*

though it is not a month since it began. Hopes therefore it will not so soon be dropped. Edinburgh, Tuesday. *Signed.*

P.S.—Hopes he will keep his promise about Angus, but hears the Earl has not yet gone up to court.

6 Sept.

638. HENRY VIII. to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

R. O.

Desiring him, at the sight of these, and the receipt of Sir Henry Wyat, to furnish the King with 1,000 marks for the war, seeing that the army under the Duke of Bourbon had not only entered France, but driven the enemy before them. The money is to be repaid out of the subsidy granted by the last Parliament, at the feast of the Purification next coming. Under the Privy Seal, Windsor, 6 Sept. 16 Hen. VIII.

ii. Copy of the receipt, dated 27 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

639. [The SUBSIDY.]

R. O.

“ ssimo domino nostro Regi
 [c]lerum Cant. provinciar. sequen.”

[The first fifth of the subsidy] for which Wm. archbp. of Canterbury was taxed for his see, 242*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*, and 8*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* allowed for collection; the second fifth, 244*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.* and 8*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* allowed; which sums be paid to John Barrett and Wm. Potkyn for the King. The third fifth, 921*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, and 8*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* allowed; the fourth fifth, 228*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* 1½*q.*, and 7*l.* 12*s.* allowed; the fifth and last portion, 226*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, and 7*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* allowed; of which he has paid 16*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* 1½*q.* to Potkyn, and asked to be allowed to retain the residue, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, for the 1,000 mks. he lent the King according to a privy seal dated 6 Sept. 16 Hen. VIII., and Wyatt's receipt dated 27 Oct.

Lat., p. 1, *mutilated.*

7 Sept.

640. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Against certain persons who pretended licence and dispensation from the Holy See for contracting and consummating marriage within the prohibited degrees. The Pope declares he will grant no such dispensation, but separate the parties, only granting absolution. Wolsey is to take care to have the premises published by means of all the bishops both in England and Ireland. Rome, 7 Sept. 1524, 1 pont.

Lat., *vellum*, *mutilated.* *Add.* *Endd.*

7 Sept.

641. CLEMENT VII. to the ABP. OF ST. ANDREW'S.

R. O.

Commanding him to publish certain bulls against persons contracting matrimony within the prohibited degrees. Rome, 7 Sept. 1524.

Lat. *Add.*

8 Sept.

642. DON HUGO DE MONCADA to ———

Vit. B. vi. 197.

B. M.

Desires to be commended to the Ambassador, who will think that this letter is for him. His Lordship can send the news by our Ambassador at Venice. Is grieved to hear of the loss of the ships, which **must** be a great loss to that city. Rejoices that the Emperor has allotted 20,000 ducats a month for a new fleet. His Lordship must find out the quality and number of the ships and guns, how long it must be victualled, when it will be ready, whether it will be advisable to join the Viceroy's fleet, and, if so, where and how the enemy can be most injured. Two things must be remembered :

1524.

that the winter is approaching ; and that all the ports from Civita Vecchia to Aigues Mortes are in the enemy's power. If the fleets are intended for defence, his Lordship will easily judge what they can do together. If for offence, to distract the enemy's forces, it should be done at a suitable time, that the season of the year may supply the want of harbours, as from April to October. His lordship should, however, consult those who are skilled in nautical matters, and send his intentions to Moncada, that what seems best may be done when the Viceroy comes. Will stay here till then, but is writing to the Emperor to say that he will leave immediately after. Sublaco (Subiaco), 8 Sept.

Lat., pp. 2, copy.

10 Sept.

643. ROBERT AMADAS.

R. O.

Indenture dated 10 Sept. 16 Hen. VIII., between Sir Brian Stapleton and Robt. Amadas, stating that a statute of staple, of the same date, binding Sir Brian in 500*l.*, shall be void if Sir Brian pays yearly to Amadas 40*l.*, or, in default, allows him to receive it from the revenues of the manor of Byng-ham, Notts, of which Hen. lord Scrope and Thos. Magnus are seised, and the manors of Bryan Askam and Rugford, York, of which Sir H. Wyott and Amadas are seised to certain uses, as appears by indentures between Sir Brian and Amadas.

Draft, p. 1. Endd. Corrected by Cromwell.

10 Sept.

644. HENRY VIII.

Hall's Chron.
p. 684.

A circular to divers lord and gentlemen, to be ready with such power as they can make to assist the King, or his lieutenant, in the invasion of France. Dated 10 Sept.

11 Sept.

645. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received his letters of the 31st Aug., and heard the credence of "Mons. le Docteur" (Knights) and Jerningham about the descent of his army here. Has ordered the principal councillors of the Emperor to consult with them. Believes his ambassadors have informed him of their advice. Has charged De Praet to do the same. Brussels, 11 Sept. 1524. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

11 Sept.

646. MARGARET OF SAVOY to NORFOLK.

Fenn MSS.*

Has received his letter of the 18th June, thanking her for having caused his goods arrested here to be discharged, and ordering compensation to be made to him, but complaining that this had been delayed *jusques en fin de cause*. Knight can bear witness how she has bestirred herself in the matter. Has herself paid expences to the sum of 300 livres, but has no power to liberate goods in arrest *à requeste de partie*. Even the Emperor could not do it without reimbursing the plaintiff himself. Brussels, 11 Sept. '24. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

647. The DUKE OF NORFOLK.

R. O.

Account of the losses sustained by the duke of Norfolk, owing to the seizure of certain goods of his in Flanders by Jehan Jehanson Vaght and others of Middelborow.

Fr., pp. 2. Endd.

* Among the collection sold by Puttick and Simpson 16-18 July 1866.

1524.

11 Sept.

648. FLORYS [COUNT DE BUREN] to HENRY VIII.Galba, B. VIII.
121.

B. M.

Has received his letter from Jerningham, who has told him of Henry's intention to send over into France an army of 9,000 or 10,000 English foot, and 3,000 Almain, in addition to 3,000 horse and 1,000 Almain sent by the Emperor. Has talked over the affair with Jerningham, and thinks the force is too small, as they must be able to sustain a battle as well as Bourbon, who, he understands, has 30,000 Spanish and Almain foot, 1,500 men-at-arms, and 2,000 light horse. Their own force is only 12,000 or 14,000 foot and 700 men-at-arms, so that the French king will probably attack them instead of Bourbon; and if they are defeated, Bourbon will be in great danger. Advises him to send 10,000 men, and afterwards the pioneers, carpenters, and workmen for the artillery; and also to take 2,000 horse of Cleves and 4,000 Almain foot, 3,000 horse with 1,000 that they will have, to make their joint forces 15,000 foot and 6,000 horse. Will require plenty of horse to convey provisions, and scouts for forage, and to keep watch day and night. It may also be necessary to leave men to keep certain places. If it come to battle the party that has most horse will be best off. Brussels, 11 Sept. 1524. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

11 Sept.

649. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

Rym. xiv. 23.

Bull for suppressing additional monasteries to the value of 3,000 ducats, besides the monastery of St. Frideswide, Oxford, which was suppressed by virtue of a bull of 3 non. April. 1524, for the endowment of his college. Rome, 11 Sept. 1524.

R. O.

2. Draft patent to give effect to the preceding.
Corrected draft, four leaves, one written on both sides.

S. B.

3. Signed bill for the same.

R. O.

4. Letters patent for the same.

650. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

Licence for incorporating, for the use of his college in Oxford, Littlemore, Tykford, Ravenston, Daventre, Bradwell, Canwell, Sandwell, Tonbridge, Liesnes, Begham, Causay, Wiks, Tiptre, Blakamore, Stanesgate, Horkisleggh, Thoby, Poghley, Wallingford, Dodneshe, and Snape; with leave also to annex all the dependencies belonging to St. Frideswide's at its dissolution.

Lat., pp. 11. Draft in Wriothesley's hand.

12 Sept.

651. WILLIAM HALS to NORFOLK.

Cal. B. III. 80.

B. M.

Received his letter on Friday last by David Fawconer's servant, a letter to the Queen, a copy of one from the Cardinal, and one in French to Norfolk from the duke of Bourbon. Delivered her letters to the Queen. Urged her for the sending of the two bishops to Berwick, and the restitution of the two ships taken by the Scots coming from Iceland. Visited her next morning; spoke with Arran and the abbot of Paisley for the restitution. Waited, at the King's command, in the abbey church of Holyrood, until the King her son should come there to the requiem mass for the late King. The Queen thinks the Scotch lords will not allow the two bishops to pass to Berwick, and that the prizes were lawful, but he will have more certain answer in three days. Will bruit the news of Bourbon's letter over Scotland.

1524.

Arran, who is much influenced by the Carrs, has revoked the abbot of Holyrood's authority as president of the Council, who had been appointed by the Queen thereto, and was to be associated with the abbot of Paisley to settle complaints. Justice is at a standstill. The Commons complain that the Queen usurps all authority, taking counsel of none but Arran. She will be deposed by the party who favor Angus, if she is not better advised. Lennox and Glencairn left yesterday in dudgeon. On Friday last the lairds of Cesford and Buccleuch were called before the Council for variances between them; and, at Arran's suggestion, the Queen has confined Buccleuch in the castle of Edinburgh, notwithstanding his promise of safe-conduct. Lennox is much discontented. Cesford is very obstinate, and is a prisoner. William Bawcaskye, merchant, freighted a cargo of salmon for Berwick; it was stopped five miles off Dunbar, and captured by the Frenchmen there. The Queen has named, for ambassadors to England, the bishop of Dunkeld, late bishop of Ross, the earl of Cassillis, Sir Will. Scott, the dean of Dunkeld, or else Patrick Haliburton. Sends a copy of all the Acts passed at this Parliament. Edinburgh, Monday, 12 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add.: "To my lord of Norfolk's grace."

12 Sept.

652. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 198.

B. M.

The archbishop of Capua left on the 8th for France, intending to go thence to the Emperor and the king of England, as he did before. No fresh resolution for peace or truce has been taken. The French persist in mere negatives, and will propose nothing; but he thinks they would consent if Provence were restored, and the Emperor's army recalled. De la Roche seemed to make no great sticking at that, and if he had lived would doubtless have agreed to it, for he was much afraid of success there. There was more reason for fear then than now, for it is well known that the French king has no army at all able to meet the Emperor's. Since De la Roche's death the Pope has had little to do with them, for the duke of Suessa says he has a commission, but does not know the Emperor's mind as De la Roche did, and matters are therefore in suspense until he hears again. It is thought that if Marseilles be taken, which seems likely, the Emperor will in no wise give it up during the truce. The Pope thinks, if it be taken, we shall be able to get any terms, and that the French would give up any part of France to recover Provence, so that the King would be able to ask the more in treating of peace, for the Emperor has sufficiently provided for himself. The Archbishop's chief commission is to procure this diet. The Imperialists say he has private business for the Pope in France; but that is of no consequence, if he does not neglect public affairs.

Thinks the Pope is thoroughly well minded to the common cause. He could not have sent a better messenger than the Archbishop, who Clerk thinks will be with Wolsey by the middle of next month. Wolsey must thank him, for Clerk obtained, before he left, the bull for the supplement of 3,000 ducats more yearly to the college, besides what belongs to Fridiswide's already, which he now sends, together with a brief of plenary indulgence for the King and Queen, if they make an annual pilgrimage to Walsingham, St. Edmunds, or Canterbury, with power to name 20 other persons to partake of it. Advises him to write to thank the Pope and Datary. The Pope thinks that if the Emperor and the King send ambassadors to the Swiss, the French king would do the like, so that the Swiss would esteem themselves too highly, and not be had so cheap. He proposes to send an ambassador there, under the pretext of Luther's matters, who would, perhaps, have better chance, with less rumor to negotiate with them. They intend to offer them 100,000 ducats yearly, "only that they shall . . . by themselves, be assisting none other prince invade [any] part of Italy." The French king owes them 300,000 fl. de Reno, but it is thought they will accept the above offer; for

1524.

CLERK to WOLSEY—*cont.*

if truce is taken for a term of years, it will be to their purpose to have such a pension. Does not think this agreement with the Swiss would be very beneficial to the King. It will protect the Italians, who will then not care either for peace or truce ; for, apart from their fear of France, they cannot be better off than now.

The Pope has shown him a letter from the French king to his ambassador, intercepted in Milan and sent hither. The effect of which letter is, that understanding, from communications between his secretary and the prince of Orange, that Bourbon had intelligence in Avignon, and was determined to take it, he had, for the Pope's surety and his own, taken it himself, and removed all the officers, and put in those who were devoted to the Pope and himself ; that he could do no less, as his ancestors had always been protectors of that city for the benefit of the Holy See; and that his Holiness need not fear the taking of it, as he must keep it for the victualling of his army. Told him he was much bound to the French king for taking so much care of his cities, and reminded him that Leo declared against France for a far less demonstration at Reggio and Parma ; adding that he could not have a better occasion to break with France, and if he neglected it, he did not know what the King and the Emperor would think. He answered he had already spoken to the French ambassador about it, and that Francis would repent it if he did not redress it.

He seemed very evil contented at it. Rome, 12 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 5, mutilated.

12 Sept

Galba, B. VIII.

123.

B. M.

653. KNIGHTE and JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

Jerningham arrived at Brussels on the 7th, and had audience of my lady Margaret next day in presence of divers lords. She made a general answer, desiring them to put their demands in writing, and divide them into separate articles, on which she would consult with her Council. Next day delivered the articles adjoined, and at two meetings received the answers prefixed to each article in the margin. Were asked what time the King's army would cross? Said it would not be advisable, considering the unreadiness already experienced in procuring necessaries here, to send it over till it was known what wagons, limoners, &c. would be ready ; but if they were informed by what day such things would be prepared, the King would send word what time the army would pass. They suggested that Knighte and Jerningham should confer with De Beaurain, Hesdin and others, as to the number of carriages and limoners that would be necessary, on which they would state by what time they could be got ready. Discussed with Beaurain and the others that afternoon what artillery should be required for the King's army.

Although Beaurain has altered the specialties of the pieces in the proportion given to Jerningham, the charge falls considerably below that allowed by Wolsey, as appears by a bill enclosed, of the number of limoners and wagons thought necessary. Another bill is adjoined, containing the estimate of ammunition, and carriage for it. As Beaurain thought the quantity of artillery very small, asked what number he intended to bring for the Emperor's part? He said he would report their request to my Lady, and tell them her pleasure at the next meeting. Next day he told us they were all of opinion everything could be got ready by the end of five weeks, though there might be some difficulty in getting limoners, of which there were none in the Emperor's countries, except those sent from the high parts of Almain, who, being once engaged, would require wages continually, even though not in active service ; but if Wolsey please, my Lady will write to the duke of Cleves and the cardinal of Liege to help them. As to the artillery for their

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army, Beaurain says the King is bound to provide it, and furnish it with munitions at his own cost; in proof of which he showed them a special article in the treaty, which they inclose, and delivered a bill of the artillery he requires, also enclosed.

Hochstrate asked what number of horse and foot the King meant to send. Jerningham thought about 9,000 or 10,000, of which 1,000 would be horse, besides 3,000 lanzknechts the King would raise here. On this Hochstrate read a letter from De Praet before them and the Council, stating that Wolsey had told him Jerningham would raise 5,000 Almaines and 2,000 horse to join the English, and that the King was bound by treaty to enter France with a sufficient force to besiege towns and give battle, which was very important at this time, as the army was liable to be diminished by men being left to garrison places taken; adding that the King would be exempt henceforward from contributing to the Duke's army, of which the Emperor would have the whole charge, amounting to 30,000 foot, 1,500 men-at-arms and 2,000 light horse, besides 4,000 which they meant to join the King's army. If the allied army was weak and conquered by the French, it would be a great disgrace. There were 800 French men-at-arms upon the frontiers, and they consider the King ought not to contribute less than 10,000 English, besides 4,000 Almaines and 2,000 horse. He said that they were bound by the last treaty to continue their army with the King's for five months, of which time a great part is gone, and he wished to know if Wolsey would have them remain till the end of it, counting from the beginning of July, or for five months from the time of the two armies joining. Although there was an article that the allied army should keep together until they were recalled by the consent of both princes, it was expedient for them to be allowed some time to procure money before their departure, which could not be so well conveyed to them afterwards, and for setting new garrisons upon the frontiers. Think this would be advisable; and if Wolsey determine upon five months, as expressed in the last treaty, Beaurain says he will not leave with their army till he have money sufficient for that time.

Enclose a letter to Knighte from Messire Gregory, dated Metz, in Lorraine, the 4th inst., mentioning a rumor of the delivery of Marseilles, and stating that he hoped to be here again in 20 days. News has since come by other chaunnels that Marseilles has been surrendered to Bourbon. The Hollanders, hearing of a truce between England and Scotland, have been anxious to enquire the certainty, as their living depends much upon fishing on the coast of Scotland, which they have been obliged to forbear for a long time. Brussels, 12 Sept. *Signed.*

In Knighte's hand, mutilated, pp. 9. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*

Galba, B. VIII.
93.

B. M.

2. De Bure's opinion what will be required for the King's army next spring.

(1.) Artillery:—2 batteries, in order to take strong towns, viz., 4 double courtaulx, 10 other courtaulx, and 12 serpentines to each battery; in all, 52 pieces. (2.) Ammunition:—2,400 bullets of iron, each weighing 80 lb. for the double courtaulx; 10,000 bullets, each weighing 40 lb. for the courtaulx; 24,000 bullets, each weighing 10 lb. for the serpentines; in all, 36,400, weighing 832,000 lb., which, at 30 sous per 100 lb., delivered at Malines=6,240 cr. (3.) Powder:—2,000 barrels, each weighing 250 lbs., at 14 livres the 100 lb.=35,000 cr.

Fr., pp. 2.

(ii.) Further expences:—Horses to bring the artillery, 40 horses for each double courtall, 24 for each courtall, and 15 for each serpentine. Total, 1,160 horses, which, at 6 sous a horse per day=348 livres a day. Of which ammunition 600 barrels of powder should be brought into the field, and half

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KNIGHTE and JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY—*cont.*

the bullets, for which will be required 18 chariots, each drawn by 4 horses. Men of war, 6,000 Almain foot, and 2,000 Spaniards under De Wassenauer, at 4 fl. of gold of the Rhine, of 28 sous each, per month of 30 days=22,400 cr. 4,000 horse of Cleves and the Emperor's countries here, at 10 fl. each per month=28,000 cr.; or, if he would only keep 3,000=21,000 cr. 12,000 English, or as many as the King pleases, to take good towns, 2 or 3 siege trains, which he leaves to the King's discretion; 2,000 pioneers and 4 good chiefs, at the rate of 4 sous each a day=6,000 cr. a month. Total expence per month, 66,984 cr.; or, if he have only 3,000 horse of Cleves, 59,984 cr., not including the pay of the 12,000 English or of the gunners. *Signed by Hesdin.*

Fr., mutilated, pp. 3.

R. O.

3. Answer of the Archduchess to articles proposed to her by Jerningham.

1. To Jerningham's previous requisition that a force of horse and foot should be ready to invade France and wage war there for five months, and that provision should be made to meet their expences, the Archduchess replied that their promises would be performed even if she had to pawn all her property. The King considers this answer sufficiently kind, but the terms used are vague, and last year it was said that the troops could not be supported without a loan from the King; he wishes, therefore, an exact answer as to how they will act. 2. To the request that the Emperor's lieutenant should be ordered to lead his army where the King's lieutenant thinks best, it was answered that this ought to be determined by consultation of the two lieutenants. The King is surprised that any difficulty is made, for of late years his army has always followed the direction of the Emperor's lieutenant, and, besides, the Archduchess's troops are merely to assist the King to gain his rights in France in return for the expence he has incurred in assisting the Emperor, and it does not seem just that France should be invaded now, except as his lieutenant directs. The ambassadors wish for a plain declaration of their meaning. 3. As to her suggestion that the King should have a larger number of German foot than was agreed upon, he answers that the army he will send from England with the Germans whom Jerningham will levy, and those contributed by the Archduchess, will be strong enough for all operations against the common enemy. 4. He will not send his army till he hears that Bourbon has crossed the Rhone, but preparations must be made that the common army may be ready in any event.

To the first article the Archduchess repeats that, within 30 days after the entrance of the King, she will have ready 3,000 horse and 1,000 foot to invade France with his army for five months. To the second, she thinks the King ought only to desire that during the expedition the two generals should deliberate as to their route, and the places they should attack; that she does not doubt that the Imperial general will comply with the wishes of the King's general, in all that tends to their mutual advantage, and that she will give him such orders before his departure. To the third, she does not doubt that the King will provide a sufficient army, for to do otherwise would be waste of money. To the fourth, she wishes nothing else than that Bourbon should penetrate to the heart of France, and thus weaken the resources of Francis.

Lat., pp. 3. Endd.: Copiæ tractatum navitarum Romæ inter oratores.

12 Sept.

654. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Hears from Silvester Darius, the sub-collector, that he has sent the letters of the King and Wolsey to the Emperor about the see of Mela (*Milevitana*), of which Adrian gave Ghinucci the administration a little

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before his death. Thanks Wolsey for the letters, and desires credence for Darius. Rome, 12 Sept. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

12 Sept.

R. O.

655. TOMBLAND, NORWICH.

Deed binding the corporation of Norwich in the sum of 500*l.* to abide by the decision of Wolsey, relative to their dispute with the prior and convent of [Christchurch*], Norwich. The names of the corporation are, Robt. Jonys, grocer, m[ayor], John Clerk, John . . . , Wm. Hart, John Marsham, Thos. Bawburgh, Ralph Williams, Edw. Reed, Wm. Roone, John B . . . , Thos. Clerke, Thos. Pykerell, John Swayne, Robt. Long, . . . Best, John Nutter, Robt. Br . . . , and Robt. Ferror. 12 Sept. . . . Hen. VIII.

Lat., draft, p. 1, mutilated.

656. QUEEN MARGARET to NORFOLK.

Calig. B. i.

291.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 128.

After the coming of the earl of Cassillis, the laird of Bavyry (Balwery) and Adam Ottirburn, my lords sat in council to see how they had executed their commissions. They made a very good report of Norfolk's good mind to the weal of both realms, and the lords determined to send within the time promised an honorable embassy, viz., the bishop of Dunkeld, Cassillis, Balwery, and others. Hopes the King will continue his support now that matters are so well begun. Cassillis had shown her some things in Norfolk's name, which she approves, and will endeavor to promote. There are lords already chosen to administer justice, but as for lords to remain about the King there are not many to choose. Norfolk should not give light credence to every informant. The commissioners declared to the lords the offers of Norfolk touching the Borders, on which the Queen and lords called the wardens before them, but "coud not fynd ne fekt (no effect) in them," as there is great feud and slaughter between the laird of Sesfwrð and the laird of Bawclw. Thought it best to commit them both to Edinburgh Castle, until they find a way how the Borders may be ruled, as they can both do great mischief, especially Bawclw. As to the bishops of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen, thinks the articles sent by Wolsey are good in part, viz., in the keeping of them in surety, for they would do her all the mischief they could, especially St. Andrew's. The lords will not consent to send him to England. The Queen and they have desired the personages to be sent, and they cannot be altered now.

Norfolk must admit that what she has done since the coming forth of her son have been right great acts, and not very expensive to the King. The 200 men under Maxwell have enabled her to put down opposition. By the embassy sent to England, Scotland will utterly lose France, and gain the displeasure of the French, besides the loss of 50,000 francs a year. The King her son is not well furnished with money, owing to the misrule of Albany; and if the realm find that France will do more for them than England they will be loth to lose them. Wonders he had no answer but a memorial to her letters by Patrick Sinclair. Thinks some one must have given him a false report about her. Hears that Angus has gone up to the King, for which she is much beholden to his Grace. Hopes he will consider that this great thing that she has done was without the help of Angus, and not allow the Earl to come to Scotland without her leave.

There have been meetings between Grousolz, the Frenchman, and Angus's brother, William of Douglas. The former sent a message to the King her son, which he ordered the pursuivant to deliver to the lords, that if they gave trust to England they would be betrayed, and the King sent to England;

* Blank.

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QUEEN MARGARET to NORFOLK—*cont.*

but Margaret, hearing of this, caused the writing to be taken from the pursuivant before it was presented. Understands, by intercepted letters sent to Edinburgh from Dunbar, that Grousolz is lying in wait to intercept letters out of England to Margaret. Encloses a request for two safe-conducts to get stuffs for her son's house. Has sent the conducts desired by Norfolk's servant Hals. Hopes Norfolk will speed her servant Jemmy Dokt. Since the lairds of Cesford and Buccleuch were put in Edinburgh Castle, Lennox has passed his way without licence, intending to make a break and get other lords to take his part, as Buccleuch was his man. Written 8 (?) Oct.* *Signed.*

Add.: To my lord of Norfolk.

[14 Sept.]

Calig. B. vii.

17.

B. M.

657. NORFOLK to QUEEN MARGARET.

Received her letter yesterday. As to her desire that the King should continue the payment of the 100 gentlemen, he will refuse nothing for her son's security. It was for haste he sent only a memorial in answer to her letter by Patrick Sinclair, but had committed part of his mind to Hals, and despatched her articles to the King by post. His detention of Jamy Dog was only from six at night till four in the morning. Her merits in the deliverance of her son are not gainsaid. Regrets that the two bishops are not to come into England. The presence here of St. Andrew's especially would tend much to her son's security. Thinks the imprisonment of the lairds of Bukclugh and Sesford very well done. They should not be liberated except on finding sureties to keep good order in their rules, which will be difficult. Thinks William Douglas would not dare to hold evil communication with Grosollis, both his brothers being in the King's hands. The Earl is not likely to depart till the Queen change her mind to him. The sending of the ambassadors should be hastened. Urges her to obtain a reconciliation to Lennox; the abbot of Paisley would do much to promote it. The nobles should be called to council. As for the two safe-conducts, his safe-conduct is only valid from Trent northwards. Will deliver them, if required, if a messenger be sent for them to Newcastle. Meantime the ships may be made ready. Sent yesterday to the King to obtain them (*sic, qu. safe-conducts?*).

Pp. 4. Headed in Norfolk's own hand: "Copy of my letter sent from Berney Castle to the queen of Scots."

14 Sept.

Calig. B. ii.

155.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 134.

658. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

Has this morning received a packet of letters from his servant Hals, enclosing one from the Queen to himself, and one from Grosellis, and a little bill for safe-conducts. As to the Queen's complaint that he had only sent her a memorial, not an answer to her articles, thought it requisite to inform her of words spoken at that time by the commissioners, who were then signing and sealing the truce. Had no leisure to write more, but specially advised her not to let the King depart from Edinburgh. Thought Sinclair was her confidential servant, but has since heard that Henry Stuard and he have fallen at variance. Stuard is made Maxwell's lieutenant of the 200 men, whom he appoints and dismisses at pleasure, as Sinclair did before. She now quarrels with Sinclair for not bringing a letter from Norfolk, which he

* The numeral in the date has been corrected, so that it is hard to say whether the 8th or the 2nd was intended. The month is clearly October, but this is an error of the writer.

1524.

sat up till midnight, that same night, to write. Instructed his own servant to answer her letter as far as he could. Many things, as will be seen, must be answered by the King. Jemmy Dog, whom she wonders Norfolk has not dispatched, came to him at Branspath, on Friday, at 6 p.m., to ask for one new month's wages, the old not being expired by seven days. Wrote to her as good a letter as he could; and sent Robert Lord with the money to Berwick, and Jemmy, with Wolsey's chancellor, to his house, where he had good cheer that night, and left at four in the morning. Understands that at his coming she was very well satisfied. Will forbear to send her warnings henceforth, as she takes them so ill; though if he had not sent Patrick Sinclair to her, telling her not to let the King go from Edinburgh, he believes her authority would have been right small by this time. Has told her four or five times that only the King can give the safe-conducts she desires for the two ships. Will, however, send her two safe-conducts to come to Newcastle. Hopes the King will satisfy her. Will write to her as pleasantly as he can, and advise her to reconcile Lennox, and detain Buccleuch and Cesford till they give her sure pledges for observing justice on the Borders. Barney Castle, 14 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd. by Wriothesley.

14 Sept.

659. CHARLES DE BOURGOIGNE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Reminds him of the dispatch which he intended to send to the Archduke, in answer to the writer's credence, and which business may have made him forget. Would not be so importunate, but he wishes to prepare for his journey to Spain. London, 14 Sept. 1524. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

15 Sept.

660. DUKE OF MILAN to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. vi. 200.

B. M.

Congratulates him on the expulsion of the French party from Scotland, of which he has heard from Aug. Scarpinelli. This will give him more opportunity for carrying on the war, especially as Bourbon holds Provence, and victory is easier of attainment than it ever has been. Asks credence for Scarpinelli. Pizleonis, 15 Sept. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

15 Sept.

661. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Pizleonis, 15 Sept. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

15 Sept.

662. WOLSEY to NORFOLK.

Calig. B. vi.

345.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 138.

Has received his letters of the 5th and 8th inst., with letters from the queen of Scots, a book of articles signed by her, and other letters for safe-conducts. In his first, he mentions the arrival of the Scotch commissioners at Berwick; Norfolk's repair thither; the articles of their demands, and Norfolk's answer; the conclusion of a three months' truce; and their conferences about the king and queen of Scots, Arran, and the return of Albany; also Norfolk's message to Margaret by Patrick Sinclair. In the second, he relates his sending to the queen of Scots about the Iceland fleet and the conveyance of the archbishop of St. Andrew's and the bishop of Aberdeen to Berwick; his plan for spreading the news about Bourbon; the reports he hears about the queen of Scots; his information about Arran, the sayings of Master Adam Ottirburn and the abbot of Paisley, and his opinion about sending Sir Christopher Dacres with the army to France. Has also received Norfolk's other letters, subscribed with his own hand and those of the bishop of Dunkeld.

1524.

WOLSEY TO NORFOLK—*cont.*

The King thanks him for his prudent answers to the commissioners. The King is writing to Margaret, and sends an answer to her articles, signed by Wolsey. He intends to send, in eight or ten days, Thomas Magnus and Roger Ratcliff to reside in James' court, but they will remain on the Borders till the Scotch ambassadors enter England; an arrangement which it is hoped will hasten the sending of the two bishops to Berwick, in order that the king and queen of Scots and the other governors may receive the presents they bring. The King hesitates to send the earl of Angus to Scotland, lest they should invite Albany again. On the other hand, if Arran and the lords agree to desert the Queen, his detention might give them a pretext. The course resolved on, however, is, first to detain him here for a while, and make overtures to the queen of Scots for his reconciliation, then to get the archbishop of St. Andrew's conveyed to Berwick, which, if it can be done, will make it immaterial whether Angus go to Scotland or not, as it must lead to the three effects mentioned in the answer to the eighth article, and the Queen's revolting to the French party need not be so much feared. But if Norfolk find that they will not send the archbishop of Berwick, he should send Margaret a letter from Wolsey enclosed, which is so couched as to induce her either to send the archbishop to Berwick, or to consent to the return of Angus. If she will do neither one nor the other, neither the King nor Wolsey see how Angus can be detained any longer. They must take his promise to assist the young King, and not to meddle with the Queen's lands, and wink at his escape. Sends a letter from the King to Arran, according to the desire of Margaret, and one to the bishop of Dunkeld, with one from Wolsey to the abbot of Paisley, as desired by Norfolk. Norfolk's return to these parts, depends upon the issue of these matters. He is to write to the queen of Scots, that the King advises his nephew to send peremptory summonses to the Frenchmen in Dunbar and Dumbarton to yield up those places, and, if refused, they should be attempted by force, if the Scots be strong enough in artillery. It would be well to spread a rumor that the Pope has consented, at the King's request, to confer all spiritual promotions in Scotland at the sole recommendation of the king of Scots.

Requests him to further the cause of Angus's brother for the priory of Coldingham, and to protect the Earl's friends in Scotland. Was informed some time ago by John Joachym, who is here for the French king's mother, that Angus left France with the express consent of Francis, who purposed to bring about things by him, which could not be done by Albany. When the King asked Angus, if he left with the consent of Francis, he said that the French king was not made privy thereto, but that he had told him, a quarter of a year before, that he would not stay in France; which is not very likely. Also Angus at Windsor told Magnus and Ratcliff that when at Berwick word was sent him by Griselles, captain of Dunbar, that if he would come to Scotland, and obtain passage for him and his Frenchmen into France, he would deliver the castle to him. Angus also told Wolsey that the Queen insisted on his servants and friends in Scotland being sworn to the King and the earl of Arran, on pain of being put to the horn. In all this there is no appearance of truth. Suspects Angus has promised Francis to do some feat in Scotland. Norfolk must try and ascertain what he can about this. Sends the safe-conduct desired by the king of Scots, who, for lack of good counsel, sometimes forgets the subscription of "your loving brother, cousin and good nephew." Norfolk had better remind the Queen on this subject. Sir Christopher Daere may remain, since he cannot be well spared, but the 200 horse must be levied. The More, 15 Sept. *Signed.*

Add.: "The duke of Norfolk, the King's lieutenant in the north parts, treasurer and admiral of England."

1524.

[15 Sept.]

Calig. B. i.

112.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 136.

663. [WOLSEY] to QUEEN MARGARET.

Has received her letters of the 31 Aug., with her articles to be shown to the King, to which an answer is sent. Hopes she will continue what she has begun so well for the exaltation of her son and the union of the two realms. Things are still so uncertain she must do her utmost to strengthen her party. Thinks Angus might do her good service if he was upon his own lands. But for Margaret's request, the King has no good ground to detain him. It will be better he came with Margaret's consent.

Endd.: A copy of a letter sent to the queen of Scots.

15 Sept.

Theiner,

p. 542.

664. JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.

Complains of the disposal by the Pope of certain pensions on the church of Dunkeld now held by Robert formerly bishop of Ross, among others to Robert Creighton, a Dominican, contrary to the laws of the Order, and to the detriment of the Church. Edinburgh, 15 Sept. 1524.

Lat.

15 Sept.

Calig. B. iii.

189.

B. M.

665. M. ISTRINGI to DAVID BETOUN, postulate of Arbroath, Scotch ambassador in France.

The King came to Edinburgh 29 July, and commanded the writer's master (archbishop of St. Andrew's) to appear before him; who excused himself, but after many solicitations attended at the Abbey, when the King and Queen commanded him to sign the contract made for the good of the kingdom. He consented through fear, with the understanding that it should not take effect till he heard from you. Parliament met on the 19th Aug., when all his fears were confirmed. On the 22nd, being assembled at the Tolbooth, he was required, in presence of the King and Queen, to ratify the above contract, contrary to his promises made to the Governor at his departure. He objected, demanding a delay until the time had expired which had been fixed by Albany for making it. At the instigation of his enemies, the King commanded the same day Maxwell, James Hamilton, "Susfort" (Cessford) with 200 or 300 archers, to have him arrested. He was committed to the prison of the castle by David Junston, and rigorously treated. His master requests that solicitation be made with the King of France and Albany to write to the Pope for his deliverance, and let them know that his enemies have made efforts to obtain a commission from the Holy See to appoint judges to try the Archbishop, making great promises. It will be better to prevent the same, and induce the Pope to call the case before himself, and for the Archbishop to appear there in person. If James Lamb is already gone to Rome, a full account is to be sent to him at once, with instructions to get the best advice he can to obtain the Archbishop's deliverance. Peter Homstain desires you to remind (? "avoir en souvenance par vos lettres") James Lamb or get Alexander Herube* to write to him for his signature to a pension on the vicarage of Ubestfort (Westport?). Begg that he will expedite two commissions that he herewith sends on behalf of his brother Ubatte (Wat?) Stagnon by Alexander Herube. His master begs that he may be relieved of the promise to raise 1,000*l.* for Albany; for although the letters have passed the privy seal ("sceau secret"), he doubts in his present condition whether he ever can recover a penny of it; and he is accused already of having done too much for Albany. John Berreton salutes you. Edinburgh, 15 Sept. 1524. *Signed*: M. Istringi, persone de Glaistre.

Fr., pp. 4. Headed: "Coppie et translacion d'une lettre en Escocois prinse sur mer."

* Harvey ?

1524.

15 Sept.

Calig. B. vi.

411.

B. M.

666. SCOTLAND and FRANCE.

i. "Instructions a lambassadeur du Roi d'Escosse responsable a ce quil a dit au Roi de la part dudit roy d'Escosse et des gens de ses estatiz."

1. The ill rumor complained of has never reached the King's ears. 2. He is satisfied with the conduct of Albany, considering the circumstances in which he is placed. 3. Francis could not send the money required, nor get the despatch he intended ("faire la depesche quil entendoit") in consequence of the sickness of his mother and the affairs of Italy. 4. On his return from Blois to Paris the season was too far advanced, the Queen ill of her mortal sickness. Advises them to temporise till a fit opportunity arrives and the king of France is more disengaged. 5. With regard to a treaty of marriage France is bound by the treaty of Rouen, which he proposes strictly to observe; they are to express their wishes more definitely. 6. Francis has always succored them above what he was bound to by the said treaty, and they should co-operate against their mutual enemies. 7. Angus has fled, and is proclaimed an Englishman and a rebel. Avignon, 15 Sept. 1524.

ii. Francis I. to James V. The sieur de Gonzolles, the bearer, will present him a reply, to whom he may give credence. Avignon, 15 Sept. 1524.

iii. Francis I. to Margaret, to the same effect.

Fr., copies, pp. 5.

15 Sept.

Calig. B. vi.

384.

B. M.

667. MARGARET to NORFOLK.

Desires to have his advice on all matters which may occur, or which she may communicate to him. Has shown her mind to his servant William Hals, and begs an answer as soon as possible, for she is daily solicited for things which she will not do till she understands Henry's pleasure and Norfolk's opinion. "Therefore, I pray you, my Lord, be not f[ar fre the] bordars whel all our matars be dresyd and ze dw I can not nor wol not vyt (write?) so playnly my mynd to ne nothar aftar the Kynges grace, my brother, and my lord Cardynall, and that vyl be our leng a tyme, send ope in my hasty mattarz." 15 Sept.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: "To my lord of Norfolk." At the top is written in Norfolk's hand: "The Quenys letter sent to me by Hals."

Sept.

Calig. B. ii.

358.

B. M.

668. NORFOLK to QUEEN MARGARET.

Angus has arrived since the sending of Hals to her Grace for a more facile arrangement of matters with Arran. Has perused copies of her letters, and of the articles to the King and Wolsey, and Arran's letters to the King. Proposes a meeting between himself and Arran at Berwick. In her and Arran's last letters are many threats that if Angus be sent into Scotland, no ambassadors should go to England. The embassy is for the good of Scotland, and she must take care not to provoke its indignation, and her brother's, by such methods. Had never proposed her reconciliation to Angus out of any love to him, but for the good of the realm; nor that he should return until all differences were composed, and then only to dwell in his own lands, and not intermeddle further than she allowed. The King cannot detain him longer. Wishes to see the letter that he had been sent into Scotland with licence from Albany. If it can be shown that he favors the Duke, and that his brother William corresponds with the captain of Dunbar, Henry, upon such information from James, may duly detain him. Proposes the bishop of St. Andrew's should be sent to Berwick, and she will thus probably obtain more of her demands. The commissioners who met him at Berwick are bound to come within the time of truce. It will be dishonorable in them if they keep not their promise.

1524.

(*P.S. to the above letter?*) Begs none be made privy to this letter. Has just received news that the bishop of St. Andrew's has sent two persons to Albany, inviting him to Scotland, where he may have all at his pleasure. One message is to go by two friars, the other by Master Patrick Aborthnoo (?) The more need is there the Bishop be sent to Berwick.

Copy, in Norfolk's hand, pp. 6.

16 Sept.

669. FRANCIS I.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Commission to Albertus Pius count de Carpi to treat for peace with the Emperor and Henry VIII. Avignon, 16 Sept. 1524.

Lat., p. 1.

16 Sept.

670. GONZOLLES to [ALBANY].

Calig. B. i.

47.

B. M.

Has written so fully and frequently already of what has taken place in Scotland since Albany's departure that he needs not write any more than what has happened since the 28 Aug. On that day the King and Queen and all the lords were at the Tabut (Tolbooth), and asked the traitors if they would take oath to obey the King; to which the Chancellor replied that they were bound to that already. On the Queen observing that he and others had made an engagement with Albany, and that the King wished it to be broken, as well as the treaty of Rouan, the King at the Queen's suggestion and Arran's commandment them to comply, and deprive Albany of his government. Upon the Chancellor requesting the King not to break the promise made to Albany on his departure, and that he would never consent to annulling the bonds between France and Scotland, the Queen was very angry. Mons. de Berdin (Aberdeen?), the bishops of Brequen and Dennibellame (Dunblane), the abbots of Quenspene, Colloroe (Culross?), and the secretary de Quienloques (?) (Kinloch?) sided with the Chancellor. The bishops of Donquel and Galloys (Galloway), the abbots of + (Holyrood?) and Paseles (Paisley), on the contrary, signed, and consented to break the truce, and discharge Albany. Arran argued strongly in defence of an alliance with England, saying that French unity had never been profitable, that Henry would give the King his daughter, and make him prince of England, and that so the Scots would be free from war and poverty. He was followed by the temporal lords, mainly from fear, as he had packed the Tabut with 4,000 men-at-arms under command of Mons. de Masquesoyl (Maxwell), made provost of Edinburgh, 20 Aug., with Mons. du Mes, and those of the Marches, and all of the petty little (?) ("du petit litle"). When the Chancellor and Albany's party thought to steal away out of the town the gates were shut in their faces. The Chancellor and Aberdeen were sent to prison. They talk of sending the former to England. The Queen has sent a messenger to Rome, to accuse him of treason, and strip him of his benefices, which have been promised to Mons. Desgueing, who is at variance with Arran, both contending for precedency. Albany will be declared a bastard. The earls d'Arvill (Argyle), Lenox and Moray are forbidden to quit Edinburgh on pain of treason. Flamin (Fleming) his son, the master of Glimas (Glamis), and Boullot the secretary, have fled. Never was Albany so much needed and regretted as now. The escape of Angus from France is the cause of it all. The Queen will consent to anything to keep him in England. They sent yesterday Casselles, Baura (Balweary), Aden ou Aderborne (Adam of Otterburn), to Barbit (Berwick), to the earl of Surrey in the H.L. (Marches?) for a truce of three months. The king of England has promised to give his daughter in marriage to the King of Scots with a large pension, and proclaim him prince of his kingdom if they can agree. Marchmont herald has been sent to the king of France to amuse him with words, and accuse Albany of having stolen all the money, and to say they

1524.

GONZOLLES to [ALBANY]—*cont.*

are compelled to make peace with England. They will demand the surrender of Dunbar, which Albany is to oppose on the ground that they have broken truce with France. Has no cipher, and therefore cannot write to him. The ciphers have been stolen. Begs him to perform his promise of sending him certain ships as he is in great danger. Has been compelled to spend the money that Albany left him. Dunbar, 3 Sept.

ii. GONZOLLES to [ALBANY].

Since the first cipher ("chiffre") was written the ships have remained. Cassillis has returned from Berwick with a truce of three months till the 8th (or 20th ?)* December, after promising that an embassy should be sent into England. They have appointed to this mission Cassillis in the place of Eglinton who excused himself, the bishop and dean of Dunkeld, "Bauori," and "Aden ou Andrieu Borne" (Adam of Otterburn). The Legate and Aberdeen are still prisoners. The arrangement between the Queen and the Legate, that he should be allowed to retire to [St. Andrews ?] on payment of 30,000 crowns, is broken off. They now wish to banish him to England. Argyle has left the court in disgust, and gone to the Isles. Lennox and Glencarne have withdrawn, notwithstanding the Queen's assurance. Boullot and Sessefort (Cessford) have been thrown into prison. All but her immediate supporters desire Albany's return, *e. g.* the bishops of Dunkeld and Galloway and the Humes. They are all against Albany, except Ovadre Borne (Otterburn). The master of Glimas is come to speak with Gonzolles to arrange for carrying off Angus from England, but dare not stir without being sure of Albany. Angus has returned to London to obtain the King of England's permission to go back to France, because he has not kept promise with him, and the Queen does not wish him to remain in that kingdom. The Chancellor has sent to Gonzolles two or three times to urge Albany to provide at once either for his coming or for his stay, and to give his nephew, "le petit maistre Endrot," the abbey of Melleroy if his brother dies. The Chancellor and Aberdeen have deserved well. They have suffered only for not consenting to break the alliances with France.

The captain of ∇ castle writes that he will keep the place till Albany return, or till he have news from him. Begs Albany not to land on this coast; it is the stronghold of his enemies. From the other (?) side to St. [Andrews ?] the country is sure to him. ("De ce cousté deca vous avez le pays de fait vers Saint [] bien seur pour vous.") On this side of that place is the master Dalles, a very good man ("fort bon homme"), who, with the brother of the late seigneur de Ubadreborne (Wedderburn), is friendly. The latter has informed Gonzolles he had heard through England that Albany had taken the sea with five ships, but on meeting with the vessels from Scotland in the Pas de Calais, and being informed that the country had revolted against him, he had returned for larger succors, and would not leave till after Michaelmas, on the morrow of which day he was to speak with the king of France. At Michaelmas, Arran and the English threaten to besiege Gonzolles, and to take him in 15 days, which he trusts to guard against. Jehan de Disson is returned from Denmark. On his arrival he was ordered by the Queen to send his despatches, and not leave his lodging, and for his life not to send anything to Gonzolles. He sent, however, duplicates of his despatches, which were intercepted along with letters of Messire Jehan Charpentier and Sandre, Albany's lacquay, to Gonzolles. The Queen immediately sent Charpentier and Sandre to prison, and would have hanged them, but Gonzolles sent boats with artillery and "morsegers," took a boat laden with codfish and salmon which left Edinburgh for England, took the merchants

* Written "vijje jour" in Calig. B. I.; "vingtyesme jour" in Calig. B. III.

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and bid them on pain of their lives rescue his men, which they did. The Queen sets a watch everywhere to prevent his communicating with Albany. The kingdom is better provided with victuals than it ever was, but he and captain Morice and Hoques regret that there is no wine. Dunbar, 15 Sept.

P.S.—Since this letter was written, Estrelin arrived from Denmark, and has left letters for “Jaques le Herault” at Edinburgh. The Queen would have hanged him, but he came by stealth. He had only letters to the king of France. Jehan Dison had some to Albany, which the Queen has intercepted. Will send Estrelin, if possible, to Albany by Mons. de Blacqueter, who is going to France. Has heard today of Lennox having taken Dumbarton (?) (“Donbereren”) castle. He and master Will. Douglas and the master of Glamis are within, and say they will keep it in Albany’s name. Knows not whom to trust. All express good will to Albany, and hate the Queen. Has dispatched the said Jacques, and also sent four or five other dispatches, but has had no news from Albany since his departure. Dunbar, 16 Sept.

Fr., pp. 9, copy.

Another copy of these despatches is in Calig. B. III. f. 90.

18 Sept.

671. SAMPSON to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. II.

354.

B. M.

Wrote from this town on the 17th August. On the 21st was published the Pope’s pardon, with three days’ fast. *Though the Chancellor opposes the marriage of the French king and the queen of Portugal, others are not against it. His objection is an Italian one, lest Francis, to obtain their inheritance, should procure the death of the Emperor and his brother.* Murmurs still prevail at the King’s not sending money, and a Frenchman being in England, sent by the French queen’s (*sic*) mother. On the 31st August, received Tuke’s letter about the joyous news of Scotland, and the King’s money sent,—first, 100,000, then 50,000 more,—which enabled him to retaliate their charge of neglect in this particular. The Chancellor has since told him that the Emperor’s money also was delivered to the sum of 200,000 before the end of August. To the reproaches of the Emperor and the Chancellor relative to the Frenchman in England, Sampson replied that it could not be dishonorable to either Prince that France sued for peace in this manner; nor was it against the treaty to give the enemy a hearing. The Emperor himself had answered a letter from Francis last year, though not by himself. The Almains here will be sent into Italy by water, probably because they are so ill-liked here. Many French nobles, according to the Chancellor, are willing to assist Bourbon to the crown of France. *It is thought the Almains go into Italy in advance of the Emperor. The Chancellor urges him strongly to winter at Barcelona.* The Emperor has been troubled with a “quartana” these three weeks. On the 16th, a post came from Italy, and two others next day, but none from the camp. Delaroche is dead. There are few left with such good will to England. The archbishop of Capua left Rome for these parts on the 6th or 7th of September. Is informed by Genoese that the French king has still a large army, with 5,000 Almains and as many Italians, but no Swiss. Marseilles will not be easy to win. The King’s money has not yet been received. The Emperor’s army has not yet joined. The dispensation for the Portuguese marriage is come. *The Chancellor is said to be now inclined for peace, Sampson having often been plain with him about the danger of his policy.* Valladolid, 15 Sept.

Hol., pp. 5. The cipher deciphered by Tuke.

19 Sept.

672. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. VI.

361.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 146.

Received last night Wolsey’s letter, dated at the More, the 15th, with other letters in a box, sealed. Drew up immediately a note of a letter to be sent to the queen of Scots (copy enclosed), and his other letter sent to her from Barneycastle on Wednesday last, in answer to hers. Tonight Carlisle herald leaves with the King’s letters to her and Arran, the answer

1524.

NORFOLK to WOLSEY—*cont.*²

to her articles, and the note of the letter to be sent by James to the Pope. He will also take with him Wolsey's letter to the Queen, which is not to be delivered, unless he is assured that the two Bishops will not come to Berwick, and that a long time will be put off in sending ambassadors; in which case he will say that it had been forgotten by Norfolk's secretary, and sent on to him. If Hals be not come away, he will take his advice in everything. Is informed that Hals took leave of the Queen on Friday; in which case Norfolk will be surely advertised of her answer. Will obey Wolsey about the bruit of the Pope's consent, at the King's mediation, for spiritual promotions in Scotland. Is glad Magnus and Ratcliff are coming. Approves of Wolsey's advice about Angus, and will endeavor to ascertain the truth. There is no doubt William Douglas, and Archibald his uncle, have spoken with Groselles. When Norfolk was at Berwick, both he and Dacre advised the said William to speak with Groselles, to see if he meant to depart, or expected Albany to return; but if he has been oftener than once, the matter is more suspicious. Has sent the King's letter to the bishop of Dunkeld, by Carlisle, "to whom he first brake the matter." Supposes he will not disclose it now, except to the King, as he is to be one of the ambassadors. Newcastle, 19 Sept. *Signed*.

P.S.—Hals has just come, and says the Queen told him she dares not send the Bishops to Berwick. She had asked the opinion of the Lords, who would never consent to any Scotchman being sent to England for offences against their sovereign. She also said it would be a month before the ambassadors could be at Berwick, though she had done all she could to hasten them. The Queen said the bishop of St. Andrew's had offered to lay pledges in England for his fidelity to his own King. Has heard the same from George Shaw, a kinsman of the abbot of Paisley; also from Adam Ottirburn. Heard, nevertheless, from George Shaw that Henry Steward had promised to help the Bishop out of prison, if he sued nowhere else. The Queen is very unpopular for taking so much upon herself, and being ruled only by Arran and Henry Steward; also for her ungodly living, in keeping Angus out of the realm when he is so beloved. Sees no likelihood of ambassadors being sent, or the Scotch king's authority secured, for a long time. Hopes the King will not wait for this to recall him. If he is to remain, would like some other place to lie in, that he might send for his wife, and put his affairs in order. The Queen says that when the bishop of Dunkeld was in France he knew that Francis was apprised of all the King's determinations by persons of the King's chamber. Hals accordingly got the Queen to appoint the Bishop as one of the ambassadors. Has sent after Carlisle to deliver Wolsey's letter at his first coming. The Queen has asked for 100*l.* to be sent to Cassillis, without which he cannot come in embassy. Will send it to Berwick to be delivered to him.

Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

[19 Sept.]

673. NORFOLK to QUEEN MARGARET.

Calig. B. vii.

19.

B. M.

Yesternight received a packet of letters from my lord Cardinal, including one from the King to Margaret, one to Arran, and the answer to the articles sent to him by Patrick Sinclair, subscribed by the Cardinal. Transmits the whole. She will perceive that the King and Wolsey agree with his advice for the sending of the two bishops to Berwick, especially of the bp. of St. Andrew's. If she do this, and hasten the coming of the ambassadors, it will induce Henry to detain Angus in England. As Angus complains of the persecution of his friends in Scotland, desires her to see no wrong be done them. Hears Groselles and the Frenchmen have taken Bawcask's ship, and carried the goods to Dunbar. Thinks the castle should be summoned to surrender, with a threat that no mercy would be shown them on refusal. Advises that a hundred well horsed men be kept near the

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castle, to stop the supplies, and that Dumbarton should be seized into the King's hands, which Lennox could do if he were reconciled. Angus complains that his kinsmen have been summoned to be sworn to the King and the earl of Arran by a certain day, on pain of being put to the horn. Begs her to enquire as to the truth of Wm. Douglas's resort to Dunbar. Desires that it be proclaimed that the Pope has consented, at Henry's request, to confer all spiritual promotions in Scotland at the King her son's recommendation, though they have been solicited by Albany. Sends a note of a letter, to be sent by her son to the Pope, in which an acknowledgment should be inserted of this concession. It should be sent with a copy, in all diligence, to my lord Cardinal, to be forwarded to the English ambassador at Rome. If she will send the two Bishops she may have the King's bond for their being re-delivered at her son's desire. "Also in one of the King your son's letters to the King's highness was forgotten in the subscription to write your loving cousin, brother, and good nephew, and was only subscribed James, which your Grace may cause to be amended hereafter." Begs her to read and over-read the answer of the articles. Desires to know her pleasure with all possible speed.

Pp. 5. Headed, in Norfolk's own hand: "Copy of my letter sent to the queen of Scots by Carlisle herald-at-arms."

Sept.

Calig. B. II.
226.
B. M.

674. MARGARET QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

"Responses and answers to certain articles sent to me by the King's grace my brother's commandment of the articles by me, Margaret queen of Scots, to his grace."

(1.) Has received full answer to the articles she sent to the King. Perceives his kindness towards the King her son and herself, and his determination to protect her against her enemies, and furnish money for "halding of the guard and vageours with us continually."

(2.) As there is now a commoning of ambassadors for peace, the King will conform to his uncle's writings sent to him and the Lords, which they keep and enregister. Hopes Henry will fulfil the promise she made in his name, that he would "not only do and perfurnys as his writings sent to the said Lords purport, but rather better to the weal and pleasure of the King my son," so that the alliance with France may be relinquished. Lately the French king sent to the King her son 300,000 "crowns of weight" to support the war, which, however, were appropriated by Albany. Thinks the treating of marriage between her son and my lady Princess would be a great barrier to a French alliance.

(3.) As to the points urged by the King in reply to the article sent by her, touching the desires of the Lords,—viz., that it would be well to send the ambassadors with the utmost diligence, and that no answer could be made to their desires before their coming, &c.,—the following is her answer:—
(1.) The ambassadors are named by Parliament, as she has informed the King, and are departed from court to their own houses to prepare. All things are ordered by the Lords to be ready the 15th of this next October, after which they will depart. Their expedition is not without great labor made for it by Margaret. (2.) It is not necessary that such great offers be divulged to many persons. She only intended that the King might deliberate the more advisedly to give her secret directions what to ask the ambassadors before they left. Thinks still this would be advisable, as it would be better to confer with them before departing than to write to them when they were in England. (3.) Thinks it ought not to be considered that the truce is taken to pass the time till Albany arrive in Scotland, or the Lords receive offers from the French king. She and her adherents will do nothing to the pleasure of the said Duke, having already exposed themselves to utter

1524.

MARGARET QUEEN OF SCOTLAND—cont.

danger and destruction if he should accomplish his purpose. (4.) She refused till the coming of the ambassadors to permit letters to be sent to the French king, informing him that her son had, by advice of Parliament, assumed the government, and discharged the "tutele" of the duke of Albany, and requiring that Albany should be compelled to redeliver the castle of Dunbar, merely to avoid suspicion that the letters had a different object. (5.) Believes matters are in a favorable train for the termination of the old amity with France. The King her son will always act as becomes a nephew to his uncle. (6.) As to Angus, who, Henry alleges, fled to France to deliver his sovereign from "tutele" and captivity, and put his life in jeopardy for him, it is well known he did not help the delivery of her son, but oppose herself and Arran. In going to France he was in no danger, having passports from the French king and Albany, as appears by Angus's own letters sent from England. Angus's brother, Wm. Douglas, after departing from him forth of England, had communication with Grisolles (Gonzolles) the captain, and other Frenchmen in Dunbar, who hold the place against her son. It is unlikely Angus would act against Albany if the King allowed him to go into Scotland, seeing that his friends entertain the Duke's servants. (7.) Even if he did, it would rather help the Duke under present circumstances, for it would make Arran, Eglinton, and other lords take part with him. (8.) The reports of severity used against Angus's friends are from sinister motives. There is no just cause of complaint if anything have been done by the Lords of the Council. For her own part nothing shall be done against them more than justice, if she can prevent it. (9.) As to the request that the two Bishops be sent to Berwick, the bishop of Saint Andrews is an ally of Arran's, and if she consented to deliver him up without assurance that Angus also should be placed in captivity, it would give Arran occasion to say she was intriguing against him, which she is loth to do. Till the answer of the King come, she will keep the Bishop in prison. Has felt Arran's mind on the subject, and he will not consent, except on the condition mentioned. (10.) If Angus be sent to Scotland, it will be a great impediment to peace. Her adherents will not, for any solicitation she may make, suffer the ambassador to depart unless Angus be kept in prison. (11.) While the King heartily thanks the King his uncle for the Order of the Garter, he desires to write to him, "thinking he will not molest his Grace for other great business and matters his Grace now hath to do, whilke being concluded and ended he will be desirous to charge the King's grace with the same." (12.) Thanks Henry for his advice touching the letter to the Pope drawn up by the King her son. It is despatched with his subscription and additions besides those contained in Henry's letter. Sends copies. The King thinks it very desirable to have a declarator of the Pope, allowing him to imprison bishops and churchmen suspected of treason till they can be accused before spiritual judges, and also the legatine commission formerly spoken of for their punishment. (13.) Desires money for the pay of 200 "vagetors" about the King for four months, to be sent by Norfolk. In time of Parliament this number is absolutely necessary;—300 or 400 more may be required.

Pp. 13.

19 Sept.

675. BOURBON to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vi. 210.

B. M.

Thanks him for his good will shown in his letter received from Sir Gregory and in his and Pace's instructions.

The King and he have been rightly informed that they have taken Aix, and are besieging Marseilles. Having taken this city, which, with God's help, may be in eight or ten days, will go straight to meet Francis, who is on this side of the Rhone. If he does not reinforce his army, hopes to do

1524.

good service. Has written to the Emperor to hasten the coming of his army along the Rhone. There are, besides those he sends by sea, 4,000 Almains at Barcelona. Expects they will be at the Rhone in 15 days, and they will then be strong enough to cross. Hears that only three cantons of the Swiss have agreed to send men to the French king, and only 6,000 will be sent. It will be a great loss to the King and Emperor if this army is broken up for want of money, and he begs him to aid them as much as possible. The Emperor has ordered the Viceroy to send 100,000 cr., which will last till the 20th of next month. Begs him not to forget them. From the camp at Marseilles, 19 Sept. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2, slightly mutilated.

19 Sept.

676. MARQUIS OF PESCARA to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Gregory (da Casale) has related to him the news respecting his Majesty. Thanks the King for his letter. Having written to the Cardinal, and communicated with Gregory and the King's secretary and ambassador, refers the King to them. From the camp above Marseilles, 19 Sept. 1524. *Signed.*

Italian, p. 1. Add.

19 Sept.

677. MARQUIS OF PESCARA to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his letter of 28 August by Gregory (da Casale). Is gratified that the King and Cardinal will avail themselves of his services. The backwardness of the provisions hitherto, contrary to the intention of the King and the Emperor, has been a great hindrance to the acquisition of honor and glory. The Ambassador will inform him of the state of affairs. From the camp above Marseilles, 19 Sept. 1524. *Signed.*

Italian, p. 1. Add. and endd.

20 Sept.

678. CHARLES V. to the SIEUR DE PRAET.

R. O.

Has received his letters by the bearer Richard. Though the English ambassador here has had no letters from the King, except private ones, he has spoken to the Emperor about Scotch affairs and the coming of Jehan Jochin in general terms, assuring the Emperor that the King will do nothing contrary to the treaties. Answered that he was pleased with the conclusion relating to Scotland, as it was to the profit of Henry; and as to Jochin, that he does not doubt that the King will not make any negotiations contrary to the treaties or to their common welfare, which, for his part, he would never do, as the King and Legate ought to know from his conduct. Will never believe that they will listen to his enemies, or treat with them without his consent, unless the matter was put in the Pope's hands, to be decided by the advice of their ambassadors. Wishes their difficulties to be remitted to his Holiness. Would not have sent Jochin a safe-conduct without asking Henry's consent unless the Regente had sent to him, as Wolsey told De Praet she would do.

Has no news of the arrival of the archbishop of Capua, except that the Pope will dispatch him, after hearing De la Roche, who probably arrived at Rome in the middle of August. He must contradict Jochin's report that letters of the Archduke have been intercepted in France. The report has been got up by the French in Italy to throw suspicion on the duke of Milan. Doubts not he has frequent news from the army in Provence, and has heard that Francis has gone to Avignon to encourage the people of Marseilles. He must show the Legate (Wolsey) the importance of this, and urge him to contribute to the army. Has had a quartan fever, but is nearly recovered. He must tell this to the King, Queen and Legate, lest they hear other

1524.

CHARLES V. to the SIEUR DE PRAET—*cont.*

reports from his enemies. The Almain troops are now on the borders of Languedoc, where the enemy is assembled in great force. Intends to send them to join the army in Provence, though they are strong enough now, and fear nothing but want of money. Has good news from them by spies, if they are true. Does not send them, as De Praet can get news sooner. Valladolid, 20 Sept. a° 24.

A courier has just come from the duke De Cesse with news of the death of De la Roche. Sends a copy of the conclusion of the passage of couriers by land, to show to the King and Legate for their acceptance.

Fr., copy, pp. 3. Add.

21 Sept.

679. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

In behalf of Campeggio, for the bishopric of Salisbury, which has been already promised to him by the King and Wolsey. Rome, 21 Sept. 1524, pont. 1.

Lat., vellum. Add. Endd.

22 Sept.

680. GIO. MATT. GIBERTO, Datary, to the FLORENTINE AMBASSADORS with CHARLES V.

Lettere di
Principi,
I. 133.

M. Melchior (Langus, nuncio,) writes that he has sent letters to Spain by the archbishop (of Capua), by which you will have learned the news of England, that the peace with the Scots was becoming more certain every day, that the King was freed from the tutelage of the duke of Albany, who was in France, and all the partisans of the French king expelled. The cardinal of York greatly rejoices at this, as the negotiation had been conducted by himself. He was in frequent communication with Giovanni Joachino (di Passano), who had been there for the French about two months, which caused much talk. The cavalier (Gregory) Casale had arrived there from Bourbon and the marquis of Pescara, to encourage the King, by the successes in Provence, to undertake the invasion of Picardy, which would be easy, as it was unprepared, and which would divide the French king's forces. The Cavalier returned on the 30th with a favorable reply, and with him there crossed a commissary of the King to inform Madame Margaret of the intended passage of his army into France, which would be of about 14,000 men. The commissary is also charged to conduct 5,000 Germans and 2,000 horses, besides the 1,000 which will be derived from England itself. The duke of Suffolk will be captain general.

From Germany cardinal Campeggio writes that the affairs of Luther are becoming settled, but the duke of Saxony and the free towns are daily growing more obstinate in their perfidy. The Archduke is acting nobly. The archbishop (of Capua), on his arrival, is to urge the Emperor to show his resentment, and to provide more efficient remedies for this plague. The Pope is desirous of peace. The famous Turkish corsair, Cortogoli, has been exploring the coasts of the Adriatic. The Venetians have taken a ship containing some Christians who had quitted Brindisi, and were going to invite the Turks to take that country. Italian affairs. Rome, 22 Sept. 1524.

Italian.

22 Sept.

681. WORTHEN, SALOP.

R. O.

Petition of Robt. Leighton, gentleman porter of the Tower of London, and yeoman of the Crown, to Wolsey, against John and Wm. Corbett, of Worthen parish, Shropsh., who have assaulted Wm. Baylye and Thos. Leighton, the petitioner's cousins, to whom he had granted the parsonage of Worthen. On Sunday 21 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII. they entered the church during divine service with 14 armed people, and would have killed Thos.

1524.

Leighton and Margaret, Bayly's wife, who were in the chancel, if the parishioners had not prevented it. After that John and Wm. Corbet, and Joyse, wife of the former, with 12 others, went to the parsonage, pulled Margaret Bayly out of the house and beat her, being great with child, so that she is like to die, and boasted that they would slay her husband, who was advised not to return home, and went to Sir Ric. Herberde, steward, asking him to see the King's peace kept. Herberde sent for the Corbets and their accomplices, but they would not appear before him. He then sent Baylye home with servants of his own, but he dared not stay in the house, but went to the sessions at Shrewsbury, 22 Sept. 16 Hen. VIII., and presented bills before the judges, which were thrown out by the jury, as the foreman was Corbet's cousin, and several jurymen said they could not live in the country if they did otherwise.

Draft, in Cromwell's hand, pp. 5. Endd. : The copy of a supplication of Mr. Langham, &c.

24 Sept.

682. DACRE to WOLSEY.*

R. O.

A malicious complaint has been made against him by the gentlemen of Northumberland, to the duke of Norfolk. Hopes Norfolk will have a commission given him to examine the charge. Newcastle, 24 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To my lord Legate's Grace. Endd.

24 Sept.

683. HERON.

Add. MS.

24,965, f. 125.

B. M.

Bond of Sir Wm. Heron, of Ford, and Sir John Heron, of Chipchase, to produce John Hall, of Ellishaw, Riddesdale, yeoman, at the next session, under forfeiture of 200 mks. Newcastle, 24 Sept. 16 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1.

26 Sept.

684. WOLSEY to SAMPSON.

R. O.

St P. vi. 344.

Has heard from the bishop of Bath that since the coming of De la Roche, lately deceased, the Emperor's agents have called upon him to condescend to a truce for four or five years, and not less. The King is surprised at this, as he has often declared to the Emperor that truce should be taken only for a small time with a view to an honorable peace ; and that the enemy was to be pressed for that purpose ; and on this ground the expedition of Bourbon and other invasions were set on foot ;—the truce to be modified according to his success. Repeats the news of Bourbon's progress in Provence, his determination to cross the Rhone, and his desire that the King should advance his army. Jerningham was despatched to Lady Margaret to make preparations ; and yet, without regard to these things, the Imperial agents at Rome are urging a truce for a long season, for the Emperor's advantage only, and complaints are made that he has failed in supporting the Duke's army as he should.

So little consideration has been shown for the King at Rome by the Emperor's people, that it has been reported that it depended upon the Emperor what success should attend the Duke ; and among these reports was one that the Emperor intended to discharge himself from the indemnity, by transferring it to the duchy of Milan. At the lady Margaret's court, Jerningham has experienced many difficulties, and it does not appear that the Emperor is furnished with the money requisite ; and the provisions to be made for the King are so exorbitant as to be in a manner impossible.

It had been proposed that when the King's army was in France, to avoid

* Erroneously inserted in the year 1518 in Vol. II., No. 4452.

1524.

WOLSEY to SAMPSON—*cont.*

questions and loss of time, the allied forces should march, as the King's lieutenant, advertised by the King of Bourbon's arrangement, should appoint. This was refused by Buren, the Emperor's lieutenant, who would not be ordered, except by what was decided by mutual consent. And though his forces under him were only a small aid of 1,000 foot and 3,000 horse, and their proceedings should be in France, which the King claims as his own, and to which the Emperor makes no pretensions, Buren continues obstinate, insisting to "take such way as for the time shall by common consent be devised and agreed, which may well be known shall of likelihood do great hindrance to their enterprise, considering how they have been accustomed always to pass by the confines of their own countries, and no further to enter into the enemy's lands than as they may at all seasons, within one day or little more, return home at their pleasure."

These things do not please the King, and they are to urge the Emperor to have more consideration of the King's merits, and so to order his doings that the King may know how far he may trust to his promises. For from lack of being so earnestly pressed as he should have been, and the neglect of the viceroy of Naples, the French king has resumed his courage.

As the King is resolved to advance his army, and the expences of the Duke's entertainment fall upon the Emperor, it is expedient that he make substantial provision for that purpose, otherwise damage and disaster will ensue; whereas if the Duke be well supported, he may give battle to the French king, and either be victor, or, if vanquished, so enfeeble him that he must offer a reasonable peace. If no battle should be stricken, it is necessary to consider how the Duke is to be entertained this winter, and arrangements made for the personal invasion next summer, according to the treaty, which the King assuredly intends.

He is to note what likelihood there is of the Emperor's being able to keep the treaty, for, if he fail in his promise, it might be great danger to the King's affairs; for which reason Sampson must press the Emperor to communicate his intentions, and have more respect "unto the King's gratuities than yet hath been shown." In all the previous enterprises the Emperor's interests have been studied, and he has gained more than he hoped for. It is not to be expected that the King should be satisfied with having his indemnity transferred to Milan, and no recompence made him for the great charges he has incurred in the war.

John Joachin has been in England a good season, and still remains, from whom Wolsey has received overtures of peace. Though the French king's mother is very desirous of peace, the Envoy will come to no particulars. Wolsey has threatened to send him home again, unless he makes more definite overtures. Their slowness, according to the said Joachin, proceeds from some offer of marriage between the French king and the Emperor's sister, to which Sampson must give good heed.

The More, 26 Sept.

Add.

26 Sept.

R. O.

685. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

According to his orders sent in a letter by Candish, has examined the matter at variance between Candish and Dacre, and made the former put his demands in writing. Dacre's answer appears by the enclosed bill. He refuses to pay him his wages of 4s. a day as captain of 100 gunners, because he was absent; but Candish says the King and Wolsey ordered him to remain in London to mount certain ordnance in the Tower, so that, unless Wolsey orders either Dacre to pay him, or Norfolk to make a warrant for his wages, he will lose them. As to the second article Dacre says he discharged the six persons when the others were discharged, but Candish

1524.

has kept them all this while. Norfolk, at his departure last year, appointed him so many that he might go to Norham and Wark to look after matters that none in these parts but he understands. Most of the artillery is at Newcastle, and part in other places, so that he cannot attend to it without these men. Thinks they were discharged to displease Candish, more than to profit the King; for soon after the horsemen were discharged, a new sort, to the number of 1,200, were taken in, but none of the said six men, who served in invasions as well as anybody, and also attended to the ordnance. As to the third article, Dacre is content to pay him. Wishes to know by the bearer whether Candish, and the gunners at Berwick, Norham and Werk, shall remain in wages or not. Thinks they might be discharged now that the ambassadors have entered England. Houghton, 26 Sept.

If Candish is discharged, wishes to know who is to receive the ordnance and ammunition in his keeping. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To the lord Legate.

27 Sept.

685.* NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received by the bearer, a son of Hob à Berton the controller, a letter from the queen of Scots, requesting him to write for a safe-conduct for two ships to come to Lynn, and buy stuff for her son's household. She desires to be excused for not writing to Wolsey himself on account of her great business in removing from Edinburgh. Houghton beside Dereham, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

28 Sept.

686. ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

R. O.

Dugd. Monast.
Anglic. iv.
383.

Bull of Clement VII., suppressing the Benedictine priories of Bromehall and Higham (Salisb. and Rochester dioceses) on account of the demerits of the nuns, with the churches of Higham, Sonynghill and Alworth, and Rokland (Rochester, Salisb. and Norwich dioc.), which were united to them; and confirming a conditional donation by Henry VIII. of their revenues, which in all do not exceed 24 ducats a year, to the college of St. John the Baptist, Cambridge. Rome, 4 kl. Oct. 1524, 1 Clement VII.

Copy, pp. 3.

28 Sept.

687. WOLSEY to [NORFOLK].

Calig. B. vi.

351.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 149.

Has received his letters dated Newcastle 22nd inst., with one sent to him by the queen of Scots, which he showed the King here at the More. The King approves of his measures for the punishment of malefactors on the Borders. Angus is incessantly complaining of his detention. Has entreated him to remain only four or five days, in the hope that then he might return to Scotland with the Queen's consent. Finding him persistent in his determination to go, has told him that the King consents to it, but will talk with him of things to be done on his arrival, for the weal of the young King. Hopes to protract these communications over three or four days, trusting meanwhile to hear from Norfolk how Margaret is minded about that, and the sending the archbishop to Berwick. Hopes Norfolk will do his best to promote the sending of the Archbishop, otherwise there will be as much danger of the duke of Albany by Angus's return as by his detention. When he arrives on the Borders, Norfolk must find means to keep him there, by pretending persons are lying in wait to intercept him, until he shall perceive that there is no fear of the Queen and Arran taking the Chancellor out of prison, and taking part with him against the Earl. Norfolk may have recourse to Adam Otterburn's plan for getting the Arch-

1524.

WOLSEY to [NORFOLK]—*cont.*

bishop put at liberty by the King's means, if the plan for sending him to Berwick is not feasible. He must, however, ascertain what sureties can be found for his adhesion to the young King.

The fishermen of Norfolk and Suffolk complain that they dare not fish for fear of French men-at-war, and offer to rig out one ship of war for their own protection if others be appointed. Norfolk is, therefore, to cause Paxforde and other ships from the North Seas to repair to that coast. Is to deliver to Robert Lord the money which William Pawne's son will convey to him. Will send by next post the King's pardon for the man mentioned in Norfolk's letter to Brian Tuke. The More, 28 Sept. *Signed.*

29 Sept.

688. EXCHEQUER.

R. O.

Fragment of a Teller's account for the year from Mich. 15 to Mich. 16 Hen. VIII. Receipts, 7,675*l.* 9*s.* [8*d.*] Payments, 7,514*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.* Balance, 160*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.*; "tamen ———." *P. 1.*

689. LORD MONTEAGLE.

R. O.

Horneby :—Receipts for the two years ending Mich. 16 Hen. VIII. 908*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.* ½*q.*

Expences, 15 & 16 Hen. VIII. :—Fees, expences of Lord Mountegle, paid to Darcy and Sir J. Hussey, &c. 559*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* ½*q.* "I deliver this as a view of account, and not as a perfect account. Per me, Ric. Banke."

Lat., p. 1.

690. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

Wrote last 19 Aug. Since the conclusion of the treaty the Pope has been too unwell to see any one, or attend to business, "præterquam oppido paucis iisque ad rempublicam pertinentibus; quamobrem Reverendissimum admittit, quod ob Gallorum in rumores eos nonnunquam audit t et vesicæ excoriatione vexari affligi dicant, cujus argumentum est habitu. Pridie kal. tamen Septembris in uinam rem faciens celebravi, mu busdam ecclesiis in Hispaniis ad nominat[ionem] non fuit mihi locus quoniam ad sacra de visu nihil R^{mo} D. V. referre valitudinem pristinam cito recuperaturum opinantur, omnes tamen publicis votis est universæ curiæ hujuscemodi R^{mus} Grimanus ad 27 Aug[usti] aliis cesserat, vacat tamen per ejus est translatus qua quidem in re opta amplissimas a Paulo II. olim ext est valetudinis ejusdem impedimento.

"De Gallis constans erat fama eos adventa[re] hinc conscribatur jamque S^{mus} D. N. 20,000 mi erat, evocabarque in imperatorem ad ecclesiæ & Flo"

The Venetians have given the command of their army to the duke of Urbino, and all will strive to prevent the French breaking in, as they can easily do unless something is done to hinder them on the side of Spain,

1524.

Flanders, or England. The Grand Master of Rhodes entered the city yesterday. He was met at the gates by all the households (*familie*), and conducted to the palace, where the Pope received him, “. nem sibi licuerit, de sede nova ordini suo desi[derata]
 R^{ma} D. V. intelliget articulatus, ego interim
 offero, quam obsecro ut dignetur me
 bus per omnem felicitatem adsit Deus.”
 “. nefario ausu gladio petiverit Mediolani duem
 [t]antoque parricidio non sine numine servatus
 [R] D. V. scribo quoniam puto tanto periculo ereptum
 isti eti et R^{mam} D. V. gratulationem habuisse.”

Signed.

*Lat., pp. 2. Mutilated: half the page being lost. Add.: R
 Endd.*

691. NAVY ACCOUNTS.

R. O.

* * * * * Received by Magnus from May to July 15 Hen. VIII., 1,293*l.* 4*s.* Total received, 1,893*l.* 4*s.*; whereof Edw. Madeson asks allowance for the following payments made, 26 Feb. 14 Hen. VIII. to 2 Sept. 15 Hen. VIII.:—

The *William of York*, Sir Herry Shyrborne, late vice-admiral of the North Seas, capt., wages 3*s.* 4*d.* a day; wages of 179 soldiers, marines and gunners, 5*s.* a month; 1 surgeon at 10*s.*; tonnage, 240 tons, at 1*s.* a month. Chr. Coe, vice-admiral after the death of Sherborne, from 11 June, repairs of the ordnance, by bill signed by Norfolk, 8*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* —27*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* The *Thomas of Hull*, 120 tons, Thos. Ellaker, capt., 18*d.* a day, 89 men, 142*l.* 13*s.* The *Edmond of Hull*, 120 tons, Thos. Clere, capt., 89 men, 70*l.* 19*s.* The *Jesus of Newcastle*, Wm. Coke, capt., 99 men, 132*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* The *George of Greenwich*, Francis Flemmyng, capt., 19 men, 31*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The *John Baptist of Lynne*, 160 tons, Chr. Coe and Walter Jager, capt., 121 men, 134*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The *Christopher Bresart*, 70 tons, Robt. Taylor, capt., 51 men, 44*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The *Kateryn of Newcastle*, 70 tons, Thos. Sherborne, capt., 69 men, 27*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* The *Mathew of Newcastle*, 70 tons, Chr. Twayts, capt., 56 men, 23*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* The *Christopher of Greenwich*, Chr. Grimesby, purser, 80 men, necessaries at 2*d.* a month for 14 days, 6*s.* 8*d.* Total, 883*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

Victuals for the above ships and for the *Mary Merton of London*, the *Jesus of Hull*, the *John Baptist of St Sebastyan*, the *Erasmus of Lynne*, the *Nicolas Draper*, the *Vyncent of Eryth*, and the *Mary John*:—Biscuit, at 3*s.* 4*d.* the 100; bread, at 12*d.* a doz.; beer, at 6*s.* 8*d.* the pipe. Total, 617*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

326 tuns of empty casks, at 3*s.* 4*d.* the tun; 2,000 hoops, at 3*s.* 4*d.* the 100; wages of 2 coopers, 80 days at 6*d.*; hire of 4 chambers in Hull to store biscuit, 20 weeks, at 1*s.* a week; expences of Madeson, a clerk, and two servants, from 1 March 14 Hen. VIII. to 20 Aug., 3*s.* 4*d.* a day; reward to Thos. Chapman, riding from Hull to Yarmouth, by Norfolk's command, to warn certain captains to go northwards to waft the Iselond fleet, 20*s.*; to Thos. Tamworth, one of the King's auditors, for casting and proving the books, and making a declaration, 53*s.* 4*d.* Total, 95*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Total expenditure, 1,597*l.* 15*s.* Remaining in Madeson's hands, 295*l.* 9*s.*; for which 300*l.* was delivered to Thos. Hatclyf, clerk of the Green Cloth, by command of Norfolk. Due to Madeson, 4*l.* 11*s.* *Signed by Daunce and John Hale.*

A roll; commencement lost.

692. [THOMAS LORD DARCY.]

R. O.

Answer of Richard Clerke and Thomas Gryce to my lord [Darcy] his instructions.

“Concerning my lord of Lincoln his letter, he was not in the country; wherefore we delivered” it to Mr. Browne, one of his counsel, who was at

1524.

[THOMAS LORD DARCY]—*cont.*

"the viewyng of the ground and examination of the matter betwixt your lordship and the prioress of Fisse;" in which it appeared, by report of the tenants of the lordship, that the ground on which the 13 small saplings were felled by the predecessor of the Prioress was rather the waste ground of your Lordship than the Prioress's freehold. She therefore submitted. It appeared by the court rolls that the amerciements amounted to 117s. My lord of Lincoln's counsel did not deny but it was a duty to you, though he thought the amerciements very grievous. The value of the trees, as divers tenants showed Mr. Grice, was not 10s. She has paid 20s. to Lawrence Holyngworth; for the rest she submits herself to your pleasure, and requests credence for the bearer.

As to your liberties in the lordship of Torkesey, we have seen their charters and "customary." It was two days before we could see them. There appeared no grant but of the market and liberties; "and a copy of Domesday, which we have sent unto your Lordship."

We have seen the bill of Alkeborowe, and send it to you. "We be in great doubt what rent we should call it; for the which cause I, Richard Clarke, intend to speak with some of the tenants;" and I and the bailiff of Torkesey intend to ride to Kyrton today. I send your customary or voucher, whereof I trust to have a copy when I come from London; "for we have appointed that Mr. Meryng and I shall be at Torkesey to take the verdict and examine causes. After Easter next we shall take longer time" for ordering matters there.

George Deyue's wife says she has shown her bills and made her accounts, and more she will not do without compulsion.

John Hogeson is minded to leave his office at Torkesey in your hands, and will go to you.

You must cause your officers to see to the [re]building of a tenement of yours in Gaynesburgh; or else you will lose the farm of it, which is 12s. a year.

Have viewed your woods in Knayth Park. Two parcels there may be felled this year, one containing three, the other eight acres, at 60s. the acre. "It were pity to be felled, unless it were surely copied; and then the deer shall have very little pasture and room.

"Your ferry boat there is almost rotten; and if it be not mended, the yearly rent of 23s. will lie in decay."

Signed: Richard Clerke—Thomas Gryce.

Also, there are 12 acres of wood ready to be felled "with my lord's woods at Gaynesburgh, called Horneby Woods, every acre at 26s. 8d.

"Sir William Colyn, chaplain, came afore Mr. Clarke and Mr. Grice, and said that he paid to Randall Radclyf, late bailiff of Knaith, 13s. 4d. a year for lands in Dunstall; and Lord Conyers' servants have, since Radclyf's departure, demanded the farm from Colyn; but he refused to pay them, and so has the farm in his hands for five years, ending at Mich. 16 Hen. VIII. My Lord should know whether the said Dunstall is in the agreement between him and lord Conyers.

"*Nomina tenentium in Alkeborowe, qui solvunt Domino quendam redditum per annum:*"—Lionel Staynton, Rob. Dodyng, Geo. Cruste, Geo. Holme, Rob. Cooke, jun., Rob. Robynson, Isabella relict of Wm. Nelson, Ric. Maners, Ric. Fulbrig. Total, 15s. 7½d.

Mem., to search for old books of accounts and rentals of Stretton, to prove payment of certain free rents.*

Pp. 4.

* The date of this document is uncertain.

1524.

693.

GRANTS IN SEPTEMBER 1524.

Sept.

GRANTS.

9. Geo. Noode, yeoman of the guard. To have 6d. a day, as fee of the Crown, *vice* Wm. Heywode. Windsor, 9 Sept.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 10.*

13. Sir Ralph Egerton and Sir Edw. Gouldeford. Grant, in survivorship, of the office called le Standerberer, with fees of 100*l.* a year, on surrender of patent granting the same to the said Ralph alone; *vice* Sir Thos. Knyvet and Sir John Cheyny. Le More, 13 Sept.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 32.*

14. Wm. Byrde, clk. Licence to found a chantry of one chaplain at the altar of the Holy Trinity, in the parish of Holy Trinity, Bradford, Wilts, for the good estate of the King and Queen, and of the said Wm. Also licence to the said Wm., or any other person, to alienate lands, &c. to the annual value of 10*l.* to the said chaplain. Le Moore, 14 Sept.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 9.*

14. Thos. Horton, merchant. Licence to found a chantry of one chaplain at the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, in the church of Holy Trinity, Brardford [Bradford], Wilts; for the good estate of the King and Queen and of the said Thos. Also licence to alienate lands, &c. to the annual value of 10*l.* to the said chaplain. Le Moore, 14 Sept.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 9.*

19. Edw. lord Stourton, brother and heir

of Wm. lord Stourton, deceased. Livery of lands in cos. Devon, Somers., Dorset, Hants, Wilts, Glouc. and elsewhere in England and the marches of Wales. Le Moore, 19 Sept.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 7.*

20. For Sir Ric. Whetehill. Annuity of 20*l.* out of the manor of Wormegay, Norf., which came into the hands of Henry VII. on the death of viscount Beaumonte lord Bardolffe, by attainder of Francis lord Lovell 11 Hen. VII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Sept. 16 Hen. VIII.—*S.B. Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 9.*

22. For Katherine, widow of Thomas Welby. Wardship of Richard, s. and h. of Thomas Welby. *Del. Westm.*, 22 Sept. 16 Hen. VIII.—*S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 24.*

25. Wm. Gonson, gentleman usher of the King's chamber. To be keeper of the naval storehouses at Erith and Depford, with the tenements and herbage of the enclosures and pastures, with 12*d.* a day; *vice* John Hopton. *Westm.*, 25 Sept.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 29.*

26. Wm. Heron, s. of John Heron, lately called Bastard Heron. Annuity of 10*l.* out of the customs of the port of Hull, and out of the issues of lands in York and elsewhere, appointed for the payment of the garrison of Berwick. Le Moore, 26 Sept.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 23.*

694. THOMAS MAGNUS.

R. O.

Expences of conveying the King's treasure from London to Newcastle, in charge of Mr. Magnus.

For 5 carts from London to Ware, 20 miles, 16*s.* 8*d.*; from Ware to Royston, 12 miles, 10*s.*; to Huntingdon, 16 m., 13*s.* 4*d.*; to Staundford, 21 m., 17*s.* 6*d.*; to Grantham, 16 m., 13*s.* 4*d.*; to Newerk, 10 m., 8*s.* 4*d.*; to Tuxforth, 10 m., 8*s.* 4*d.*; to Doncaster, 18 m., 15*s.*; to Sherborn, 14 m., 11*s.* 8*d.*; to [York], 12 m., 10*s.*; York to Helperby, 12 m., [10*s.*]; to Northallerton, 12 m., [10*s.*]; N. to Darneton, 10 m., [8*s.* 4*d.*]; D. to Durham, 14 m., [11*s.* 8*d.*]; D. to Newcastle, 12 m., [10*s.*]

Total distance from London to Newcastle, 209 miles, at the rate of 2*d.* a mile each cart, 8*l.* [14*s.* 2*d.*]

1 Oct.

695. THOMAS CROMWELL.

R. O.

The latter part of a patent. *Inc.* "try view and see the accompt, reckoning and the remayn aforesaid" of the said jewels and plate, and to deliver the said remainder to Thos. Cromwell,* to give a discharge to the executors of Robt. Amadas† for them, and for all the jewels and plate delivered to officers of the household since the last account made. *Westm.*, 1 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. Draft in Wriothesley's hand, corrected by Cromwell. Imperfect. N.B.—The alterations appear to have been made when Cromwell became master of the Jewel House.

* Substituted for Amadas.

† Substituted for Sir Henry [Wiat].

1524.

1 Oct.

696. CAMPEGGIO to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. vi. 202.

B. M.

Having heard of the death of the bp. of Salisbury, begs Henry to confer the dignity on him. Vienna, kal. Oct. MDXX . . . (1524, *marginal note*.) *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1, mutilated.

1 Oct.

P. S.

697. For THOMAS [WOLSEY], CARDINAL OF YORK, Legate a latere.

Royal assent to the bull of Pope Clement VII., 3 id. Sept. (11 Sept.) 1524,* authorising Wolsey to suppress the monasteries of [Tykeford?] Sandwell, Litlemore, [Canwell?] Wallingforde, Ravenston, Darente, Bradwell (Linc.), Tonbridge, Liesnes, Begham, "*Calceto*" (Chichester dioc.), Wikes, Tipt[ree], Blakamore, Stanesgate, Horkesley, Thobie (London dioc.), Poghley, Dod[nesh], and Snape, and to apply their possessions and revenues to the endowment of St. Frideswide's College, Oxford, which has been founded by authority of a bull dated 3 nones April (3 April) 1524, and of letters patent granted 19 April 15 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 23 Sept. 16 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 1 Oct.*

Partly defaced.

2 Oct.

698. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 203.

B. M.

Received, on the 28th Sept., Wolsey's letters of the 10th. Will follow his instructions about the delays of the truce. There is now [no] fear of its being hurried on, for since De la Roche's death fresh instructions from the Emperor have been waited for. All the haste was owing to De la Roche, who feared the success of the army much more than necessary. Sees now the reasons for his fear; but since he has heard of the success there from Pace, would never have agreed to any truce, except by Wolsey's orders. The Pope has not been too vehement in the matter. Since Wolsey's last letters, has been no hotter than needed. Finds the Pope minded to take only such a truce as would content the King, and thus he told Clerk to write. He thinks the King's preparations for invading France are very late, as the winter is approaching, and that they should either have been begun earlier, or else the army in Provence only maintained for this year, which would have kept the French king busy all the winter. He believes, however, that whenever the King's army crosses, it will go where it will without resistance. He does not think Marseilles will be taken, as it can be supplied with men and stores by sea, and he advises the army to go into some strong place for the winter. Pace writes on the 16th with no great hope of taking the city, but says nothing of retreating. The Pope says that Francis has 4,000 Swiss coming, but that he fears the chance of a battle. Told him that this courier was despatched in haste, as Wolsey feared the truce might be hurried on, and that the Card. had no leisure to write, but had charged Clerk to thank the Pope for the ampliation of the faculties. He was glad they had arrived; and said he had done nothing more than Wolsey deserved. Clerk is immensely gratified by Wolsey's adding a few lines in his own "most sacred hand," in acknowledgment of his services, over and above the thanks already communicated to him by his secretary, as though his secretary, who is without peer in that craft, could not sufficiently express his affection. Considers this demonstration "sufficient not only to recompense a little water and sweat spent in your business

* The bull is quoted *in extenso*. It is greatly different from that printed by Rymer under the same date.

1524.

these heats past," but all the blood in his body, and even then he would not attain to the tenth part of what Wolsey had deserved of him. Rome, 2 Oct. *Signed*.

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add. Endd.

2 Oct.

699. ROBERT LORDE to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. i. 70.

B. M.

Statement of further payments in these parts since his last, by my Lord Lieutenant's warrants, &c., viz., to the king of Scots, 500 marks; to the Queen his mother, 200 marks; to Arran, ...; to Lennox, 75*l.*; to the master of Kylmawrus, x; to Adam Otterbourn, one of the commissioners of Scotland, x; to divers other Scotchmen, 16*l.*; to the sheriff of Northumberland, for the attaching of thieves, x; to the earl of Cassillis, one of the Scotch ambassadors in prest, ...; to the queen of Scots, for two months' wages of the guard about the King, 378*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; to my Lord Lieutenant, for his own diets, 10 marks a day for 60 days, 400*l.*; to George Lawson, in prest, for victualling the King's ships, 120*l.*; to Aungellus Italyon, 10*l.*; &c. Total, 1,757*l.* odd. There remains in his hands "mⁱ mⁱ" ready money, which will probably be increased by the sale of prizes "taken i . . . hulke, and a Scottish ship by Paxforth captain of the Q bark, as flax and clapholt," and by the money in the hands of Wm. Pawne's son if it can be got. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2 Oct. *Signed*.

P.S.—The sums paid to the king and queen of Scots, Arran, Lennox, and Kilmawrus were paid in crowns of the sun, at the rate of 5*s.* apiece, "wherein is saved 8*d.* in every crown," amounting to 136*l.* in all.

Pp. 2. Margin decayed. Add.: "To my lord Legate's good grace." Endd.: "Fro Robert Lord."

3 Oct.

700. CHARTER HOUSE.

R. O.

Account of "Master Broke to the Charterhouse," for rough nails, springs, and other nails. 1 pr. of cross garnetts, 6*d.*; 1 hinge, 1½*d.*, &c. 24 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII. Total, 7*s.* 11½*d.* Paid, 3 Oct. 1524. *Signed:* Per me, Ric. Broke.

P. 1.

3 Oct.

701. WOLSEY to NORFOLK.

Calig. B. i. 314.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 153.

Since he last wrote has had sundry conferences with Angus and his brother, Sir George Douglas, a man of more knowledge and experience than the Earl. Sir George has himself spoken to him of the danger of the Queen and Arran going over to Albany, taking out the archbishop of St. Andrew's, or training the young King to the devotion of France. The Earl and his brother have given him a bill of those Scotch nobles who, they think, will take the King's part, of those who are the Earl's own friends, of those who will take Albany's part, and of those still neutral who may be won to the King's side. Sends a copy that Norfolk may ascertain whether the Earl has such a party as he pretends. Will detain him yet a day or two, to confer about certain articles, which he and his brother have agreed to. Sends a copy of them, with a letter of his own to the queen of Scots. Although Angus has offered to leave his brother as a pledge for the performance of his promises, Wolsey thinks he will be more useful if he continue with the Earl. He is therefore to be sent, honestly rewarded and entertained along with him. Norfolk will see how he has advised the Queen about the reconciliation of the Earl to herself and Arran. He is therefore to forward Wolsey's letters, with a copy of as many of the articles as bear upon that subject.

1524.

WOLSEY to NORFOLK—*cont.*

He is to add his private advice to the Queen, as of himself, pointing out the danger she may incur of being abandoned by Henry. Thinks the reconciliation of the two Earls may be brought about without difficulty, as he believes they are both well inclined to it. On the arrival of Angus, Norfolk might, on the plea of arranging this agreement, keep Angus with him, till he discover the Queen's mind about his reconciliation, and arrange his going into Scotland or tarrying, as may appear expedient. Thinks the queen of Scots will see she has no colour to refuse the King's request; and if she agree, all will go well. Magnus also on his arrival will do his best in the matter.

The King notes two things in the complaints of the gentlemen against Dacre: 1, that their grievances are only expressed in general terms; and, 2, that they say they will never submit to be ordered by Dacre, but rather leave the country. Dacre offers to make answer to any matter which can be brought against him, and must not be condemned without being heard. Wishes Norfolk's advice whether the matter should be examined there or here. Here the complainants would not be afraid to speak; they might agree to authorize two or three persons to speak for them, and the matter might be examined while Norfolk is occupied with the Scotch affairs. If, however, those matters can be brought to a speedy conclusion, Norfolk's stay must not be prolonged by the coming hither of Dacre. He must take bands of such persons as he shall think proper, to be forthcoming, and leave the rule of the Marches to Sir William Bulmer and others. On the second point, the King thinks that the complainants have exceeded the limits of dutiful subjects, in stating that they will never submit to Dacre. Norfolk must be round with them, that they may perceive their folly and presumption. St. Alban's, 3 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.: "The duke of Norfolk, the King's lieutenant in the North parts, treasurer and admiral of England."

3 Oct.

702. MARGARET QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. I. 313.

B. M.

"Thir air ye lordis ondir writin that has givin thair special bands to the quhenis grace, na person exceppit."

The earls of Arran, Murray, Lennox, Eglintoun, Glencairn (*scored out*), Cassillis. The lords Maxwell, Glamis, Awindall, Livingston, Sympill, Halkat, Symmerfill.

P. 1.

3 Oct.

703. ARRAN to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. II. 17.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 157.

Received his letter, dated Windsor, 16 Sept., by Carlisle herald, thanking him for his services to his nephew. Will always do his best for the weal of his prince and for the good of peace. If Angus come to Scotland it will be prejudicial to the King's government and to peace. Begs, therefore, he may be detained a prisoner in England. Linlithgow, 3 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.

Calig. B. III.

126.

B. M.

2. Copy of the above.

Headed by Tuke: "Copy of the earl of Arran's letter to the King's grace."

Endd.

3 Oct.

704. ARRAN to NORFOLK.

Calig. B. II.

235.

B. M.

Received his letter by Carlisle herald, stating that as soon as the ambassadors entered England, two of the King's servants should visit Scotland. Is glad his services are remembered. It was reported since Carlisle arrived, "and on na man be me belevit," that Angus had been

1524.

sent into Scotland. If so, no treaty for peace can go on. Surety must be given that no such thing take place. He can always support himself against Angus. At Kynnerly, 3 Oct.

Copy by Dacre, pp. 2. Headed: "Copy of the earl of Arran's letter to my lord of Norfolk."

Cal. B.m.123.
B. M.

2. Another copy, in the same hand.

3 Oct.
R. O.

705. THOMAS LORD DACRE to WOLSEY.

Last year divers writs of subpœna having been directed into this country, Wolsey, in a letter to my lord of Norfolk, then earl of Surrey, directed that when not at the King's suit they should be put in continuance for the counties of Cumberland, Westmor., and Northumb. There was one subpœna hung on a door in Carlisle, obtained by Roger Tempest against John Leghe, who has been 12 years constable of Carlisle Castle under Dacre. Dacre could not spare him, being himself continually attendant on Norfolk in the East Borders; but he now makes appearance, as the sheriff has an attachment against him. Tempest had claimed some ground by right of Eliz. Leghe, his wife, in Hilary Term 14 Hen. VIII., and brought 42 subpœnas against John Leghe and the other tenants. The case was referred to some of Wolsey's Council, but Tempest refused the same. Proposes an adjustment by Wolsey. Nawarde, 3 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: "To my lord Legate's grace."

4 Oct.
Lettere di
Principi,
i. 136.

706. JACOPO SADOLETTO to RAFFAEL HIERONIMI, NUNCIO with the EMPEROR.

The French king having unexpectedly crossed the mountains, and captured Milan, and the Imperial army having retreated, the Pope sent the datary (Giberto) to the French king and the viceroy of Naples to negotiate an agreement. He has great hopes of peace from the information he has received of the dispositions of the French king and the Emperor, and he believes the King of England would consent if the latter showed himself desirous of it. Instructions for the Nuncio how to negotiate with the Emperor. There will be many difficulties with respect to England, Bourbon, &c. The Emperor must send a trusty person to the Pope. The Nuncio is to give the Pope full information of English occurrences. Hungarian news. Rome, 4 Oct. 1524.

Italian.

4 Oct.
Calig. B. vi.
395.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 159.

707. ARTICLES between WOLSEY and ANGUS.

1. The Earl, by the advice of his brother Sir George Douglas, promises to do all he can to support the young king of Scots in his authority; 2, and to withstand Albany if he should return to Scotland before James is of full age. 3. He shall persistently oppose any act of Parliament or Council in diminution of the young King's authority. 4. He shall do his best to prevent the King inclining to France, and to promote cordiality with England; 5, and justice upon the Borders. 6. He shall endeavor to recover the Queen's favor, and forbear to visit the Court till he has done so. 7. To be friends with Arran so long as he supports the King; the King of England undertaking to support Angus if the Queen and Arran incline the contrary way. 8. He shall always be ready to serve Henry against any other prince but his own sovereign. 9. He shall follow Henry's advice, as given by Wolsey, Norfolk, Dacre or other, about the arrangement of his own differences both with the Queen and Arran. To the above articles he binds himself by oath. 4 Oct. 1524, 16 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Angus and Sir George Douglas.*

1524.

5 Oct. 708. JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.

Vat. Trans.

xxxvii. 124.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 166.

The Pope is no doubt aware of James's assumption of the regal authority, and of the support therein given him by the king of England. Requests his Holiness not to confer any more bishoprics or promotions at the instance of the Duke of Albany, but to wait for eight months the King's letters of nomination. Edinburgh, 5 Oct. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat. Add.

709. JAMES V to the POPE.

R. MS.

13 B. ii. f. 135.

B. M.

"Beatissime pater, &c. Arbitramur Sanctitatem jampridem intellexisse regni nostri quemadmodum in gubernium atque administrationem erecti sumus." [*The rest of the page is blank.*]

On the preceding page are these words: "The tenor of yis lettre follow-and for mair secrete lyis kept in the coffer."

5 Oct.

710. GEORGE ABBOT OF HOLYROOD HOUSE and ROB. ABBOT OF PAISLEY to NORFOLK.

R. O.

The King their master is in good health, and "growis ane fair prince." Trust he will nourish peace and justice. They attend continually upon him, and are ready to obey the Queen in anything. Feel much indebted to Norfolk for his good counsel to their sovereign. Edinburgh, 5 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord duke of Northfolk, greit admirall and the saurare of Inghland, and lieutenant of the North partes of the samyn.

5 Oct.

711. MELCHIOR LANGUS to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 205.

B. M.

There is no news in his letters of the 11th ult. from Rome, except the departure of the archbishop of Capua.

The Emperor, however, has heard that the Turks have purchased 30 foists and "decem" gallies to cross the Adri[atic], and attack some harbor in Sclav[onia], Catilia or Naples. Certain Christians were taken by the Venetians, who were going to show the ease with which Brundisium could be captured; which would be the ruin of Wolsey, for it is capable of holding any fleet. The Pope, therefore, does not doubt that, to avoid these dangers, the King and Wolsey will agree to a truce. Will say nothing about Bourbon's army, as Wolsey will have heard from the ambassador of Milan. London, 5 Oct. 1524.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2, mutilated. Add.

6 Oct.

712. WM. TUNSTALL and THURSTAN TYLDISLEY to MAGNUS.

R. O.

According to his orders, send an account of the money received by Mrs. Jane Midilton, from the lordships of Bethum, Arneshede, Whassid, Burton and Hencaster, from Pentecost 15 Hen. VIII. to Pentecost 16 Hen. VIII., amounting to 35*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.* Send also a copy of the list of damages done by her to John Ravenscroft, forester of Arneshede, amounting to 37*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, which was found a true bill by the court held at Bethum, 20 Sept. Appointed the 5 Oct. for her to answer it at Preston, but she did not appear. If she had appeared, would have induced him to take 20*l.* Asks him to make a final end between them. Wm. Tomson, of Herneshide, complains that she has kept from him a horse worth 13*s.* 4*d.*, and Jas. Bankes, of Whasset, that she keeps a cow of his worth 11*s.* 1*d.*, and has only allowed him his rent, 6*s.* 6*d.* Preston, 20 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To Mr. Magnus, surveyor and general receiver of the King's wards' lands.

1524.

2. The above-mentioned list of rents. *Signed by Tunstall and Tyldisley.*
Pp. 10.

3. Damages done to John Ravenscrofte by Jane Midilton and Sir Walter Stryklande. They have taken from him horses, swine, "salmons and solence," deprived him of the rents of Arneshed meadow, Baterhouse, the fermhold of Arneshed, &c., destroyed his corn, prevented him from tilling his land, and wrongfully indicted him and his son for forcible entry into Arneschede Tower.

Attested by inquest, 20 Sept. 16 Hen.VIII.

Pp. 3.

6 Oct.

713. QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. III.

f. 124.

B. M.

Has received his letter, with a writing and articles from the Cardinal, to whom she has sent an answer. Is glad to have done Henry a pleasure. Begs he will not again put the King her son in such danger as he was in lately. If Angus come, it will trouble the whole realm, creating a breach with Arran, who has done such good service to herself and her son. Matters now at a good point will go back, and the ambassadors be stopped. It is not in the power of any in Scotland to do Henry such service as she can do. Edinburgh, 6 Oct.

Pp. 2. Headed: "The copy of the queen of Scots' letter to the King's grace."

Calig. B. VII. 69.

2. Another copy.

B. M.

6 Oct.

714. QUEEN MARGARET to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. I. 89.

B. M.

Has received his letter with the articles subscribed by him, and made answer in detail. Begs him not to regard so much the lord of Angus, otherwise it will create great trouble, and put her son in the hands of his enemies after being rescued. Angus should not be sent to Scotland, especially by the King her brother. It would make Arran forsake the good part he has pursued, and take heed to himself. Angus never did or will render such services as he to the King her son. Desires to be promptly informed of Henry's pleasure. Trusts the ambassadors will not be sped till she is in surety of these matters. If her adherents act on Henry's behalf, he should show them kindness above all Scotchmen. Edinburgh, 6 Oct.

Pp. 2. Headed: "The copy of the queen of Scots' letter to my lord Cardinal."

Calig. B. III. 112.

2. Another copy.

B. M.

6 Oct.

715. QUEEN MARGARET to NORFOLK.

Calig. B. VI.

404.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 167.

Has received his writing, with other writings from the King and Wolsey, which she has answered in every point. The King will find her ready to do anything that she may do for his pleasure, and she trusts he will do nothing that may be to her hurt, which would be neither honorable nor profitable to him. Asks credence for Carlisle herald, for he understands the manner of all things as they are now, and desires Norfolk to inform the King and Wolsey of everything, and obtain for her a speedy answer; "for vhol than (until then) I trast the imbasytors vol not entar vyth in England, nor ne thyng be throv endyd;" and so all is in her brother's hand. Henry

1524.

QUEEN MARGARET to NORFOLK—*cont.*

should not be influenced by any pleasure or profit Angus can do him. If his desires are more regarded than hers, will labor no more for her brother's pleasure, but take the best way she can for herself. If he sends the Earl into Scotland, he cannot make her favor him, nor allow him to be in her company, and his doing so would be greatly to her dishonor and displeasure, which she has not deserved. Trusts his Grace will consider her, and act for the weal of her son; in which behalf she wishes to know what she shall trust to, "and not dayly to make mynttyz of hyz comyng here; for I aswrow, my lord, and any other in the varld do me that displesur, they sal vant my hart." Is greatly beholden to Norfolk, as he will see, if she ever can requite it. Asks him to labor for her in this matter, and to assure her of what she has written. As to the safe-conduct for which the King has written, "it sal be gatyn in contynent, bot I have haldyn the sam berar vhol the byschope of Dwnkel cam for to bryng answar agayn fro the said byschope of all thyng at length vyl be vyl be (*sic*) here incontynent, and I have delyvar thys berar, that I may have hasty answar of my sayd vrytyngs fro the Kyngs grace," for her part-takers will not suffer the ambassadors to be sent till an answer come from the King to what Arran has written to him and to Norfolk. Sends him a hawk, and Arran sends another, and she will send him a third in a short time. Wolsey says in his letter that Magnus and the other gentleman shall not enter Scotland till the Scotch ambassadors enter England; so the safe-conduct need not be hasted till she has obtained one for her ambassadors. 6 Oct.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.

Between the two leaves of this letter is a paper as follows:—

"In my lorde Chauncellor's hand; therldome of Fith.

In therle of Huntles hand; the lordship of Brychen and Stradye.

In therle of Murrays hand; the duche of Rosse and Armanagh.

In therle of Arguylis hand; the lordship of Iles, Suthkynntyre and Northkynntyre, Knapdene, Koell, Androwe Smyth.

In therle of Lennox hand; the lordship of Bute.

In therle of Cassels hand; the lordship of Galawaye, and therldome of Wynchdome; and he to aunswer to the Harbarties for thies fermes at the Duke's commaundement."

Calig. B. III.
54.

2. Copy of the above letter.

B. M.

Pp. 3. Headed by Tuke: Copie of the quene of Scotts lettre to my lord of Norfolke.

Ibid. f. 187.

3. Another copy, by Wolsey's clerks.

B. M.

Pp. 3. Headed by Tuke as above. Endd.: The copy of my lord's lettre to the duke of Northfolke.

6 Oct.

716. SIR WM. PERCY.

R. O.

The retinue of Sir Wm. Percy, mustered 6 Oct. *Holderness*, 70 men; *Kyrkbyshire*, 31; *Poklyngton*, 13; *Lekenfelde*, 4; *Semer*, 8; *Nafferton*, 7; *Honanboro*, 8; *Cutton*, 9; *Tadcaster*, 8; *Toplesse*, 8; *Wrissell*, 5; *Spofforth*, 12; and 53 others, all named. Total, as summed up at the end: 2 captains, 2 petty captains, and 133 soldiers. *Signed by Sir Wm. Percy and by Wm. Hals.*

Pp. 4.

1524.

7 Oct.

717. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS. In favor of John Cavalcanti of Florence, who has business at Rome.
15,387, f. 128. Dunstable, †7 Oct. 1524.

B. M. *Lat.*, pp. 3, copy.
Theiner, p. 543.

8 Oct.

718. BOURBON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has retreated from Provence, for the reasons which he will hear from his ambassador and the chevalier Gregoire, to whom Bourbon has told all his intentions both for peace and war. Asks what Henry wishes to be done. Will accomplish all he has promised. Hopes the King and the Emperor will make such deliberation as will be to the honor of both of them. In the camp near Nice, 8 Oct. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

8 Oct.

719. BOURBON to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 204*.

B. M.

To the same effect. From the camp at Nice, 8 Oct. *Signed.*
Fr., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

8 Oct.

720. LANOY to MARGARET OF SAVOY.

Vit. B. vi. 206.

B. M.

Received on the 6th her letter of the 21st September, with a copy of one from De Praet to the late De la Roche. The army retreated from Marseilles on the 27th September, as she will see from the copy of Pescara's letter. Has sent 1,000 foot to Genoa, and 2,000 on the road to Nice. Sends copies of the Emperor's letters to himself and De la Roche. It is difficult to get money, but he does all he can, and has written to the council of Naples to use the utmost diligence.

Has sent 14,000 ducats to Genoa for the army; has taken 6,000 there on his own obligation, and authorised Lopez de Soria, the Emperor's ambassador there, to bind himself, in Lanoy's name, for what he can get. On the 30th received letters from the archbishop of Capua, dated Avignon, the 27th, stating that he had seen Francis, and proposed to him,—first, a meeting of great personages to consult about peace, to which the King seemed inclined; secondly, a meeting of delegates to discuss a suspension of war, and the time and place of the above meeting; thirdly, a truce, to which Francis was not disposed, saying he had a good army; but finally he agreed to refer it to the Pope if Bourbon left Provence. It was settled that the Archbishop should go to Bourbon and Pescara. The duke of Cessa is not yet at Rome, being detained by his wife's death. Has written to him to follow the instructions sent to De la Roche, if the Pope proposes a truce, and to conclude it, if the English ambassador consents.

Four days ago a letter, dated the 29th, Avignon, came from the Archbishop, saying that now the army had retreated from Marseilles he would not visit the camp. This morning a courier has come from him on his way to Rome, with a letter for Bernardin de la Barba, who is here on the part of the Pope, saying that the King will nowise consent to a truce now the enemy has retreated. Has written to the Pope, and encloses a copy. Has sent for 1,000 Almains. Has written to the Imperial ambassador at Venice to urge the Milanese ambassador that they must do their duty if the French enter Italy. If the Pope does as Lanoy has asked him, hopes to be able to do his

† "6" in Theiner.

1524.

LANOY to MARGARET OF SAVOY—*cont.*

duty. Does not know what the king of England will do. The season is far advanced, and the conditions he asked different to his wish. If he had descended in time things would have been different, or at least if he had allowed his ambassador to agree to the truce. Things are not as she would wish, and all for want of money.

Has had no news from the army in France since the 1st instant, when Don Hughes wrote that it was at Monique, with the heavy artillery, retreating. Last night a man came who left Nice on Monday. He said the army was at St. Laur[ens], two leagues from Nice, at Villenove, one league from St. Laurens, and at Grasse, four leagues from Villenove; at which places they had stopped to victual, and had found plenty.

Feels sure the French king does not wish to fight.

He did not wish to allow the Archbishop to go on to Spain, nor to give him a despatch, but he has gone to Avignon to the King's mother, to wait the Pope's answer. The personages the Pope wished to meet about peace are the lady Margaret, the lady Regent, Wolsey, and a cardinal from himself. Ast, 8 Oct. '24.

Fr., pp. 3, copy, mutilated.

10 Oct.

721. CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Reminds him of his necessities, as he hears that the bishop of Salisbury is dead. Encloses a letter to the King, to be delivered if Wolsey think fit. Vienna, 10 Oct. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

10 Oct.

722. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Vat. Trans.
Add. MS.
15,387, f. 123.
B. M.
St. P. VI. 353.

Thanks for the plenary indulgence granted to himself and the Queen; also for the extension of Wolsey's legatine authority, and the faculties granted him for suppressing certain monasteries, to be added to the college he is now building at Oxford. Anteyll, 10 Oct. 1524.

Lat.

10 Oct.

723. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS.
15,387, f. 130.
B. M.
Theiner, p. 547.

Thanks him for the gift of a consecrated rose received from Hanibal. "Dnteijl" (Ampthill), 10 Oct. 1524.

Lat., pp. 6, copy.

10 Oct.

724. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VI. 208.
B. M.
St. P. VI. 354.

The Pope has had information of the breaking up of the siege of Marseilles. Gives a brief account of the siege of the 24th, and the departure of the army on the 27th, never resting till they came to Nice. "If they had made as good speed outwards as they have made homewards, they might have been at Calais long afore this time." The Duke was opposed in his wishes by the captains and soldiers, who were mutinous for want of pay. Russell arrived on the 8th with the money sent by the Turcopolier, who is at Viterbo, "where lieth the Great Master of the Rhodes, and the heads of that religion." Has advised Russell not to take the money into the camp. Thinks it is no reason that the King should pay ready money in hand, and the Emperor only in promises.

1524.

The Pope has received letters from the Archbishop [of Capua] of the 28th ult., of the French king's proud words to be avenged of his enemies. Notwithstanding he was contented that the Archbishop should offer conditions to the army for evacuating Provence. Had Clerk received information from the army, the treaty of truce might have gone forward; yet he could have concluded nothing in it, "for your Grace knoweth well enough that mine instructions by your Grace's last letters doth require, amongst other, two things principally, before I can consent to any manner of truce;—the one is, the total ruin of the Duke of Bourbon's enterprise, whereof we have too much certainty; the other is the knowledge of successes of such practices as be between your Grace and the French king for the King's highness's particular matters, wherein I do look daily to know your Grace's pleasure." The Pope always distrusted the enterprise, and said for this reason that he had communicated with the French king for a truce. Thinks he has made preparations to enter Italy, but perhaps not before the winter. He is not likely to dissolve his army. Gives his opinions about the probability of truce.

Showed the Pope of the arrival of the King's money at Viterbo. "And his Holiness answered me merrily, with great laughter, that he would arrest it, and take it for his own needs, because it was within his territory. I answered his Holiness merrily and in spirit again, that his Holiness might use the King's goods as his own." The Pope does not advise that the money should be sent to the camp. He wished Clerk to report, as he had done, that it amounted to 100,000 ducats. Does not think this advice good, or that the French king should lose all hope of recovering Milan, but spend and waste money, rather than lie at home and save. Rome, 10 Oct.

10 Oct.

725. RUSSELL to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 211.

B. M.

After writing from Milan, went to Mantua to meet Mr. Weston. Found a letter from him that he had left eight days before, having waited eight days for Russell, and had gone to Viterbo, 230 miles off, whither Russell followed him. He would have delivered the charge he had, but Russell preferred to go to Rome to ask Clerk's advice. When there, news came that the army in Provence was dissolved; which he could not believe till the Pope showed him.

The day before Russell left, they concluded in council to do their best to take Marseilles, and, if they could not shortly, to march against the French army.

Was told at several places on the way that Weston had 100,000 cr. with him. By Clerk's advice, leaves it with him till he knows Wolsey's pleasure.

The Emperor's month is passed, and, Russell thinks, twelve days of another month. Many means will be made to have this money, but he will deliver none till he hears from Wolsey. The Pope knew of it. After leaving the camp, took ship from Toulon to Genoa, and has been obliged to ride the remainder on post horses, which was very expensive. Could not bring his own by sea, and could not have escaped by land. Asks where he can levy the money he has laid out, so that he may pay what he borrowed at Milan and of Weston. Between Mantua and Rome, heard that a French post had passed with news of the dissolution of the army, which Russell thought impossible, and he therefore hastened on, that neither the Pope nor Clerk might believe it. Rome, 10 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

[10 Oct.]

726. [NORFOLK] to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received on the 6th inst. his letter dated the More, the 3rd, with a letter to the Queen, a copy of the articles between Wolsey and Angus, and

1524.

[NORFOLK] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

a list of those who Angus thinks will side with the King against Albany or remain neutral. Has detained the Queen's letter, as he hourly expects an answer by Carlisle herald to Wolsey's last letter, with the answer of her articles.

The matter between Dacre and the gentlemen complainants should be examined before Wolsey and the Council. Found the same fault at first reading the complaint, that was noticed by the King and Wolsey, and laid it right sharply to their charges, commanding them on their allegiance to obey Dacre as the King's warden. This they promised to do, "laying the fault in the writer and their own folly, that they had no better looked upon the same; and saying that though they were not the most wisest subjects that his Grace hath," none should be found more obedient. They have again made like answer since the receipt of Wolsey's letter. It will be inconvenient to send Dacre up to London, as Wolsey wishes, because, in the unsettled state of the matter between the Queen and Angus, Dacre's advice is very useful to him. The days of "trewe" are also appointed for this week, and Dacre must be there. It would be better for the writer, Sir Wm. Bulmer, and Sir Wm. Evers to be present when the complaints are heard; and both he and Dacre should be present when the ambassadors come to the King. The country may be kept in good order if Wolsey will write to Dacre to leave Sir Christopher at Hexham till his return, to keep good order in Tyndale, Gildisland and Bewcastell Dale. If Wolsey approves of this, he should write to Dacre to come up when the writer bids him, and leave Sir Christopher; and when the King and Wolsey please, will come with him and two or three of the complainants.

Pp. 2. Imperfect. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

10 Oct.

727. NORFOLK to [WOLSEY].†

Calig.B.1.113.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 169.

* * * * *
Magnus and Radcliff came to Newcastle on Saturday. Has discussed with them what they are to do in Scotland, expecting hourly the return of herald with Carlisle their safe-conduct, for which he sent to the Queen on the 2nd.

P.S.—Last night, Carlisle arrived with the enclosed letters. As the Queen and Arran declare that if Angus come to Scotland they will hinder the coming of the ambassadors, and the safe-conduct for Magnus and Radcliffe is deferred, has detained Wolsey's letter to the Queen, with the articles. As she seems to have some confidence in Norfolk, has determined to send Hals to her tomorrow, with a letter to her, and one to Arran. (Copies enclosed.) If no good effect come of this, despairs of any other mode of reconciling her and Angus. If Hals find they are both determined to hinder the coming of the ambassadors, he will practise with Cassillis, the bishop of Dunkeld, and the abbots of Paisley and Holyrood House, to promote it. If there were any good number of lords at Edinburgh, doubts not the ambassadors would come, in spite of the Queen and Earl; for Cassillis, Sir William Scot and Adam Ottirburn, authorized by the king of Scots' commission, and by consent of Parliament, have bound them by their hands and seals to send ambassadors before the 28th November. Magnus and Radcliff approve of the detaining Wolsey's letter and articles, fearing that if the Queen and Earl had received them they would have taken the bishop of St. Andrews out of prison, which Arran would have liked to do long ago.

† Probably the latter part of the preceding letter.

1524.

Hardly knows what opinion to give as to the policy of Angus's return. If he returns, they will certainly combine with the Chancellor against him, though he believes they will not prevail. It is suspicious that Angus has acknowledged, which he would not do at first, that he came out of France with the French king's consent, yet it would be dishonorable to detain him without sufficient grounds. Thinks the authority of the Queen and Arran will not long continue, the whole realm is so discontent. If the Queen and Arran will not agree with Angus, and yet the King thinks he should be allowed to depart, the sooner he goes the better, lest in the meantime they make new bands with the French party. If he is to be detained, desires that he be committed to Dacre's custody, who has his own castle at Morpeth and other sure houses to keep him in. If he is to be allowed to leave, thinks his brother George should remain in England one month, his brother William the next, and his uncle Archibald a third month,—the best hostages he can lay, except the master of Kilmawrus, if he can be had. In case Norfolk's last message fail to bring about the agreement, Wolsey should devise two ways for the Duke to follow; the one in case she consents, and the other if she refuses. Sends Carlisle herald to Wolsey by post. Advises him to put him upon oath to show the truth of what Wolsey asks him; otherwise, being an officer-at-arms, he will be loth to say anything to the reproach of any noble man or woman. Requests instruction for Magnus and Radcliff, whether they shall go to Scotland before the ambassadors come, and what money they shall give to the King and Queen there. Newcastle, 10 Oct. *Signed.*

10 Oct.

728. NORFOLK to QUEEN MARGARET.

Cal. B. III. 117.

B. M.

Received her letter to the King, by Carlisle herald, on Sunday night, one to the Cardinal with her answer to the articles, and another to himself; also one from the King her son to Henry for a safe-conduct for the ambassadors, another for a safe-conduct for merchants, and one to the Pope with a copy; also one from Arran to the King; all which he has forwarded. Perceives by the herald's report that she has confidence in him. Will give her his best advice, as she desires. Refers her to Hals for credence. Desires her to consider how Henry can with honor detain Angus, who has come to England upon trust, and desires a reconciliation with her and Arran. Wolsey has given her the best advice, and such as he could not have written without the King's express command. If she do not relent towards Angus, fears the King will take it ill. Begs her to consider the consequences pointed out by Wolsey, of her insisting on her high demands. Angus was not sent by Henry into Scotland, nor would the King permit him to go without security that he would not meddle with her conjunct feoffment, nor force himself on her company. Let Arran and her Grace devise what securities they think proper, and if he come to Scotland without performing them Norfolk will bear the blame. Regrets that Margaret has threatened not to send the ambassadors if Angus enter Scotland. Their mission would be more profitable for Scotland than for England. Urges her to send them without waiting answers to her letters to the King and Cardinal, who are at present 40 miles apart. Newcastle, 10 Oct.

Copy, pp. 5. Headed by Norfolk: "Copy of my letter sent by my servant Hals to the Queen of Scots."

Endd.

10 Oct.

729. MAGNUS and RADCLYFF to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. VI. 344.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 172.

Arrived at Newcastle on Saturday the 9th. Made the journey in nine days, without tarrying by the way. The King's horses had not yet arrived nor any answer for their safe conduct till two days after,* when Norfolk

* So in MS.

1524.

MAGNUS and RADCLYFF to WOLSEY—cont.

received letters from the queen of Scots, Arran and others. Think Arran's letter written in "hawte and high manner." Norfolk sends it up by Carlisle, by whose report Wolsey will learn "many things contrarious against the coming into Scotland of the earl of Angwisshe," proceeding only, as they think, of the Queen's mind and Arran's. Are sorry for the Queen's displeasure, and that she is not supported by good counsel. She has only Arran, Maxwell and two or three young men of Arran's kin, so that no justice or good order is to be had. Many men in Scotland would have these things reformed; but what will come of it is doubtful, as another Parliament is proposed. Wish instructions what they are to do if they go to Scotland, as they have not yet got the safe-conduct, and do not expect it for some time,—also what money shall be given to the King and Queen, and others. The Queen is in want of money more than anything. Newcastle, 10 Oct. *Signed.*

*Add.***12 Oct. 730. For THOMAS LYNACRE, M.D., the King's physician.**

S. B.
Rym. xiv. 25. Licence to found three lectureships in medicine, viz. two in the university of Oxford, and one at Cambridge, to be called "Lynacre's lectures." Also licence to the Mercers' Company, London, according to the purpose of the said Thomas, to acquire possessions to the annual value of 30*l.* from the said Thomas or other persons for the maintenance of the lectures. *Del.* Westm., 12 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 24.**14 Oct. 731. SIR WILLIAM HERON to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

As he is admitted to Wolsey's service, and to the dangerous and expensive post of the keeping of Riddlesdale, has consumed his poor substance in maintaining servants, and been obliged to sell his lands, and disinherit his heirs for ever. Will soon be unable to continue the charge. Has only 40 marks a year from Wolsey, of which he must pay to the constable of Harbottle 10*l.*, with other petty fees to the inhabitants to help good order, with 2*l.* a year to attach felons, 26*s.* 8*d.* to a man to keep the gaol, and to two watchmen 4 marks a year each, with meat and drink;—thus he has only 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to himself. Requires 40*l.* for his household, besides great resort of the inhabitants; for without substantial hospitality, with meat and drink and horse-meat, "a true gentleman cannot have them at commandment, ne know the secret of their demeanor;" and whenever he was ordered to raise the country, the parties would be warned. His poor lands on the Borders were largely wasted in this late time of war. Harbottle, 14 Oct.

*Hol., p. 1. Add.: My lord Cardinal. Endd.***14 Oct. 732. CHAS. DE LANOY to DE PRAET.**Vit. B. vi.
213.

B. M.

Wrote to Madame (Margaret) on the 8th, as he heard from the archbishop of Capua that Francis would not consent to a truce now the enemy had retreated, unless the duchy of Milan, as far as the Thesin (Ticino), were yielded to him, and the exiles restored. These are unreasonable conditions, and he asked no more when his army was before Milan. Hears that he is commencing to descend from Piemont in these parts.

The duchy is ill provided, on account of the plague, but the Duke is doing all he can.

Has collected all the men-at-arms and foot who were quartered near. Has sent 1,000 foot to Genoa, in case the French fleet goes thither.

Expects Bourbon and Pescara here with the army. If they arrive

1524.

before the French army, they will decide on their future course according to the progress of the French. If their army delays, so that he is forced to retreat, has agreed with the Sieur Alarcon and captain Anthoine de Lyene, to retreat "en Ale[xandrie,]" and there collect the army from Provence. If the French take the lower road, will leave some foot and 200 light horse at Alexandria, and march along the P[o] to Pavia, place themselves on the Ticino, and endeavor to give battle. Hears that Francis is sending Renche de Chery (Ceri) with his fleet to attack the kingdom of Naples. Heard a year ago that this was intended. Has sent word to the Council there, and to the viceroy of Sicily. Hears from Rome that the English ambassador says that his master will have neither peace nor truce. Thinks that this was in a letter from De Praet to De la Roche, which Madame sent to Lanoy. In this case, he ought to maintain the war here, especially as Francis is coming in person; for if they win the battle here, he can do what he likes in France. Has applied to the signory of Venice to send the army which they promised for the defence of Milan. Has written to the Pope to ask him to declare himself, and aid them, now that he has done his duty in stirring for peace, and that Francis is beginning to invade Italy.

Hopes the army will be near here in four or five days.

Thinks the king of England should be required to contribute now Francis is coming in person. If the winter were not so near, would ask De Praet to beg him to send an army. Nothing is being done from Spain. Francis has nothing to attend to but this quarter, and they are short of money. There is danger of his succeeding. Hears that the Emperor has had tertian and quartan fever. Gregory Casale is going to England. Asti, 14 Oct. 1524.

Fr., pp. 3, mutilated, copy.

15 Oct.

733. WOLSEY to [NORFOLK].

Has received his letters dated Newcastle, 10th inst., with those of the Queen, Arran and others. Has shown them to the King, who approves of what he wrote to the Queen and those to Wolsey. It will require some time to answer the Queen's articles and Arran's letters, and instructions thereon shall be sent to Magnus and Ratclif. Meanwhile, as Angus left for the North 10 days ago, and the Queen and Arran may think he will enter Scotland, and out of displeasure to him may deliver the Archbishop of St. Andrews, or do something else contrary to the King's intent, it was thought advisable to instruct Norfolk of the King's pleasure, which he shall set forth in his own name, according to the effect which he shall see come of his letters to the Queen. First, if his last letters have not moved the Queen and Arran to agree with Angus, his entering now would do much harm; and he must therefore detain Angus at Newcastle, entertaining and watching him, so that he shall not attempt to escape. Further directions shall be given when it is known whether his going to Scotland will be expedient or not. That he may not take his detention unkindly, sends back the Queen's and Arran's letters, and copy of the article written by the Queen touching Angus; all which he may show to the Earl, setting forth the harm that would ensue from his going to Scotland before the Queen is appeased; how he is suspected of adhering to the French faction, and doing things contrary to the young King's surety; how the Queen wishes him to be delivered as a prisoner to them, or detained in England; and what danger it would be for him to go thither. He may add that, although he had orders to let Angus pass, he dares not do so now until he receives an answer from the King. In any case he must be treated as aforesaid, but must not suspect that his detention is by the King's order.

If Angus and Ratclif have not gone to Scotland, he must hasten their departure, and tell them the contents of this letter.

Cott. App.

XLVII.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 174.

1524.

WOLSEY to [NORFOLK]—*cont.*

He must write in his own name to the Queen, that since his last letter to her and to the King, as he expects it will be some time before he has an answer (Wolsey being busy at London with matters of justice, and the King 60 miles away), he has thought it best to offer her his advice on the subject of her last writings, now that Angus has arrived, who is sent to be at hand for the more easy composing of the differences between the Queen, Arran and him;—that considering that the King only wishes for his nephew's good, and made war merely to exclude the suspect tutele of Albany, he is sorry he sent up the Queen's letters intimating that no ambassadors should be sent, nor the King's ways favored, unless he would promise to detain Angus, and that peace would be more beneficial to the King than to her son; which things are contrary to the gratitude the King expected. Norfolk knows that all the proposals for reconciling Angus to her and Arran have been only for her son's good, and to increase her and Arran's authority; for as the Prince is still young, and but rawly settled in his estate, having many who would be glad to disturb his erection, nothing can be more dangerous to him than division between the Lords. If the King wished otherwise than well to Scotland, nothing would be more to his purpose than to promote discord.

Besides, whenever he saw that the Queen and Arran intended to assist the young King's erection, he immediately desisted from making war on Scotland, and showed himself ready to receive ambassadors. He has no mind to take anything from the young King, but would be content to give him back his kingdom if he had it in his own hands. If Norfolk had been wise he would not have sent on Margaret's letters, but would have returned them to her to be reconsidered, especially as it was never intended to send Angus to Scotland without the Queen's consent, and under conditions approved by Henry for the honor of the Queen and Arran. He must therefore advise the Queen and Arran accordingly, telling them he is ready to come to Berwick or elsewhere to meet Arran.

As to the reference which has been made to a letter in Angus's own hand, showing that he had left France by the connivance of the French king and Albany, and had been communicating through his brother with the captain of Dunbar,—if any such thing can be proved against him it had better be stated in letters apart from the king of Scots and the Lords, with a request that the King will not allow him to pass into Scotland; in which case Norfolk may give his assurance that he shall be detained. He is to urge upon the Queen to make no delay in arrangements for peace, nor to allow her own private feelings to interfere. He should advise her to send the archbishop of St. Andrews to England, not as a prisoner, but only to be kept for a season till the King's authority is confirmed, when he may be re-delivered, continue in his preferments, or be deprived, as she shall think fit, assuring her that the King would be as unwilling as she to let Angus enter Scotland if he had an honorable ground to detain him. He may add in a postscript that since writing he had received a letter from Wolsey, with a safe-conduct for the ambassadors, and that he found nothing in Wolsey's letter to make him alter what he had written; that the distance of the King from London is the cause of her not having an answer to all her writing sent by Carlisle [herald], but that Norfolk supposes that the answer will be much to the same effect as what he has written. He may send on Wolsey's other letter directed to himself to show her, and suggest to her that, now the safe-conduct has been at the young King's request, it would be a breach of the promises made by the commissioners of Scotland if the coming of the ambassadors was delayed on account of this matter of Angus. Hampton Court, 15 Oct.

1524.

15 Oct.

R. O.

734. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Heard on arriving that the French had assembled large numbers of horse and foot on the frontiers, and two or three days after that Vendôme and Counts Dommartyn and De Bruyne were come to Boulogne; that Pont de Remy, with the said horse and foot, took victuals to Terouenne, and is now returned towards Montreuil, between which and Terouenne they will cast down certain churches and piles. Fitzwilliam's men are troubled with ague and bloody flux. Guisnes, 15 Oct.

Hears from two men just come from St. Omers, one of whom is servant to Mons. de Ryecourt, brother to Mons. de Leques, that 900 French horse and 4,000 foot have plundered four or five villages between St. Omers and Eyre, and taken as great a booty as has been seen since the war began. Mons. de Leques sailed from St. Omers against them, and was taken; "whereof I am right sorry," for so much money has been collected in Flanders that there is great murmuring, and if more is demanded great "inconvenients" may ensue.
Signed.

Pp. 2. Add. : To my lord Cardinal's grace.

15 Oct.

R. O.

735. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

Asks for a licence for Pierre de Yricar, "garde des batimens" of Andalusia, to buy in England 1,000 "cayses" of corn for his troops at Fontarabia and St. Sebastian. Has arrested all the ships in Andalusia to send his troops whither Henry knows. Tour de Cilles, 15 Oct. '24. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 1. Add. Endd.

15 Oct.

R. O.

736. DUKE OF SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

At his request, Wolsey granted an injunction to Sir Anthony Wingfeld and William Waller, forbidding their proceeding against Dame Margaret Mortimer and Robt. Downes her husband, in an action of debt for 3,000 marks, before the justices of the King's Bench. Is, however, informed that the suit continues, at the procurement of Robt. Browne and Dame Anne his wife, Lady Mortimer's daughter; and although Wolsey granted Downes a patent of protection, Browne has craftily obtained an *innotescimus* to repeal it, through one of the clerks of the Chancery; so that the justices of the last Assize in Suffolk proceeded in the action. Will give Wolsey more information at his next coming to London. Ampthill, 15 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : My lord Cardinal's grace.

737. DAME MARGARET MORTIMER.

R. O.

Item, that Sir Jas. Framingham and dame Anne his wife have many times requested dame Margaret Mortimer to bind herself to leave her inheritance to them; which she refused on account of their manifold unkindness, saying "she would never be bound to her cradle, but be lady of her own during her life." They have several times turned her out of their house at Crowshall, after having spent and borrowed all her money, and failed to get bonds from her for her inheritance. The last time they put her out, they took away from her 8*l.*, and withheld all her plate and apparel. This took place on Christmas even, and she "was driven to seek her lodging that holy time of Christmas, and also fain to go all the said Christmas as she went upon Christmas even to her great discomfort."

Mem.—The said Dame sealed and delivered an obligation of 3,000 marks, 6 Aug. 11 Hen. VIII., in the chapel at Croweshall, Debenham, Suff., to Sir Anthony Wingfield and Wm. Waller. None were present but the Lady and Waller, and the chapel door was shut. When it was done, Waller called in the servants of the house as witnesses. The tenor of the obligation was

1524.

DAME MARGARET MORTIMER—*cont.*

that she should "make estate of" a pension of 100 marks she has from the Exchequer, and the manors of Somerton and Droitwich, Suff. and Worc., to certain persons named by Wingfield and Waller, for her use, during her life; and at her death, for six years, the manors to be to the use of her will, and afterwards to go to Framingham and his wife. The annuity to remain to dame Anne immediately on dame Margaret's death, and that she should not alienate any of her inheritances.

No feoffees were ever named by Wingfield and Waller to dame Margaret, and no request was made to her to make any such estate, either before her marriage to Downes or after. She was a widow for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years after making the obligation.

Item.—The day of making the obligation, Waller promised that none of her lands should be put to any "after deal, hurt, nor damage," but it should only stand to show to Sir James, who was then on his death-bed, and died nine days after. He also promised to re-deliver the obligation at Sir James's death. She sent Sir Henry Woodward, her chaplain, and two others, three times to ask for it; but he answered he could not well tell when it was, but would look for it amongst his books at Yepsyche (Ipswich) and Ramesholt, and send it her.

Item.—Whereas it is alleged that Framingham would make no jointure to his wife till dame Margaret was bound, "we say" that he made the jointure, and the obligation was made 6 Aug. following, at the request of the bishop of Norwich, and he being present executed the estates by means of Robt. Browne, then his household steward, who "trusted to marry the said dame Anne as the common voice went."

Dame Margaret never had a pennysworth for the making of the said obligation, and never had any lands or moveables from Robert Fornesse, dame Anne's father.

Browne and dame Anne came to Downes' house after he had married dame Margaret, and in her sight stabbed at him with a dagger, "and like to have sticked him; and, for fear, the said dame Margaret swooned three times that night, so that they might anethes get the life on her;" which was the cause of their selling Somerton, for fear of her death, to pay her debts.

Browne and dame Anne brought a subpoena against Downes and dame Margaret in Easter term 14 Hen. VIII., and at the same time served a bill in Middlesex of trespass against them; and on the Friday after Whitsunday, at the Standard in Cheapside, "the Emprowe not fully at Powlys," arrested her, and took her to the court in the Poultry, where five or six prisoners died every day. On the next day, when Downes and dame Margaret had got sureties, they arrested them and two of their servants, on the bill of Middlesex with a *latitat*. They then sued to the lord Fynex for a *cerciorari* with a *corpus cum causa*, and had it granted; but Browne, and one Browne Somerset of the Temple, would not allow it to be sealed, but would have torn it out of the attorney's hand, but for Mr. Alverdy, who is with the Cardinal.

A *nisi prius* passed at the assizes at Bury St. Edmund's against Downes and dame Margaret, by the craft of Browne Somerset, for he caused 12 men of London to be forsworn to repel the protection by an *innotescimus*; for writing which, contrary to a rule in Chancery, Lambard was committed to the Fleet, "and so the said Downes dysseyvyd." No witness was sworn at the passing of the *nisi prius*, and there are three or four living who were present at the sealing of the obligation. "Item, this whole matter in the duke of Suffolk's honde afore any fine or recovery of any of the said inheritance, excepted Somerton, the cause of that is afore, the which end they would not keep, but brake it."

Pp. 4.

1524.

15 Oct.

Univ. Lib.,
172, Dd. iii.
85, No. 18.
Camb. MS.

738. CHARLES DUKE OF SUFFOLK and MARY the FRENCH QUEEN.

A Latin tract, paper folio of 19 leaves, containing an argument touching the validity of their marriage and the legitimacy of lady Fraunces their daughter. By R. B. (*forte* Rob. Beale).

Indifferent hand of the end of the 16th century.

16 Oct.

739. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. ii.
162.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 182.

Has just received the enclosed letter from Hals. Thinks the answer given him will be much like the Queen's,—first saying to him that she could be content at all times to follow the King's pleasure, but in the end that she is forced to keep her promise to the earl of Arran, and not allow Angus to come to Scotland. The ambassadors who were to have come from Edinburgh to Berwick on the 23rd have returned home. Does not believe that Arran will be so hasty to make a journey into Liddersdale, as mentioned in Hals's letter. If he do, and Lennox keep his day at Peebles, there will be an affray; and, now that Buccleugh has escaped, Arran will be the less bold. Met with Angus at Raby Castle last Friday. Acknowledged that he had seen the articles between him and Wolsey, but told him he was not instructed whether to detain him, or let him go,—that he hoped to learn by Tuesday whether the Queen would consent to his return, and shortly afterwards would hear from Wolsey. He consented, for Norfolk's satisfaction, to remain at Newcastle, but would not stay at Raby, which Norfolk had wished, as he could be more easily guarded there. Will not let him go till he has distinct orders. Thinks if he were in Scotland Arran would abate his high tone. Newcastle, 16 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.

16 Oct.

740. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Hears today from St. Omers and Turneham that last night the French overthrew the Spaniards and Adventurers at Eyre, and took their standard, and that they intend to do some other enterprise before they disband. If they come hither, trusts they will be welcomed to their pain. Guisnes, 16 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To my lord Cardinal's grace.

16 Oct.

741. NORWICH.

Mortmain licence to the mayor and commonalty to release and quit claim to Robt. prior of Holy Trinity, Norwich, all right, &c. in a common pasture in the lands of the said Prior in the suburbs of Norwich, in Lakenham and Eton, Norf. Westm., 16 Oct.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 26.

17 Oct.

742. JAMES V. to FREDERICK KING OF DENMARK.

R. MS. 13 B. ii.
825.
B. M.
Ep. Reg. Sc.
i. 348.

Complaining of the arrest of Edw. Crawford, of Edinburgh, at Copenhagen, at the suit of some Dutch merchants, on the pretext that they had been robbed by one Robert Fogo and others of Leith. Edinburgh, 17 Oct. 1524.

Lat.

743. [NORFOLK to QUEEN MARGARET.]

R. O.

After sealing his other letters, received the enclosed letter from Wolsey with a safe-conduct for the ambassadors to be sent to the King, which he has sent to Berwick to be delivered to them by the marshal of the

1524.

[NORFOLK to QUEEN MARGARET]—*cont.*

town. Sees nothing to alter in Wolsey's letters. The matters she wrote of will require great deliberation, and she need not expect an answer till the coming of Magnus, as the King and Wolsey are now so far apart. Thinks it will be to the effect he has written now. Urges her to follow the King's advice in all things.

Copy, in the hand of Norfolk's clerk, p. 1.

18 Oct.

744. CARRYING ARMS.

Harl. MS.
442, f. 50.
B. M.

A proclamation prohibiting the wearing of armor or weapons in the King's Palace or Hall of Westminster by any person except the sheriff of Middlesex, the warden of the Fleet, and their officers. Published at Westminster, 18 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, p. 1.

18 Oct.

745. JAMES EARL OF [ARRAN] to [NORFOLK].

Calig. B. VII.
f. 74.
B. M.

Has received his letter and credence by William Hals touching the Earl's quarrel with Angus. Had written to him before and to king Henry that if Angus be not detained, as he and the Queen have proposed, it will be an obstacle to peace, and lead to many inconveniences. He will consider any attempt to force the restoration of Angus as a very ungrateful return for the services he has done; and that the overture for reconciliation is merely a pretext on the Earl's part for injuring him and his friends. Edinburgh, 18 Oct. *Signature.*

Pp. 2.

18 Oct.

746. QUEEN MARGARET to NORFOLK.

Calig. B. I.
266.
B. M.
Green's Royal
and Illust.
Ladies,* 1. 349.

Has received his writings by Will. Hals, purporting that the amity betwixt her and Angus is necessary, and the King cannot lawfully retain him in England. Her son's prosperity is above all other earthly considerations. But the desired amity would only be to his damage, destroy her influence, and separate her from her son. Desires the Earl may be detained. If the King is governed by the Earl's wishes, she and her son will have to provide for their security elsewhere. Edinburgh, 18 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.

18 Oct.

747. ARCHDUCHESS MARGARET to CHARLES V.

Lanz, I. 145.

The Emperor's commissioners and those of the king of England for the affairs of the king and queen of Denmark are returned. Sends their report. The King, purposing to go to the Emperor, and to take the Queen with him, remained some time in Zealand, but could not obtain a safe passage. They therefore desire to go to the baths of Aix, for the benefit of the Queen's health, and have requested Margaret to obtain a safe-conduct for them from Mons. de Juliers. Had understood their allowance to be 500 florins a month, and 2,000 a year for the Queen's dress; but they spend more than 800 a month. Appointed her maître d'hôtel, Sonastre, to establish some order in their household, which is impossible. After their return from Aix the King desires to reside at Gand, which is not advisable. Will appoint as their residence the castle of Geneppe.

Dated at the commencement, "18 Oct. 1524."

French.

* N.B.—"Believed" is a misreading of "be lewit" (be permitted).

1524.

748. CHRISTIERN II. to [HENRY VIII.]

Nero, B. III. 87.

B. M.

Thanks him for his promises. His uncle, the duke of Holstein,* has besieged Copenhagen, and he begs him to send an ambassador to Madame Marguerite to treat of his affairs. If he will condescend to admonish his people to assist him with men and ships, he will see that this kindness will not be done to an ungrateful prince. Asks if he wishes his people to do their merchandise at the isles of Islande, Ferre and Berghes. Promises to do all he can to recompense him and his people. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2.

19 Oct.

R. O.

749. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Hears that the French have victualled Terouenne, and have placed their foot on the frontiers so that they can be assembled in two or three hours, and their horse at Boulogne, Montreuil, Abbeville, and Hesdin, and intend to attack Turnehen when they can provide victuals enough. Will take care they do him no damage, and will make a course when they have disbanded. There is great murmur in Flanders that the money levied for the war is spent in drinking by the great men, that the country is not defended, and that half the men who are in wages, as the garrisons of St. Omers, Eyre, and other towns, are at their own homes. Is afraid there will be a mutiny unless it is remedied. Supposes Wolsey knows more of Bourbon's movements than he does. It is reported here that he has retreated, to his great dishonor. Has given Briswood the 1,000*l.* he brought with him, for the payment of the crews. It was due before he came, and another month will be due in a fortnight, for the payment of which Briswood has no money, except the 1,000*l.* left with him for Jerningham for preting wagons. Asks if he shall use it for the wages, as the men are troubled with sickness, and it were a pity they should lack money in their extremity. Guisnes, 19 Oct.

Two of his spies have just brought word that 1,000 new foot have come to the French. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's Grace.

20 Oct.

750. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. II. 159.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 185.

On Tuesday night received Wolsey's letters with the safe-conducts and other writings from the queen of Scots, already sent to Wolsey. Has been so vexed with toothache and an imposthume in his mouth that he has been ill able to write to the Queen. Has, however, touched the effect of Wolsey's pleasure as nearly as he could. Has heard nothing more from Hals. Thinks the Queen has been delaying him with fair words, during the absence of Arran, on the road which he intended to make in Liddersdale. He returned on Tuesday night to Edinburgh, without having done anything important. Sends copies of three letters which he has written to her today. Has sent them to Hals, bidding him read copies of them, and not deliver the great letter, Wolsey's letter, or his own making mention of it, if he find that she and Arran are willing to agree with Angus. If not, he is to deliver the great letter, and request of her a private audience. If he then find her totally opposed to the coming of Angus he is to deliver Norfolk's letter, marked in the margin *a*; and if that do not alter her mind he shall deliver the other, with the letter sent by Wolsey, telling her that wise men in Scotland fear that those in whom she confides most, work by the advice of the bishop of St. Andrew's; that this appears to be the case, both because that Bishop is not sent to England, and because the Ambassadors have

* Frederick I.

1524.

NORFOLK to WOLSEY—*cont.*

not kept their day,—and that no answer will come from the King or Wolsey to her last letters and articles till the arrival of Magnus and Radcliffe. If all this will not alter her mind it will be needless trying further, and Angus may as well be sent into Scotland, or Margaret assured that he will not come. Has persuaded Angus to remain till the return of Hals, but he will not stay longer, for anything Norfolk or Dacre can say. He says he doubts not Norfolk acts for the best, but the longer he is detained the longer it will be before agreements are made. Is continually assailed by the importunity of the Earl and his brother. Hopes that when it is determined what to do with the Earl, and Magnus and Radcliffe are at Edinburgh, he will be allowed to return. He can do no good here. Newcastle, 20 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.

20 Oct.

751. KNIGHT and JERNINGHAM to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.
128.
B. M.

The Audiencer came today, and told them that last night my Lady had received letters from the Viceroy, with a copy of a letter to him from the marquis of Pescara, stating that Bourbon, after battering Marseilles with seven pieces of artillery, three or four of which miscarried from too much shot, ordered an assault, which was refused because sufficient battery had not been made. Bourbon advised that the siege should be raised, and that they should go after their enemies; which the army did not agree to, considering the danger of leaving Marseilles at their back, and being cut off from victuals by a great force of the French king that was near at hand. The siege was therefore raised on the 27th ult., and the army withdrew to Nice. The Audiencer said there were two things he could not understand in the Marquis's letter; first, that Bourbon had not a sufficient number to fight the French; and, second, that they were in want of money. It was also stated that Bourbon's heavy artillery was delivered to Don Hugh de Moncada to convey by water; also that when the archbishop of Capua urged the French king for a truce, he refused, unless Bourbon and his army completely evacuated his dominions, and all Lombardy on this side the Ticino were restored to him, and the banished Milanese reinstated in their lands and goods. He would not allow the Archbishop to write either to the Emperor or to the King; so he has only written to the Pope, whose answer he awaits at Avignon with the French king and his mother. Francis bragged to him that he would send a great force to Suza, at the foot of Mont Cenis, and enter Piedmont. The Viceroy has sent into Almain for 10,000 lanzknechts to resist him. If these news be true, it cannot be long before Wolsey hears from Pace or Messire Gregoire. Probably this recule comes of the Emperor.

Mentioned in their last that a long letter in cipher was found in the ship lately taken from the Scots by a ship of war of this country and an English vessel. Have got it deciphered before it goes to my Lady; which, if the ambassador there knew it, would be his utter undoing, and another's also. Send an exact copy, which they doubt if the Council here will give them. Beg Wolsey to remember the posts, who are 21 months in arrears. Mechlin, 20 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. In Knight's hand.

20 Oct.

752. CHARLES V. to DE PRAET.

R. O.

Extract from the Emperor's letter to De Praet, 20 Oct.

Has heard the English ambassador, and answered him by writing. Encloses a copy. He must require the Legate to dismiss Jehan Jochin, in accordance with the treaty of Windsor, for his long stay in England does more injury than he can think to their common affairs. There are a thousand

1524.

suspicious, both among friends and enemies. Is told as certain that Francis expects to get what he wants from Wolsey, and that he will keep on practising with him till he sees an opportunity of profiting by it; that he would never have gone to Provence with his whole army unless he had been certain that nothing would be done on the side of England; that he has friends there, and that on the frontier of Picardy no war or military contribution will be made. Cannot believe these reports, but they encourage the enemy, and have a bad effect on their friends. He may also tell the Legate that Charles would not entertain a Frenchman so long, that he does not intend to listen to any practices which may be proposed to him without the King's consent, and that he hopes and requests that they will do the same. He will have the letter of exchange for his pension before the end of November.

Fr., pp. 2.

20 Oct.

753. MARGARET OF SAVOY to DE PRAET.

Galba, B. VIII.
130.
B. M.

Received last night letters from the viceroy of Naples, which speak of letters from the marquis of Pescara to the Viceroy, and from the latter to the Pope. Pescara says that Bourbon has battered Marseilles, and three of his seven cannons have failed; on which, finding there was no breach to assault, Bourbon proposed to go against the king of France; but this being objected to, their heavy artillery was delivered to Hugh de Moncada to bring to Toulon, and withdraw it by sea. Bourbon intends to remain about Nice. It is evident that he must withdraw, principally for lack of payment. The king of France intends going to Italy. The Viceroy has asked for 10,000 fresh Almaines, and has required the Pope to declare himself against the king of France if the latter enter Italy. Learns by the same letters that the Viceroy has procured 20,000 ducats over and above the 200,000, and that he has written to Naples for the remainder of the 300,000. These are unpleasant news. Malines, 20 Oct.

Fr., copy, mutilated, p. 1.

20 Oct.

754. MAGNUS and RADCLIFF to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. VII.
77.
B. M.

Have not yet received a safe-conduct out of Scotland. The Scotch ambassadors are not yet ready. Do not expect the chancellor of Scotland to be sent to Berwick. He is making good cheer with his friends at Edinburgh. The bishop of Aberdeen is at liberty at Lithgow, saying he will not agree that Scotland should be altered by him that destroyed their master. Divers persons have been sent into France to Albany by the Chancellor, desiring his return. The Queen is governed by his friends. Will go to Scotland as soon as the safe-conduct arrives. If Albany should come in the interval they would gladly know Wolsey's pleasure; for it is thought by Norfolk and Dacre they will lose their goods and be made prisoners if the Scotch ambassadors are not in England. Groselles, who is in Dunbar, wrote to Arran commending his policy. Newcastle, 20 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: "Un[to my l]ord Legate's good [grace]." Endorsed by Wriothesley.

20 Oct.

755. For MILES WILLEN, clk., King's chaplain.

Grant of the canonry and prebend of Woodforth, in Salisbury cathedral, at the King's disposal on account of the voidance of the see of Salisbury. Westm., 20 Oct.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 29.

1524.

21 Oct. **756.** For THOS. NORTON, master of the hospitals of Burton Lazars and St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London.

Grant of lands in Feltham, Middx., in recompense for certain other lands taken by Henry VII. for the enlargement of Hanworth park. Westm., 21 Oct.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 30.

21 Oct. **757.** CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

R. O. In behalf of Edmund elect of Cashel, on the death of Maurice, arch-
Rym. xiv. 26. bishop of the same. Rome, 12 kal. Nov. 1524.

21 Oct. **758.** WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Add. M.S. 15,387, f. 137. The rose was received by the King and the nation with great joy and pomp. Hannibal in his speech expressed the Pope's attachment to the King and Wolsey, saying that his Holiness looked upon the latter not merely as a brother, but in manner as a colleague. Assures him of his readiness to serve him. London, 21 Oct. 1524.

B. M.
Theiner,
p. 544.

Lat., pp. 5, copy.

21 Oct. **759.** WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner, p. 544. Thanks him for his bull touching the Observant Friars. Will use his legatine authority with such moderation that no complaint shall arise. Thanks the Pope for the faculty of suppressing certain monasteries of less annual value than 3,000 ducats, and appropriating them to his college in Oxford. Refers him to the bishop of Bath. London, 21 Oct. 1524.

Lat.

22 Oct. **760.** PACE to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. vi. 215.

B. M.

* * * * *
"parties, things of highe importance in hand, I had word th[e] . . . day of this present month," that Francis was at Turin with the vanguard, 12,000 men, and intended to send them on the x[x] . . . to cross the Ticino to Milan, which is unprepared on account of, the suddenness of the invasion, and the unfitness of the time of year. Supposes his reasons were, the retreat of Bourbon, the news of the Emperor's sickness, the hope of friends here, and the instigation of the Italians in his army, who have promised to serve him without wages, saying that the adventurers will be able to live on the spoil of the country. On the 20th the whole of the Emperor's army assembled at Alexandria, numbering 17,000 foot, and all the ordinary Neapolitan horse. 7,000 Almains, called 10,000, are coming. The Venetians are preparing the forces they are bound to send by their last treaty with the Emperor. Hears that Francis intends to take Milan before they can arrive to defend it, as he can send his army a shorter way than they can. All here are in great fear. The Duke is 38 miles hence, and dares not come to Milan till he hears what the Viceroy will do to defend it. There is great scarcity of money, both on the part of the Emperor and the Duke of Milan * * * "Provynce." Is asked to spend the money sent by the Turcuplier, but he has no such commission. It cannot be employed to the King's honor, and it is not enough to entertain the Emperor's army as long as this business will require. The Pope has sent an ambassador to ask Francis not to invade Italy; and if he does, his Holiness will be obliged to give aid against him. Fears this is too late, for his army do the worst they can in all the places they come to.

1524.

It ought to have been sent when the King was on the other side of the mountains.

Wrote to Wolsey by Casale, on the Viceroy's authority, that Francis was brought into Italy by the Pope. Cannot find that it is so, but he is universally suspected. One great wise man, the King's friend, said it was not true, but that he did not like so many fair words and promises from the Pope without any effect; and said that his Holiness had written to stir Henry up against Francis, promising to do as he did. If so, his Holiness should be kept in the same mind, and moved to urge on the Venetians. Hears in these parts that an Italian named John Joachim * * * "good," but if John Joachim deals truly with Henry it will be what he never did before. He is one of the craftiest fellows of the country, and servant to the bishop Fregose, who is as crafty as he, and daily promises a great sum to the French king if he will make him or another of the family duke of Genoa, and expel the present Duke, who was made by the Emperor. Does not think him fit to be sent to Henry. The above is the general opinion of him here. Has seen intercepted letters by him, in which Henry's honor was not a little diminished.

Was in Milan on the 20th. The same day the Governor forsook the town on discovering that there were [not] enough common people to defend the city, by reason of the sickness, which has lasted four or five months. The French king is likely to have it without resistance. The duke of Milan has gone to Cremona, which he intends to keep as long as possible. The Imperial army will enter Pavia, and do all they can to defend the duchy. Fears they are short of money. Would they had enough, so that it was not the King's, to [keep] their heads together all the winter; "whiche thing, as I supp[ose] * * * great brute that your highnes hathe taken a poyntment with the Frenche king," which bruit is very favorable to the latter, and fearful to the other party.

Has just heard from the duke of Milan that the Viceroy arrived last night at Pavia with 700 men-at-arms and 5,000 or 6,000 foot, and left the same night for Milan; that Pescara was coming the same night to Pavia with part of the army, and will send as much more to Milan as is thought necessary. This has been beyond all hope, for the city was well minded to resist Francis, but despaired of having succor. Francis will not now so easily take it.* Brixia, 22 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 4, mutilated. Endd.

22 Oct.

761. The DUKE OF BOURBON.

Vit. B. vi. 217.

B. M.

Instructions given by Bourbon [and lord Reux] to Chasteau, to be declared to the English ambassador.

Bourbon desires most of all to serve the King and Emperor. If the King will give him 200,000 cr., that is, 100,000 more than are here, for the French enterprise, he will invade France in a month, where he hopes to make a great exploit, but the King and Emperor must allow him to raise his own men and captains. Will enter France between the frontier of Lorraine and the end of Burgundy, which is the best way to Paris, unless the King advises another route. If the Ambassador thinks the King will not pay such a large

* A letter from Lantrec to Francis I., of 10 Oct. 1524, (Documents Inédits, p. 22,) alludes to some negotiation between him and Sir Gregory Casal, as will be seen by the following passage:—"I have received your letter by Rabadanges; and with regard to what is contained in your instructions to him touching the affair of the money, as well of the part of the 100,000 cr. as that which the chevalier de Casal, ambassador for the king of England, has brought, together with the other points touching the finances, I have ordered General Hurault to acquaint the Chancellor with the matter." And in the latter part of the said letter he refers to the arrival of Casal in his camp.

1524.

The DUKE OF BOURBON.—cont.

sum, and that the Emperor ought to contribute, Chasteau shall show the great expence the Emperor is put to here, and that money cannot be had without sending to Spain, but that this enterprise requires haste. If the King will send him 100,000 cr., and redeem the jewels he has pledged for 26,000 cr., he will pledge them to the King for 60,000 cr., including the said 26,000, to be forfeited if not redeemed in a year. The money for the jewels should be used as part of the Emperor's contribution. As Bourbon knows he will consent to the enterprise, there is no better time than now when the King is absent from his kingdom, which is unprovided with men, and is discontented with him. The army cannot fail to do something, with the help of Bourbon's intelligence, and at least can winter in France, which would be a great assistance for next spring. The King must not think that if Bourbon makes his army as he wishes, he will have to retreat again. The Duke wishes for a speedy resolution. Pavia; under the names of lords Bourbon and Reux. 22 Oct. 1524. *Signed: Charles:—Adrien de Croy.**

Fr., pp. 3, mutilated. Endd.

23 Oct.

762. NORFOLK, DACRE, MAGNUS, and RADCLIFFE to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. i. 317.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 188.

This morning Norfolk's servant, Hals, returned, bringing a letter from the Queen and one from Arran, which he transmits, showing their enmity to her husband. Although Hals had made Arran consent to an agreement before the abbot of Holyrood, the Queen and Henry Stuard immediately turned his mind. Encloses articles sent him by Adam Otterburn. The bishop of St. Andrew's is inclined to side with Angus. Otterburn has moved him to forward peace with England, but he was diverted from it by Arran. The Queen, Arran and Maxwell trust entirely to France. The commons hate Albany, and wish for Angus; so would the young King, but he dares not speak his mind. The laird of Drommeller, kinsman to Angus, slew last Wednesday lord Fleming, the best Frenchman of Scotland, and took his son prisoner. Wednesday se'nnight, Lennox, the master of Kilmawris, and others, to the number of 500, would have slain Arran in his lodging at Holyrood house. Had it not been for James Pringle, they would have taken the King and Queen; their scaling ladders were ready. Are of opinion that Angus should be sent into Scotland to counteract France. Hals has received notice by the prioress of Coldstream that the bishop of St. Andrew's should get his liberty. Has brought a safe-conduct for Magnus and Ratcliff, who start tomorrow. Wish to know what money they shall give the Queen, and how to treat the Chancellor if she and Arran prove "contrarious." Sends a letter received yesterday from Lennox. Unless Angus be sent home, Argyle, Murray, Glencairn and others will seek a new way, and not submit to Albany. Newcastle, 23 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add.: "To my lord Legate's good grace." Endd.

23 Oct.

763. NORFOLK to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

St. P. iv. 190.

Has ordered Hals to speak with the bishop of Dunkeld about the matter of which he spoke to Carlisle. Hals urged the bishop at Edinburgh to inform the King in writing who they were that were so false about his person; but the Bishop refused to do so, unless he had the King's broad seal that they should neither suffer death, nor lose their goods or lands. Hals asked if they were Englishmen or strangers. The Bishop said, Englishmen, and that Francis had pensioners in England of whom they knew nothing. Hals asked how many; but he refused to tell. Being asked if they were above three or four, he said they were near that number, but he would show no

* Lord Beaurain, created Lord Reux 1524.

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more. He said he could devise a way how the King might be crowned king of France in six months. Hears by the report of divers, that the Bishop is nothing ashamed to lie, and Angus considers him to be very French. Has set Magnus to try if he can get more out of him. Thinks the King should send him the great seal as desired. 23 Oct.

Hol., p. 1.

23 Oct.

764. KNIGHT and JERNINGHAM to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. vi.
80.
B. M.

Dispatched letters to him on the 20th, with a decipher of a letter from Dunbar in Scotland to the duke of Albany. Think they mean to make a bad use of it. They have sent a copy to the Emperor, and Monsieur de Houghstrat would not allow the clerk who deciphered it to show them any part of it. In one part it was stated that Henry intended giving the Princess to the king of Scots, which they will use to create distrust between the Emperor and the King. "They have lately said that if Messieurs les Anglaises were not so obstinate they might have peace." Think they wish to persuade him that the King will break his promise about the marriage, so that he may as well make peace with France. The governors here have long been suspected of leaning to the French, and now "Don Provost and all that band frequenteth much more together." The decipher was communicated with a request that Wolsey would not show it to De Praet. Mechlin, 23 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

24 Oct.

765. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vi.
219.
B. M.

Since he last wrote, the duke of Zeisse, the Emperor's ambassador, has endeavored to borrow this money, and has persuaded the Pope to speak about it to Clerk; who answered that Russell, and not he, had the charge of it; whereupon this Holiness bid him speak to Russell. The Duke sent to Russell, offering the Pope's security for it. Refused to deliver it without express command from the King. He said he feared they might lose Italy for want of it, which would touch the King as well as the Emperor. Answered that there was only 50,000 cr. with the bills of exchange, which he had returned to save cost, so that no great sum was left.

Has found out that a much greater sum might be exchanged here. One of my lord of St. John's servants has come to tell him that it may be done without danger. Advises Wolsey to have it returned by exchange, and to write to Clerk, as he is experienced in such matters, but Russell is not. Asks whether it should be paid in Antwerp or London. If at Antwerp, the exchange will be more profitable, and fresh money will be brought into the realm. Is sure the Imperialists and lady Margaret will make great labor for the money.

He can let them continue the suit, meantime writing to Russell what is to be done, and if he wishes it to be carried away, he can blame Russell for doing it without orders. Rome, 24 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

24 Oct.

766. WOLSEY to [NORFOLK].

Calig. B. ii.
13.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 201.

Has received his letter dated Newcastle, the 16th, with one from Hals, showing that the queen of Scots would willingly follow the King's desire about Angus, if it were not for the earl of Arran, who is obstinate. Trusts long ere this he has received Wolsey's last, with the effect of a letter to be written by Norfolk (as of himself) to the queen of Scots, and that he has made Magnus and Ratcliffe privy to it. Hopes some good point has come of it already, but for more surety new instructions are devised for

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WOLSEY to [NORFOLK]—*cont.*

Magnus and Ratcliff. Hopes the reconciliation of Angus and the accord between him and Arran may be brought about before he enters Scotland; but if Arran be the sole obstacle, Angus must not be detained. Is now writing to Angus to explain his detention. Is to forward the instructions to Magnus and Ratcliff, with their credentials to the Queen and Arran, with all diligence. Is to use all efforts to persuade the Queen at least to consent to Angus's return before allowing him to depart. Encloses two letters, the one from Hob à Barton to the duke of Albany, the other from one naming himself Parson of Glaiston to David Beton, the Scotch ambassador in France, showing some subtle dealing in Barton, and some practice for putting the late Chancellor to liberty, and having his cause called to Rome. Norfolk may therefore set forth to the queen of Scots the danger of such privy practices, if unity be not in time established in Scotland, and the late Chancellor sent to Berwick. There is evidence of similar practices in two letters in cipher, not yet totally deciphered, lately taken by some Flemings on the sea. If the Queen cannot by any means be reconciled to Angus, notwithstanding all the King has done for them, and insists on his detention, the King thinks it would touch his honor, and that Angus ought to be allowed to leave with promise of the King's assistance on his keeping the conventions agreed to. His brother must not be detained as surety, but should be got to remain, and used as a means of communication, passing to and fro, till things be brought to some good conclusion. It would be bad policy to keep Angus here, unless it were a means of establishing sure peace. Norfolk is to remain in the North till these things are settled. Westminster, 24 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 6.

Cal. B. vii. 52. A copy endorsed by the copyist.
B. M.

[24 Oct.]

767. WOLSEY to MAGNUS and RATCLIFFE.

Calig. B. vi.
385.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 191.

Instructions given by Wolsey, on the King's behalf, to Magnus and Radcliffe, now resident with the young king of Scots.

1. The King understands that Norfolk has made them privy to the arrangements for the repair of Angus to the Borders, his reconciliation with the queen of Scots and Arran, and the answers made by them to the letters written to them in this behalf by the King, Wolsey, and Norfolk. It appears also from their own letters that they were made acquainted with certain further exhortations in later letters of the duke of Norfolk, sent by Hals; the result of which appears by a letter of Hals to the duke of Norfolk, viz., that though the Queen, on knowledge of the King's mind, showed herself agreeable to the said reconciliation, if Arran consented to it, the latter obstinately refused, declaring that if Angus was sent to Scotland no ambassadors should be sent thence to England; with other presumptuous words. Hopes they are also acquainted with the tenor of a letter devised by Wolsey for Norfolk to write to the queen of Scots, stating that an answer would be sent, in the form of instructions to them, to the letters of Margaret and Arran. They are therefore instructed:—

1. If the reconciliation be not made before the arrival of these instructions, to seek an interview with the queen of Scots, and, delivering their credentials from the King, tell her that the King's interest in his nephew arises solely from the love he bears him, and the proximity of blood between them; that the King can derive no profit from Scotland, and trusts he shall never need their assistance; but that, solely on account of their relationship, he has strengthened him against Albany, and supported the Queen's authority.
2. That on James's assumption of the government, considering the critical state of his authority, the King thought it desirable to promote unity in Scotland,

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for which two things seemed most expedient:—(1) the reconciliation of Angus with the Queen and Arran; and (2) that the Chancellor should be conveyed to Berwick, to be kept there at the pleasure of James and Margaret. For this good advice the King expected special thanks; instead of which the Queen and Arran have sent him letters, threatening that, if Angus be allowed to enter Scotland, they will abandon England, and incline to France. Thus it appears they have been interpreting the King's conduct as influenced by some expectation of profit to himself. If the King do not herein "remit some part of their error," it will be enough to alienate him entirely, and make him expect great haughtiness when James is established in his authority, seeing that now, matters being yet very raw, they assume such a tone. It seems, moreover, that the ambassadors had been stopped and returned home,—a fact sufficient to induce the King rather to send in Angus with a sufficient power, than to detain him in England. 3. The King never intended to let Angus enter Scotland, except with the Queen's good will and by arrangement with Arran; but no reasonable objection can be taken to such an agreement, and it seems that the King is asked to detain Angus merely for Arran's pleasure. They are to represent to the Queen the advantage of training her son to the ways of England, and the great dishonor of conducting him into the devotion of France, and the expediency of receiving Angus, her own husband and a nobleman of great influence, on the conditions by which he is willing to be bound, rather than to put her son, herself, and the whole realm in danger. If the King meant otherwise than well, he would try to promote discord rather than unity. The Queen should, therefore, with Arran's consent if possible, agree to the said reconciliation. If she will not listen to the King's advice he will think that the Scots do not mean to receive the great advantages held out to them, but prefer to live in war and trouble as heretofore, rather than in wealth and prosperity. 4. They are to use the same arguments with Arran, and endeavor to persuade him either to a final agreement between the queen of Scots, himself, and Angus, or to compromise their differences in the King's hands. If Arran appear to be the only obstacle, they must try what they can do with Margaret apart. For, "to be plain with the said Mr. Magnus and Roger Radcliffe, which they shall reserve unto themselves," it would be folly to detain Angus merely for Arran's pleasure, when he can do better service in Scotland than five earls of Arran. 5. The strange answer made by the Queen and Arran is a good pretext for not being too hasty in giving them money; nevertheless, if it would advance the present affairs, they may give the queen of Scots 200 marks and Arran 100*l*. 6. They are to advise (as of themselves) the sending of the ambassadors with all diligence, and of the archbishop to Berwick, hinting to Arran that if the King should hear that he had caused the ambassadors to return, it might lose him the King's favor. 7. As to the Queen's desire to know what demands the King thinks the ambassadors may make, Magnus shall tell the Queen apart, on her promise to keep it secret from every one, what he knows to be the King's intention touching the marriage of my lady Princess; that she has doubtless heard of her being promised to the Emperor, which promise the King means to have discharged, and immediately afterwards conclude the marriage between her and the young king of Scots; so that the Queen, being sure of the King's determination in that matter, may be the more bold to train her son to the devotion of England. 8. As to the continuance of the guard, the King will not refuse that nor much greater things to them, so long as they proceed lovingly with him. In their conversation with Margaret they are to remind her of the "band" made by the commissioners on the Borders for conclusion of truce, in which the Scots were bound to send ambassadors before its expiration. By non-performance of this, the convention is broken, and the King at liberty to renew the war, which they may expect he will do, if ambassadors be not sent.

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Calig. B. III.

77.

B. M.

768. GEORGE DOUGLAS to NORFOLK.

The bishop of St. Andrew's was set at liberty on Friday, at the pleasure of Arran and the Queen. Knows not how they are agreed. Believes the Ambassador comes not hastily. Norfolk may think he speaks from malice; but the report is, Arran and the Queen lean towards France. They have few friends in Scotland, to be reduced to set him at liberty whom they have accused of favoring Albany. Thinks Norfolk does not know of his liberation. Fears Arran will tempt the Queen to a course adverse to the weal of Henry and her son. Advises Norfolk to hasten the coming of Angus. All the lords of Scotland will take his part, but if he delay they will take Albany's, seeing neither wisdom nor constancy in the Queen and Arran, and that Angus is no better than a prisoner in England. No marvel, seeing that the writer's uncle, Archibald of Douglas, and his brother, will not believe otherwise. "At Boncle this Tuesday,"* 24 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.

24 Oct.

Lanz, I. 146.

769. DE BERGHES to CHARLES V.

Has received his letters of 20th May, expressing displeasure at the charges made by De Berghes against the provost of Utrecht, and commanding that the Provost should re-enter the Council, and receive the seals of the Order. The Emperor has not been informed of the truth. Has great cause to suspect the Provost. The directions given by the Emperor to Madame (Margaret), to summon certain knights, and to deliver the seals to the Provost, is contrary to the statutes of the Order. Desires a sufficient warrant for their delivery. Mechlin, 24 Oct. 1524.

The Emperor should reflect before he again appoints the Provost to be chancellor.

French.

24 Oct.

770. ROBT. PRIOR OF HOLY TRINITY, NORWICH.

Licence to alienate to the mayor and commonalty of Norwich 80 acres of land in Norwich, Lakenham, and Eton, Norf. Westm., 24 Oct.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 26.

24 Oct.

R. O.

771. KATHARINE COUNTESS OF DEVON.

Household Book.

*Porks, 35s. 10d.**Oxen, varying from 16s. 2d. to 15s. 8d. Total, 52l. 4s. 5d.**Muttons, from 14d. to 21d. apiece, 59l. 2s. 4d.*

Wines.—Gascon, 1s. a gallon. Claret, 4l. a tun. Malmsey, 5l. a butt. Ronnys, 3l. a butt. [Musca]dell (?), 53s. 4d. a pipe. Total, 101l. . . s. (?) 9d.

Groceries.—Sugar, 5½d. per lb. Comfettes, 20d. a box. Saffron, 17s. per lb. "Sanders," 22d. per lb. Ginger, 2s. 4d. per lb. 3 lb. marmalade, 15d. ½ lb. cinnamon, 3s. Barrel of green ginger, 2s. 2d. 2 lb. pepper, 4s. 8d. Cloves, 2s. per quarter. Succades, 1s. per lb. Carraways, 1s. per lb. Piscades, 1s. 4d. Total, 30l. 6s. 6½d.

Fish.—383 dry hakes, 51s. 8d. 800 "bokhorne (?)," 16s. 4d. Total, 44l. 7s. 11d.

Salt.—17d. per bushel; 16 bushels, 18s. 8d. Total, 4l. 2s. 5d.

Fruit.—For 100 of sour and 50 of sweet oranges, 12 pomegranates, and going to the ship, 4s. Apples and wardens for Christmas, 9s. 4d. Two "coffi . . g" (?) bought at Exeter, 6s. 8d. 118 lb. "reasons," 9s. 6d. 100 great raisins, 9s. 8 lb. small raisins, 2s. 8d. 100 oranges, 12d. Total, 56s. 3d.

* The 24th October was a Monday in 1524.

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Wax, tallow, and "weykerum."—To a woman, for making tallow candles, eight days, 16*d.* For weykerum, watching candles, &c., 14*s.* 6*d.* Two stones tallow, 3*s.* 6*d.* 2 lb. white bokewax for my Lady, 3*s.* 4*d.* Two doz. supper lights for Twelfth day, weighing 5 lb., 3*s.* 9*d.* Two doz. watching candles, 3*s.* Total; 9*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.*

Wood, 28*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

Presents and rewards.—20 Oct., to a servant bringing a doz. partridges, 8*d.* To Mr. Chichester's servant bringing a boar, 6*s.* 8*d.* To Boyer's servant bringing a great fish called a t. . . ., 6*s.* 8*d.* For bringing two pheasants, 2*s.* For bringing cherries to my Lady, 1*s.* My lord of Forde's servant, 21 Dec., for a boar and two swans, 6*s.* 8*d.* For lady Martin's servants, for a boar the same day, 5*s.* On the 23rd the Bp. of Exeter's servant, for two oxen, 13*s.* 4*d.* For two "hyendys and eyfferyng goote," 3*s.* 4*d.* On 24th, for bringing an ox, 6*s.* 8*d.* For bringing a hare and a pheasant cock at the feast of St. Thomas, 8*d.* To Mr. More's servant, for four pheasant cocks, at the feast of Circumcision, 1*s.* To the Bp. of Exeter's servant, for bringing half a red deer at same feast, 5*s.* To Mr. Brabon's servant, for bringing two pheasants, ... To John Cruse's, for bringing six hens and six capons, 12*d.* To my lord of Bucklond's (?) servant, for bringing three "mersed congers," 28 Feb. (?), 3*s.* 4*d.* Presented to my Lady by Mr. Chechester against Whitsuntide, 2 kids; reward to his servant, 3*s.* 4*d.* Presented by my lady Martyn three hares, reward to her servant, 12*d.* Presented, 2 June, by bp. of Exeter, half a red deer, two herons, one pheasant, servant's reward, 6*s.* 8*d.* Presented by Mr. Chechester, 6 June, seven heronshaws, servant's reward, 3*s.* 4*d.* 12 June, presented by Mr. Payn, "five heronshaws and two popers," servant's reward, 20*d.* Presented by my lord of Newnam, one fresh salmon "to Colcum" (at Collumpton), 8*d.* "Presentyd to my ladys grace by two scrobryges at Colcumb, four sugar loovys, unde one to my ladys grace to hyr chambre," *nil.* Presented by Hull of Exeter, one box of marmalade at Colcumb, *nil.* Presented by one of my Lady's tenants, one lamb, *nil.* Presents of salmon in Aug. from my lords of Newnam and Fourde, servant's reward, 12*d.* each time; of ginger and marmalade from Geo. Gyffron of Awtre (Ottery), servant's reward, 20*d.*; and of the following,—seven conies, a conger eel, two synetts (cygnets?), two capons, a peacock, a peahen, eight chickens, and salmon. Total, 5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Stable.—28 bushels of oats, 7*s.* To a smith for bleeding my Lady's palfrey, 1*s.* To two men mowing 24 acres at 6*d.* an acre; making same into hay, 7*d.* Two men for carting in the hay for two days, 12*d.* Shoeing a palfrey, 6*d.* Total, 3*l.* . . . 7*d.*

Foreign Expences.—A case of glass, 26*s.* 6*d.*; bearing the same to the Friars, 1*d.* A russet cap for Larder, 14*d.*; to have in his purse at his departing, 1*s.* For carriage of 6 horseload of fish from Exeter to Columbe John, 18*d.* To Phylippe when she was married, 8*d.* At Will. Seyman's ale, 2*d.* For a ream of paper, 3*s.* 4*d.* For rent of a "lyer," 2*s.* 2*d.* Making a butt for the lyer, 5*d.*; a frame to ditto, 3*d.* My lord Lyall's minstrels, 26 Oct., 2*s.*; for a doz. crusys, 8*d.*; tappys, 1*d.* The subprior of the Black Friars of Exeter, for the suffragan's servants, "when the vestments were aborwed," 8*d.* A lady's lantern, 8*d.* Diaper cloth, 2*s.* 8*d.* a yard. Two doz. diaper napkins, 14*s.* Two pair of bells for the ravens, 8*d.* To players playing before my Lady on New Year's eve and New Year's day, 13*s.* 4*d.* A cap, 3*s.* 18 yds. white horse cloths, 9*s.* 1*d.* Two pair "gemos" (?) and nails for the same, 4*d.*; 200 board nails, 8*d.*; and other memoranda for cloths of different kinds. For making a coat and jerkin for Andrew of the kitchen, 1*s.* To the waits of Exeter "upon xij^{to} yefe," 10*s.* Pair of hose, 2*s.* "Two horselode of almys met for the prisoners," and one load of tallow, 9*d.* For 2½ days' threshing, 5*d.* For one day "fretheng," 4*d.* To a woman "for savyng of towelles to the yeaner" (?), 9*d.* Shoeing two horses, 12*d.* For two days' threshing of oats, 10*d.* To a minstrel, 4*d.* For making a gown, 12*d.* A gallon of honey against Christmas, 3*s.* 8*d.* Eight bowls, 16*d.*; two strainers, 4*d.*; two stewing pots and earthen pans, 5*d.*; and other things for the kitchen, and a gallon of lamp oil, 16*d.* To a man for carrying dung to the garden, 1½ day, 4*d.* For breaking ground to sow mustard seed, for two days, 4*d.* Cleaning gutter behind the kitchen, half day, 1*d.* For oats for fattening the swans against Christmas, 17*d.* A doz. points for Dick the Fool. A pair of shoes

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KATHARINE COUNTESS OF DEVON—*cont.*

for Andrew of the kitchen, 5*d.* For 2 yards of "whyelyng" for two fools, and Andrew's doublet, 4*d.* For washing Dick the Fool's cloathing, 2*d.* Two loads of rushes, 2*s.* 4*d.* To a woman weeding in the garden, six days, 7*d.* A servant bringing two foxes to my Lady, 8*d.* For 28 stone of flocks for stuffing six mattresses, 18*s.* 8*d.*; for making same, 2*s.* 6*d.* 3 yards of canvas for bolsters, 12*d.* A quarter of porpoise, 4*s.* A ream of paper, 3*s.* Carriage to London of conger "bokhere" and "bak samen" (baked salmon?), 12*s.* "For killing of a baran (?) hynd against Whitsuntide, for my Lady's grace, and for carriage of the same," 4*s.* Strawberries on 17th May, 4*d.* To a harper and a tumbler with the King's servants, 10*s.* Six yds. of white for the fool's coat, 6*s.* Making 2 fools' coats, 1*s.* For mending Dick and Mug and Kit's clothes, 4*d.* For my Lady and the household drinking at Trinity Chapel, 20 June, 2*s.* To buy two coats for Mug the fool when he went to London, 10*s.* For nine servants going to London, 5*s.* each. For one coming home with the horses, 6*s.* 8*d.* 24 June, six loads of rushes, 7*s.* To Mr. Spek's servant for bringing a letter notifying my lord Marquis's coming to Colcomb, 20*d.* To Machant, for carriage of 100*l.* to my Lord, 20*d.* For half a yard of velvet to make the broad rein of my Lady's bridle, 5*s.* 2*d.*; for an ounce of fringe to the same, 16*d.* To my lord Bishop's servant, bringing a letter of news to my Lady, 20*d.*; 6 yards of friese "for my Lady's grace's poor man in Comb," 2*s.* 8*d.* Expenses at Colcomb, when my lord Marquis was there, 3*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* To Motton of Exeter, for cherries, strawberries, and his labour, when my lord Marquis was here, 2*s.* 6*d.* July? to Peris conveying letters from my Lady to the King and my lord Cardinal, 16*s.* 8*d.* To my lord Dabney's minstrels, for setting and mending my Lady's instrument, 3*s.* 4*d.* For three doz. gulls brought to my Lady, 3*s.* 4*d.* 11 July, to minstrels of the King, Cardinal, and lord Daubuey, 5*s.* To Sir Thos. Stukley's servant, bringing a buck to my Lady, 14 July, 2*s.* To one bringing a red deer, 6*s.* 8*d.* For ink, copperas, gum and gall, 4*d.* For carriage of ten gulls, 2*s.* 2 ells of canvass for making and lining a doublet for Andrew of the kitchen, 8*d.* Pair of shoes, 6*d.* Various entries of red deer. Two tuns of beer, 40*s.* For making a pair of "hossys" (hose), and mending another, for Andrew of the kitchen, 6*d.* For cleansing the draught in my Lady's chamber, 6*d.* To a glazier for fetcheng coloured glass at Exeter, 2*s.* 6*d.* For carrying Malmsey and a barrel of wine from Mr. Spek to Colcomb. To the King's players, viz., Englysse and his company, for playing before my Lady, 20*s.*, and 6*s.* 8*d.* more by order of the Controller. Will. Hurst, for coloured glass, 16*s.* Total, 118*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Necessaries for my Lady.—For Philippe, the maid, marriage money, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* A quarter and a nail of tawney velvet for my Lady's purse, 3*s.* 9*d.* A skein of silk for ditto, 2*d.* An ounce of tawney silk for string, 14*d.* A quarter of buckram for lining, 2*d.* 5 yds. buckram for Philippa's gown, 2*s.* 11*d.* A quarter and a half of velvet, 4*s.* 3*d.* ½ yd. linen cloth, 2½*d.*; anglets, 1*d.* A yd. linen cloth to collar her smock with, 8*d.* Two neckerchiefs, 10*d.* Two aprons, 9*d.* A ribbon, 9*d.* A pin case, 16*d.* A pair of knives, 6*d.* A lace, 3*d.* Two headkerchiefs, 2*s.* 8*d.* A wedding ring, 3*s.* 4*d.* For mending my Lady's white fur, 2*s.* 8*d.* 8 ells of fine Holland, at 3*s.* 4*d.* 4 ells cambric at 8*d.* A skin of pampilion for my Lady's cuffs, 2*s.* 6*d.* 4 lettys skins for her sloppe, 16*d.*; powdering and mending the same, 12*d.* Mending another furred with powdered ermines, 2*s.* 2*d.* Five black coney skins to a pattlett of velvet, and furring the same, 2*s.* 10*d.* 6 black budgeskins, 16 black lambskins, 12 pampilion skins for my Lady's slop, 15*s.* 4*d.* Paid to Peryman for covering a hat with white sarcenet for my Lady, and making a gown, a kirtle, and a petticoat for Phillippa against she was married, 3*s.* 6*d.* A quarter velvet more for the maid's gown, 3*s.* 3½ yds. buckram, 2*s.* 1*d.* "For lining and agnetts to the playtes," 10*d.* For a cap to the maid, 3*s.* 4*d.* To my Lady for [offerings?] on All Souls' day, 6*s.* 8*d.* To the Grey and Black Friars of Exeter, on All Souls' day, 6*s.* 8*d.* For my Lady's offering on All Saints' day, 12*d.* To Mrs. Agnes Corteney, by my Lady's commandment, on All Saints' day, 13*s.* 4*d.* 3 yds. velvet for Phillippa the maid's wedding gown, 15*s.* 2 yds. for her kirtle, 8*s.* 4½ yds. white for her petticoat, 2*s.* 7½*d.* 6½ yds. white, for lining to her kirtle plaits, and plaits to her gown, 3*s.* 3*d.* 4½ yards fine black [velvet?] for my Lady's slop, 29*s.* 9*d.* For covering her hat, 8*d.* For making of Phylippe

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the launderer's wedding gown, petticoat and kirtle, 3s. 6d. To a clerk for making certain articles betwixt my Lady and the poor man of Cornwall, of whom she bought land, 20d. Alms for the Christmas quarter, 20s. Two soldiers, 25 Dec., 16d. Her offering on Christmas day, . . . For making and enamelling two buckles, two pendants, six studs, six "hoylets," and 8 agletts for gold and for enamel for my Lord's garter, for his New Year's gift, . . . My Lady's offering at Epiphany, 3s. 4d. For making the King and Queen's New Year's gift, 20l. To Lyne, of London, waxchandler, for wax for my lord William, for the year, 41s. 10d. For six skins of pampilion for my Lady, 20s. For two pieces of Paris for my Lady, 20s. One piece of Lampas Tuke, 4s. 1,000 white pins, 8d.; ditto, black, 7d. To the prior of the Black Friars, London, for the whole year's singing for my lord William, 5l. 6s. 8d. My lord of St John's, in full payment of all actions between him and my Lord, 26l. 13s. 4d. A yard of black satin, 8s. 1d. For 3 frontlets for New Year's gifts, 21s. 3 yds. black satin for New Year's gifts, 22s. 6d. New Year's gifts to all the officers of the house, 3l. 10s. To the King's servant bringing the King's New Year's gift, 3l. 6s. 8d.; for the Queen's gift, 53s. For 16 pair of double hose for my Lady, . . . To my lord of Devonshire, 100l. Mr. Gilberd, for the King's payment, 55l. 2 yds. linen cloth, 20d. To Mr. Forest, for physic to my Lady, 10s. 4d. To the King's collectors, for my Lady, 16 [s. ?]. $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. linen cloth for my Lady, to make "nygtes coweys," 9d. 3 yds. small canvas, 2s. On Candlemas day, for my Lady "to putt in the yowry (?)," 3s. 4d.; for her offering the same day, 20d. For 2 pair of gemos (?) for my Lady's press in the wardrobe, 8d. For 3 yds. canvas to make a book of cloth, 15d. To the prior of the Black Friars of Exeter, for preaching before my Lady at Colum John, 6s. 8d. To Mr. Morys, the physician, coming to my Lady, 21 March, 40s. To the warden of the Grey Friars, Exeter, for a sermon on Good Friday, 6s. 8d. Offerings at divers times, 20 . . . One doz. gloves for my Lady, . . . To Mr. Forest, for medicine, 5l. 16s. 4d. To the parson of Rew, for mending my Lady's "cup of ale," 3s. 13 tree dishes for the Maunday on Serthrosday, 10d. 13 cups, 5d. 13 purses, and every purse 20d., given by my Lady to poor folks. For xx. . broad yards di' black, 32s. 6d. 3 broad yards di' for my Lady's . . . 11s. 8d. For my Lady's slop, 12d. 13 pair of shoes, 4s. 4d. 13 smocks, . . . Her offering on Whitsunday, 12d. For fetching Mr. Morys, of Cornwall, when my Lady was sick, his costs and his servant's, 8s. Offering at requiem mass, 10 June, 8d. "That my Lady's grace gave to my Lord towards his business ayenst that my Lady should have child," 20l. For alms, 4l. 4s. Various counts for linen. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. gloves, 18d. 12 pair of hose, 21s. For fetching Mr. Parkhowse when my Lady was sick, 1s. To Mr. Forest, for physic, 7l. 15s. 8d. Total, 523l. 7s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Livery cloth.—23 yds., 5l. 7s. 4d. 54 "osett" yards of blue, 11d. a yard. 4 broad yds. 1 qr. black, for my Lady's slop, 12d. a yard. Total, 99l.

Liveries for servants.—Mr. Fortescu, 3 yds. 1 qr. Mr. Corteney, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 3 lady's maids, 3 yds. 4 pages, between 3 and 4 yds. 2 gentlemen, 4 yds. 1 qr. Almoner, 3 yds. Parson Richard, 4 yds. Sir David Hensley, 4 yds. Other gentlemen, Fortescue, Collys, Copleston, Daubney, Corteney, &c., 4 yds.; in all, 91 servants, of whom 4 are females. My Lord's servants, 26 gentlemen, among whom are Prediax, Rogers, Cotten, Carew, and others, 3 yds. each.

Wages at Christmas.—My Lady, for her purse, 13l. 6s. 8d. Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Brewan, Agnes Bere, Eliz. Fynes, Edw. Fortescu, Thos. Collys, Geo. Dabney, Thos. Cotton, and John Carnesewe, 13s. 4d. each. Baldwin Marwode, 16s. 8d., and 57 others, most of whom receive 10s., but some 6s. 8d. or less.

Similar wages' account for Easter, St. John Baptist's day, and Michaelmas.

Board wages.—A shilling a week for the gardener, &c.

My Lady's household expences from Saturday, 26th Sept. 15 Hen. VIII., to Mich. 16 Hen. VIII. :—Payments for fish and eggs. $\frac{1}{2}$ vell (veal?), 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 2 pigs, 11d. $\frac{1}{2}$ lamb, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Chickens, 1d. each. $\frac{1}{4}$ mutton for the hawks. Capons, 6d. each. 5 coneyes, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A piece of roasting beef, 9d. Apples for tart, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A fresh salmon, 20d. Wheat, by an old bargain, at 12d. the bushel, and by a new at 14d. 4 doz. ale, with carriage, 4s. 8d. 10 doz., with ditto, 13s. 6d. 1 coney, 1d. "Crudde" for tart, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Apples for fritter, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A piece of pork, 6d. 2 woodcocks, 4d. 2 geese, 12d.—14 Oct. A piece of roasting beef,

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KATHARINE COUNTESS OF DEVON—*cont.*

14*d.* Milk for frumente, 1*d.* 1½ peck oatmeal, 2½*d.*—18 Oct. ½ veal, 17*d.* 2 pigs, 9*d.* 1 goose, 6½*d.* 6 chickens, 8*d.* 13 pigeons, 11*d.* 2 mallards, 6*d.* 4 teals, 6*d.* 3 woodcocks, 6*d.* 4 snyttes (snipes), 2*d.*—1 Nov. (All Saints' day). 2 does given to the bp. of Exeter.

Diet for my lord of Exeter, 11 Jan. ½ veal, 15½*d.* 2 geese, 13*d.* Eggs, 10½*d.* 5 capons, 2*s.* 8*d.* 6*d.* 4*d.* 3 wigeons, 6*d.* 6 snyttes, 3*d.* 1 mallard, 3*d.* and crode (curd), 8*d.* 2 pieces of beef, 10*d.*? Swans and herons, 2 gulls, 2 partridges, 1 "herth coke" (artichoke?), 2 collars of brawn, ... to T. Appowell, 1 quarter of red deer out of stock, 5 "copell coneys."

Tuesday, 12 Jan. 2 pieces of roasting beef, 10*d.* 2 pigs, 10*d.* 1 piece of pork, 6*d.* 2 mallards and 2(?) wigeons, 8*d.* 4 teals, 6*d.* 6 stockdoves, 6*d.* 1 chicken, 2*d.* Butter and eggs, 2*d.* 2 pieces of beef, 2 muttons, "di. do. baken," out of store. 2 capons, 3 hens "present."—13 Jan. 1 piece of 11*d.*; 1 pig, fresh fish, butter and eggs, 1 piece and ½ beef.—14 Jan. Beef, pigs, capons, porks, mallards, teal, woodcocks, lamb, butter, eggs, cream, mutton, swan, peacock, pheasant, &c.

Friday, 15 Jan. Fresh fish, fresh salmon, butter, barm, oats, 6 hakes.

Saturday, 16 Jan. Fresh fish, butter, eggs, milk, dry lings, millwall, hakes, buckhorn. (Saturday appears always to be fasting day.)

Jan. Wheat, 14*d.* per bushel.—8 July (Friday). Peasecod and beans, 8*d.* Wheat, 14½*d.* per bushel. Memoranda of visitors in margin.—15 July (Friday). "Syngyn bred, 2*d.*"—19 July. 2 cormorants, 2 puffins.—26 July. Partridges. 10 gallons small ale, 5*d.*

Total payments from Mich. 15 to Mich. 16 Hen.VIII., 1,564*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Paid over to David Hensley, clerk of the kitchen, by Thos. Spurway, receiver general of Katharine countess of Devon, 134*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*, 24 Oct. 16 Hen.VIII.

A vol. of 281 numbered pages. Mutilated and gall-stained.

25 Oct.

772. RICH. SYDAY.

His will, 26 April 1524; proved, 25 Oct. 1524. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 615.

773. WAR IN ITALY.

Arundel MS.
26, f. 68b.
B. M.

1524. The order of the expedition of Francis king of France to Italy, with the number of gentlemen, &c.

Vanguard.—Marechal de Chambanes, 100 lances. Duc de Longeville, 60. Duc d'Albanye, 100. Mons. de la Claiote, 100. Sieur Frederic de Baige, 50. M. de Gilly Guilly, 70. La Rochepot, 50. M. de Walleron, 50. M. de Mesiers, 50. M. de Florenge, 50. Mareschal d'Armignart, 50. M. Dalegre, 50. Total, 570 lances (*sic*).

Infantry.—Swiss, 8,000. The band of Sieur Frederic, Italians, 2,000.

The Battle.—The King with 200 gentlemen of his household and the pensioners, 350 lances. M. de la Tremouille, 50. The Grand Master, 100. St. Poll, 50. The Admiral, 100. Montmorency, 100. Le Grand Escuyer, 100.=850 infantry, 8,000 lansquenetz, 4,000 Italians=12,000.

Rearguard.—M. d'Alangon, 100. D'Aubegnyn, 100. Sieur Theadore, 100. M. de Tornon, 50.=350 lances.

Infantry.—French adventurers, 6,000. Francs Archiers, 6,000. Spaniards, 6,000=18,000.

Light horse, 1,600. Archers of the guard, 400.

Artillery.—600 serpentines. 300 bastard culverins. 800 middle-sized culverins.

Fr., pp. 2.

1524.

774. FRANCIS I. to [LOUISE OF SAVOY].

Calig. D. ix. 1.

B. M.

* * * * * "oy je party devant
 je trouvoy mon avant garde qui nes[toit]
 [en] grant desordre pour lamour du baggaige. Je m'arrestay
 encoires que beaucoup de gens feussent d'opinion que je [devois]
 loger ma bataille dans Vigésne jusques au lendemain [et ainsi]
 voulluz-je, voyant que la diligence estoit la seule
 Et voyant cela je menageay ung morceau et feiz dresser [un] autre
 pont." Before night he crossed with all his battle and rearguard, and
 went to Bingras five miles on this side the Ticino, and [sent] his van-
 guard to Roza and Carozza. Being informed that Larcon had entered
 Milan with 100 horse, and that the Spaniards would follow him im-
 mediately, ordered marshal Chabannes "qu'il à faire courir
 tout le chemin de Millan à Pavie," and send thither the signor
 Frederic and his band. Signor Frederic found a band of [Spaniards]
 near Binasque, who were going straight to [Milan?], and informed
 Chabannes, who ordered the Swiss to attack them † . . . * * *
 * * * "de Salusses et au sieur
 lan pour garder ceste fille de Camp
 estans noz ennemys si renforcez dedens la ville se
 logerent à trois mille dela." On this Francis consulted with his principal
 captains, and, seeing that the enemy had come in such diligence that they
 had brought no [artillery], resolved to attack them next day before they
 had time to recover themselves, although his own forces had arrived in such
 haste that they had no heavy artillery either. Accordingly ordered Cha-
 bannes and the duke of Albany to go straight from Pavia to Milan, and
 be early before the gates. "L'ordonnance de la estoit Mons. l'Ad-
 miral et Mons. le Mareschal de Montmor[enci], Mons. de Saint Pol et le
 Mareschal de Lescun pour l'autre, l[e duc] d'Albanye et le mareschal de Cha-
 bannes pour une autre, et par une autre qui avoye retenu quant et
 moy, Mons. de la Tr[emoille], Mons. le Grant Maistre et Mons. d'Aubigny.
 J'avoye les [lansquenets] avec moy, Mons. l'Admiral les François, Mons. de
 St. Pol l[es] et le Mareschal de Chabannes les Suysses; et chacun
 C [ho]mmes d'armes pour mettre devant et descendre à pied . .
 volente de gens, tant François, Allemans et Ital[iens]
 r. Et pour commencer j'ay envoyé toute
 et quant ce a esté sur la poincte du
 er avecques ceulx de dedens
 * * * * * gez et gectez pesle mesle jusq[ues]
 charge sest trouvé Mons. d'Albanye q
 [av]ec toute la gendarmerie de l'avantgarde, lequel a
 et a donné alarme par porte Verselyne, et le marquis [de Salusses]
 qui estoit demeuré a porte Thenese, leur a faict encoires
 charge, et est entré pesle mesle jusques dedens le prem[ier]"

Our *hacquebuterie* then took heart, and attacked the second fort of the
 enemy, "qui les out fort estonnés." Francis then changed his plan, and
 sent marshal De Foix with the French foot to reinforce the others, and
 also Montmorency with 300 men-at-arms, with Mons. de St. Pol and another
 troop of gens d'armes at his tail, Francis himself following immediately
 after with his household troops (*avec ma maison*). On this the
 Spaniards abandoned the town, and fled by Po[rta Romana]‡ and

† A marginal note opposite this passage says: "[Signor Frederic] with his . . .
 . . . th a band of Spanish Chabannes with and
 him with intent t, but benighted to Binasque
 [e]nemy steal got to Milan."

‡ Supplied from margin.

1524.

FRANCIS I. to [LOUISE OF SAVOY]—*cont.*

Porte Commese in great disorder, "et sont tous venuz, croy[ans trouver] le chemyn que va a Laude, droiet a Marignan." The way outside Milan is so strong (*si fort*) that from gate to gate it would take a day to traverse it. "Et de nous de au travers de la ville pour les suyvre, nous mections la v[ille au] sac et la pillions, et rompions notre armée sans les m se feussent faitz." Has therefore sent all his horse and the marquis of Saluces after them with 200 men, and written to the marshal "croyser le chemyn avec les Suysses. E[t] d'Albanie avec toute la gendarmerie moy avec les lansequeuetz * * * [ch]asteau, et asseurer la ville.

"Madame, nous avons chassé noz ennemys tant que nous le Mareschal de Chabannes et les Souysses son venuz croys queue de leur fille, ou il y a eu beau passetemps; car ilz o[nt] tout taillé en pieces ce qu'ilz ont trouvé." Our enemies have been utterly routed, and the country is so strong that the horsemen cannot join them. As for the foot, none have better legs to run away; at all events we have got all their baggage, and 100 mules laden with powder, which is that which they found at Milan and Pavia, and plenty of prisoners. Thinks they have great occasion to thank God, who has given these victories not to the strong, but to those who trust entirely in him. Will take care on his side to make demonstration of it to him, "non selon qu'il merite, mais selon notre impuissance."

Desires her to bid the sieur Rance set sail; "car [l'Italie ?] est a nous s'il le faict." Our enemies will have nothing to reproach us with henceforward; for it is long since so great a town has been taken without pillage, and I have never had so fine an army with such high feelings; for when I speak to them "du combat e[n] de jambes, ilz prennent des aesles." I beg you will not let us want anything; "car ayant cela nou sez a batre. Demain je suyvray noz ennemy[s] point dormir quilz ne soient bien loing."

* * *
Fr., mutilated, pp. 5.

775. ITALIAN NEWS.

Cal. D. ix. la.
B. M.

* * * " nce Italyen
 rs ledit duc lavo
 armee marcha a grand
 a Suze en Pymont en
 aucuns jours et son arme[e]
 et le Roy apres et marcher
 ulz passerent et entrerent a
 ou ilz voullurent sans con
 a Nowarre qui est bonne v[ille]
 tenu et dela droit a Milan o
 v . . . llement receu sans contredit et ny e
 resistance contre ledit Roy.
 "[Le Sieur] de Bourbon avoit aucuns de ses gens
 [M]illan que les Millannoys mysdie
 s.
 " [inco]ntinent que le Roy fut à Ast il e[n]voja
 [chev]aulx par toutes les villes de Lom[bardye pour leur faire]
 signiffyer quilz ne baillassent m
 [vi]tailles audit duc de Bourbon.
 " [l]e Roy manda à sa mere luy estant pardela a

1524.

..... et elle a T[our]non, pres Vallence sur l
 que ledit duc de Bourbon s'en fuyoit
 avait failly à le prendre et
 apres, cest assavoir les * * *
 f. 1 a. b. tuez
 y manda que pour l
 les feuz et process[ions]
 parellement encore
 de Millan. Il ma
 16 jours elle esta
 assembloit ses gen[s]
 et deux jours apres il
 de Naples estoit venu
 qu'il n'avoit pas grans
 peu il lès doubtoit et
 de rechief ledit Roy manda a sa
 Bourbon et visroy fuyoient d
 dont fut faicte grosse solempn[ite]
 le royaume et mandoit à ladite da[me]
 partout ou ilz yroient jusqu[es]
 recouvert ledit Bourbon son enn
 mandoit que l'on luy envoyas[t]
 dilligence ce que a esté faict
 les tailles cinq cens milles livres de c
 ceste annee.

"Ladite mere donne en France a toute pu
 terres et seigneuries dudit Bourbon a
 [p]laist, combien que la court de parlement
 encores juge que la duche de Bo[urbon]
 [co]nfisque.

"..... sse armee il a 12 cens h
 la * * *
 f. 1 b. ons tous
 adventuriers qui
 quatre mille fran
 uyere avoit composé avec
 e bailler et livrer ledit Bou[rbon]
 s gens de bien desplaisant
 udit sieur de Bourbon veu qu
 ien et qu'il estoit sy pres de
 q[u]il avoit mis toute Lombardye
 ence à son obeissance et en si peu de te[mps]
 revoltiez.

"..... ant icy sur les chemyns pardela Paris il
 un bruyt qui a contynue jusques a ce
 ste a Monstereul que le Roy estoit b
 esche et avoit perdu de ses gens mais le
 ne se descouvroit point fort.

"..... ent grant desplaisir de la grant nef qui est
 rt de ce que le Roy à gaigne Millan cest
 ens. Il le perdra aussi tost qu'il a gaign[e]
 [B]ourbon a bonne ayde car il n'a pas perd[u]
 et quant le Roy en sera dehors, subit
 partiront, car plussieur foiz il en est au
 car les Lombartz n'ayment point les Franc[oys]
 puis le Roy n'a pas le chasteau si ce n
 peu de jours.

"Si ledit sieur Bourbon pouvoit tenir le l

1524.

ITALIAN NEWS—*cont.*

armée en ballance de tousjou[rs]
 en resistant contre * * *
 f. 1b. b. ant du t
 ne luy vaudra
 [F]rance ledit sieur Bourbo[n]
 de Lombardye et les
 il est aussi à entendre
 est pardela et tout
 il a faict et a tous les
 luy, et en les tenant par
 les y tenir ou baire ne ser
 d'aucuns gens à tout le moins
 se mengeront et par cella s
 metoit une armee par deca il
 pource qu'il fault que ses gens d
 dit est qui tousjours dyminuer
 ne pourra tenir grande armée
 qui y sera quant ores il pourra
 pour faire armee, ce que non
 plus que meschantes gens et ava
 moys la plus part de
 fayn."

Badly mutilated.

28 Oct.

776. CHARLES DE LANOY to CHARLES V.

Vit. B. vi. 220.

B. M.

Has reported to him what the archbishop of Capua wrote on the 5th to Bernardin de la Barba about the retreat, &c. Has written to the duke of Milan to victual Milan, Pavia, Cremona, Lodi and Alexandria, about which he is not so diligent as he ought to be. Has also sent to Bourbon and Pescara to hasten the army, which had passed Nice, and was coming by the river of Gennes; and they answer that they are making haste. While at Aste, collected the men-at-arms and 2,000 foot, and with the duke de Trayette, Alarcon, Anthoine de Lyeve, and others, determined to hold the place because the marquis of Saluce had men near, and part of the French army was at Coingne and Pingnorel. Desired Bourbon and Pescara to march straight for Pavia, as he heard from a gentleman of the duke of Genoese on Tuesday 17th† inst. that Francis would enter Turin at 21 hours on that day. Left Aste, on Wednesday 18th† inst., for Alexandria, and left there 2,000 foot and 6 guns. Heard on that day the French van was marching with great speed, and was then lodged at Saint Ya. Left Alexandria, and arrived at Pavia on Thursday at midday. In the evening heard that Jeronimo Mouron had abandoned Milan, telling the people that as they would not assist they must do the best they could.

An officer of the treasury at Naples, named Peres, returning to Milan, wrote to encourage the city to do their duty, promising that they should not be abandoned, and that the Duke would come with a good army the day following.

He reported that the city was despairing, and that unless it was provided for it would be lost. Sent Alarcon to speak to them. As he entered by one gate there were at another 300 French men-at-arms demanding quarters, "et dedans le palaiz ja la justice changée par le roy de France." Alarcon wrote that the Duke was coming with the army. Bourbon, Pescara and the rest agreed to visit the city to see if it could be held, and, if not, to hold Pavia, Lodi, Cremona and Alexandria. Found at the gate a herald with

† The 17th October was Monday, and the 18th Tuesday, in 1524.

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three ambassadors whom they had sent to Francis. At night guarded the town with their men. News came that all the French had crossed the Ticino, and were at Biagras and Rosaer, and the vanguard four miles from Milan.

In the morning they marched towards the town.

All were of opinion that as the Duke and Jeronimo Mouron had not come, as there were no victuals, and only 3,000 Spaniards, who could guard but two miles of rampart, leaving nine unguarded, and as there were no townspeople owing to the great mortality, it would be better to retreat to Lodi; which was done without the loss of one man or carriage. Left 300 men in the castle of Milan, at the request of the castellan. The duke of Milan is at Cremona, Anthoine de Lyve and the count of Sorne with the Almaines at Pavia, and the marquis of Civitat Santangle at Lodi. Francis is at Cassin, and his army at Benasque, la Serelle, and other places between Pavia and Lodi. Heard yesterday from the imperial ambassador at Venice that the Signory is making haste with their army. Will guard the towns above mentioned. Expects 10,000 Almaines, and then hopes to do good service, but the inconvenience from want of money is very great. There is due to the army just returned from France 114,000 ducats, exclusive of the ordinary men-at-arms. They must be paid and supported for the future. If neither he nor Henry can supply money, a truce should be taken, for without money all will be lost, and Naples in great danger. En Soucousin (Soresina) pres de Cremone, 28 Oct. 1524.

Fr., copy, pp. 4.

28 Oct.

777. CHRISTIERN II. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Is sending to the Emperor, Cornelius Duplicius Scepperus, his vice-chancellor, and John Juytland herald. Asks him to give them a safe-conduct to pass through England, and letters of recommendation to his ambassadors in Spain and to the Emperor. Mechlin, 28 Oct. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

29 Oct.

778. CHARLES DUKE OF BOURBON to WOLSEY.

Titus, B.I. 222.

B. M.

Desires credence of the sieur de Reus, going to England. Souresyne, 29 Oct. *Signed.*

Hol., Fr., p. 1. Add.: "Monseigneur mon tresbon cousin et pere Mons. le Lesgnad." Endorsed erroneously, "28th of October."

779. BOURBON.

Vit. B. v. 199.

B. M.

"Memoire de ce que le Sieur du R[eux aura] a faire de la part de Mons. de [Bourbon]."

1. Considering the state of affairs here, Du Reux must hasten his journey to England, and get a speedy answer from the King. 2. If he meet the Archduke on the way he must not stay with him more than two or three days, in which case he will inform him of the condition of affairs and the cause of his going to the King. 3. He shall ask, if the King should think it advisable for Bourbon to invade France at this late season by Burgundy, what assistance would the Archduke give him with artillery and munitions? 4. If the Archduke be against doing anything this winter, Du Reux may reply that the French king being now in Italy, and France bare of people and money, a better opportunity offers to invade France than in summer, when the King is there; and that Bourbon does not intend to stop before any strong place, but go straight on to Paris or Lyons, through the Archduke's countries, if he will allow it. 5. He shall communicate the Archduke's answer to Bourbon, and then go to Madame, whom he shall inform of the whole matter, and learn what assistance she can give. 6. He shall then go

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BOURBON—*cont.*

to the King of England, and urge him to invade France in person, or at least send an army immediately, showing that France can offer little resistance, as it is well known that Francis has put all his strength into Italy. 7. If the King think the season too late for him to invade France, either in person or otherwise, and is willing to give Bourbon money to raise a force, he will send it into France within a month after he knows the King's pleasure, as stated in the memorandum last sent to the King by his ambassador. 8. The Emperor has supplied the sum of 200,000 cr. of gold, which have been employed for the enterprise of France, although there has been some loss by exchange.

Fr., mutilated, pp. 3. Endd. by Tuke: "Copy of the memorial given to Mons. de Beaureyn by the duke of Bourbon."

30 Oct.

Vesp. G. II.

370.

B. M.

780. SAMPSON to [WOLSEY].

Wrote last on the 18th. On the 22nd the Emperor went to an abbey three leagues hence, for change of air, leaving his court at Valladolid. Nassau, now called Mons. le Marquis, and Mons. de la Schaux, alone went with him. Three or four days after came news from Bourbon of the siege of Marseilles, and of the favor shown him by the people. He wants, however, both money and men. Last letters from the camp were on the 24th Sept. The viceroy of Naples was ill pleased at Bourbon having the lead, but is now said to do well. Pace has written of the arrival of the King's money;—shows that the obstructions to the enterprise arise from the Emperor's being ill provided. This has quickened their activity. The Viceroy is to furnish another 100,000 ducats. For the marriage of the Emperor's sister with Portugal the town of Naples pays half. The dispensation came on the 4th; the marriage was made *per verba de presenti*. "*All Spain hath great desire to have the queen of Portugal's sister for the Emperor.*" News came at the end of September that Jerningham had demanded of the lady Margaret the Emperor's contingent for the invasion of France, with 5,000 Almaines and 2,000 horse, to co-operate with 20,000 foot from England. "Of this army some were very glad; some feared the time of the year, as it hath been with other armies. *One of the schif (chief) of the Emperor's council (and yet was it not the Chancellor) seyed that syns the King (sic, qu. Emperor?) had differid the setting forth of this armye so long, the King's highness myght have many good colours to withdraw his armys whan so ever that he wold, and be that dissimulacion the French king myght use al his force to recover Italia, for nowthir the King's highness nor yet your Grace sculd lose ony peace of lond be that means. To whom I aunswered as my pour wit servid me, that hitherto nowthir the Emperor nor he or any othir hath seyn ony such demenour be the King's highness towards the Emperor to suspecte ony such matir, with othir wordis as I thouth necessary. Then he seyed that he trustid it sculd not be so, but many men ther ware in many opinions, and the being of the French man in England so long and festid divers tymys with great chere, and of his matirs and being there nothing known to the Emperor's council, causith men to suspecte rather yl then wel, and al the council that be there not oonly doth much mystrust. Thes wordis he spakke to me secretly, Mounsir de Nassau protesting that nowthir the Emperor nor he belevid ony such thing, and that he is the King's servant in al that he myght; but the handelyng of the matirs thus aparte wyl cause men to conjectour the worst, and cast os farre os othir may doo. Notwithstandyng the Emperor is of no jeylose ayenst the King's grace in no maner of wise, as I may perceyve be such as be most favorars to the King's grace.*"

In the beginning of October visited the Emperor at the monastery, and requested him to thank the duke of Savoy for his treatment of Sir John Russell. Spoke with him of the King's passing. On the 12th, Peteroy

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died, one well disposed to England. The beginning of this month the ambassador of Poland came again to solicit aid against the Infidels ; on the 10th an ambassador from Naples, complaining of the Viceroy. On the 14th received Wolsey's letters of the 26th September. Was sent for by the Chancellor next day, the Emperor being still unwell. Had a long conference about the truce and the great enterprise. The Chancellor had never heard of "the indemnity to be transported upon the duchy of Milan"; said the complaint of the Frenchman that his charge was hindered by an overture of marriage on this side was untrue, and intended to create suspicion, and that he had used craft to remain in England for the same purpose. The Chancellor then told Sampson the news from Marseilles ; that it was determined to raise the siege lest the French should pass the river, cut off their supplies, and besiege Aex. As to the next step they were divided. Bourbon and Mr. Pace were for giving battle to the French ; the marquis of Pescara, Beaurayne and the other captains, for withdrawing into Piedmont. Not being able to induce them to battle, Bourbon proposed a final assault on the town, which was also resisted for some time. A breach was effected wide enough for three men, after breaking three or four pieces of artillery ; after which the artillery was re-embarked on the river for Piedmont, whither the army is now returned. Beaurayne took 50 light horsemen prisoners. The Chancellor accordingly sees but two alternatives, either a peace or truce or the main enterprise next year.

The Emperor is much displeased with the viceroy of Naples. Eight days before the siege was raised the archbishop of Capua went to the French king. He is expected here every day.

"Moreover he showed me that he feareth this dissension betwixt the capitains. *And os concerning the great enterprice and expedicion I schal schewe your Grace my pour opinion clerely. Fyrst, the Emperor is now in a quartana, I assure your Grace, very feoble, and nothing apt for the warre. His remedy is in Godis hande. Secundo, he is in extreme poverty : notwithstanding, to his inestimable hynder and losse, he may fynde money to passe the chargis of it, os I think. Tercio, thow his Majesty be of the best mynde to observe his appointment, os withowgth fayle I think he is, yet the preparations and othir ordering of the hole matir must chifely passe be the Spaniardis handis here in Spayne, or els they wyl not fayle to use means the more to hyndyr thaffayres, and the socour of Spayne, be ther owe proverbe, be very late and tarde, os be good experience I have seyn here, and your Grace assuridly knowith. Quarto, al the reaulme of Spayne is very desiros of peace and os wery of warre, esspecially syns they have known the retorne of the duke of Bourbon into Italya, and the losse of that expedicion ; wherefore, I feare ony appointement for the great expedicion, onlesse that owthir it schal clerely fayle on this side, or [be] differrid and set forth so late that al the hole dawngier of the yere schal rest uppon the Kingis armie. Morovir it is my powr opinion that if the King's highness intend to set ony thing forth to his owe advawncement or profet, that he schld oonly trust to his owe armie and streynth, and if be appointement ony othir help or eyde schulde wel chaunce, take it for the more advauntage, for in effect it is every man for him self."*

Two ambassadors are here from the king of Poland, who lays claim to the county of Bari. Had an audience with the Emperor (who is still ill) on the 24th, at Tourdesillas, where the Queen lodges ; told him Wolsey's opinion. With the return of Bourbon to Italy, the opportunity for invading France this year is past ; other means must be adopted. The Emperor positively declares that he can be ready for the great expedition ;—that the Pope is desirous to have peace for three years. Apprehensive of the increase of the French power, Charles says he has no power to transport the pension to Milan. He expects great riches from the Indies ;—marvels much at the entertainment of the Frenchman in England,—

1524.

SAMPSON to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

would not himself have kept such a person 10 days without informing the English ambassador. The siege has been raised for want of money, owing in part to Mr. Gregory's information that Henry would not have an army transported till Bourbon had crossed the Rhone. Was informed on the 29th that they will be governed by Bourbon and the viceroy of Naples, in regard to a truce. The Chancellor's sharp and unsatisfactory answers to the overtures and remonstrances of Sampson;—that lady Margaret and De Buren should not be asked to do more than the treaty requires;—and that he imputed Bourbon's loss to England, which ought to have diverted the French power. The army set forth by the Spaniards is very paltry. Sampson cannot ascertain their true mind. Thinks that if Francis pass into Italy, the Emperor cannot undertake the great expedition. Complained to him of the shortness and sharpness of the Chancellor's language. He retorted that much was said to his dishonor in England; but that he fully intends to pay the indemnity. Valladolid, 30 Oct.

Hol.; part cipher, undeciphered; pp. 17. Add.

31 Oct.

781. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Hearing that after victualling Terouenne the French infantry had retired to Fawconberge, and the cavalry to Montreuil, sent Guisnes pur-suiuant to Pont Dermý, with a feigned message, asking him to sell him a tun or two of wine, as he had certain gentlemen with him, and was not well provided. He brought word that the French were disbanded, that Vendome, Dommartyn, and the other captains had retired, and that no one was left but Pont de Remy and the usual garrisons. Accordingly made the "course" mentioned in his last letters. Pont de Remy sent word he might have the wine if he sent a safe-conduct for the mares, waggons, and carters, offered to do him any other pleasure he could, "reserving the quarrels of our masters, which he trusted should not last ever," and asked if Fitzwilliam could send him some Rhenish. On Guisnes returning with the money and safe-conduct, Bocanveld (Bougainville), Pont de Remy's maitre d'hotel, told him he was as good an Englishman as he,—that he was taken at Moundedere, and that Suffolk, lord Sandys, and Wingfield knew him well enough,—that he knew a place where the Somme could be passed with ordnance, and all requisites for an army, the water not being above a horse's knees; and he said that if Fitzwilliam would give his master wheat for his house in return for wine, he would come to him, as if to see the said wheat, and tell him everything. Could not have a better spy if he is as true an Englishman as he says. Wishes to know if he shall meddle any further with him, and whether he shall promise him a pension, or leave it till Sandys comes over. Guysnes, 31 Oct.* *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: "To my lord Cardinal's grace."

Oct.

782. HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCESS MARY.

R. O.

Accounts of Ric. Sidnor, treasurer, from Oct. 15 Hen. VIII. to Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.

The sums lost by mutilation.

[Oct.]

783. [WOLSEY] to [NORFOLK].

Calig. B. III.

128.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 205.

Has received this day his letter dated Newcastle, the 23rd inst. Supposes he has by this time let Angus enter Scotland, either with or without the consent of the Queen and Arran. As there seems now no hope of the Earl's reconciliation to Margaret, he is not to wait the answer to be given to

* See no. 2817 in vol. III., referring to the same transaction.

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Magnus and Ratcliff. It is evident Arran favors Albany, and there seems great likelihood of the late Chancellor taking the part of Angus. The killing of lord Flemmyng shows that Angus does not favor the French; and Lennox and many others are anxious for his return. Norfolk must, therefore, let him go at once, and promise him the King's assistance in maintaining the young King's authority; but advise him to be moderate at first, remaining quietly among his friends for awhile till it be seen if the Queen relent at the last remonstrances made by Magnus. Is to consult with the Earl what is to be done if these fail, and is to reserve his brother, not as a hostage, but under such good color as was mentioned in Wolsey's last.

Will answer his two last letters more particularly by next post. Magnus and Ratcliff have already received instructions about giving money to the Queen and others. They may use their own discretion about giving some to the young King.

784. [CLEMENT VII.] to JAMES V.

Vit. B. vi. 12.
B. M.

Is grieved to hear of his having imprisoned James archbishop of St. Andrew's, and Gavin bishop of Aberdeen. Does not know the cause. Such violence ought not to have been used, but an accusation made against them before him. Does not mean to be indulgent towards the crimes of priests, who ought to be punished with greater severity, but to preserve the Papal authority intact. Desires him, therefore, to send to be examined "*persona[s] et causas istorum fratrum*," and promises to do justice.

Lat., copy, p. 1, mutilated. Endd. at f. 7b: Copia brevis missi ad Regem Scotiae.

785. ROBERT BISHOP OF DUNKELD to the POPE.

Vit. B. ix. 152.
B. M.

Has been recently translated from the see of Ross on the death of Gavin bishop of Dunkeld. Complains to the Pope of the pension of 200 ducats claimed by Jas. Creichton, of the order of Friars Preachers. The bishopric is taxed in the apostolic chancery at 450 florins, and there is reserved a pension of 100 ducats to Octavian de Oleariis.

Lat., p. 1.

786. ITALIAN NEWS.

R. O.

Information given to the general Morelet, on his way from Italy.

The vidosme of Syon has captured a gentleman named Symon Gantyrty, sire d'Ancyer, coming from the castle of Milan, and one of the governors of Besançon, on the Little St. Bernard mountain, with 24 coffers of cloth of gold, jewels and plate. The prisoners say that D'Aussan, captain of the castle of Milan, has refused to allow Ant. de Lesve to enter, saying that Bourbon charged him to give it up to no one except the Emperor or himself. De Lesve has left Milan with his army, and joined the Venetians at Marignan, where each party has a bridge for their victuals. The camp of the Venetians is very strong, and they make daily sallies, in one of which they killed the son of messire Georges de Fonsperg and five chief captains. News has come from Alexandria that Peter de Navarre is keeping Pavia, Alexandria and other fortresses from being victualled. The conte Bellejoyeuse and Trymeil are trying to supply the town of Navarre.

Fr., pp. 2. Endd.: Advertissement envoye au Roy par monseigneur le general Morelet.

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787.

GRANTS for OCTOBER 1524.

October.

GRANTS.

6. James Vaughan. Wardship of Ric., s. and h. of Thomas Wallwen, of Longford, deceased, who held of Edward duke of Buckingham. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 33.*

12. Giles Violet, native of Normandy. Denization. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 23.*

12. Ric. Gilling, yeoman of the Guard. To be keeper of Wiltshire common gaol. Manor of Beaulieu, 10 April 15 Hen. VIII.—*Del. Westm.*, 12 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

14. Christopher Harryson, cordwainer, a native of Holland. Denization. *Del. Westm.*, 14 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 11.*

14. Bristol. Assent to the election of John Hutton as mayor, and John Cabull and John Edwardes as constables of the staple of wool, hides, fleeces and lead. *Westm.*, 14 Oct.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 7.*

16. Thomas Burton. Wardship of Paul, s. and h. of William Atkyrke. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 17.*

18. Wm. Uvedale. Licence to exercise his office of comptroller and collector of customs at Pole by deputy. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 5.*

18. Thomas Keyle, of London, merchant. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Monastery of Wooborn, 13 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Oct.—P.S.

18. John a Banke, of Southwark, Surrey, dyer. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Amtell, 17 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Oct.—P.S.

18. Anth. Kyngeston and Dorothy his wife, d. and h. of Rob. Harper, and kinswoman and h. of Wm. Harper. Licence to alienate the moiety of the manor of Latton, Essex, to Geo. Harper, kinsman and h. of Ric. Harper, sen.; to hold to him and the

heirs of the body of Ric. Harper, jun., father of the said George; with remainder to Humph. Harper, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Ric. Harper, sen. *Westm.*, Oct. 18.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 6.*

20. Roger Hyll. Wardship of John, s. and h. of Wm. Nethewey. *Westm.*, 20 Oct.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 40.*

21. Ric. Halse. Wardship of John, son and heir of Thos. Prideaux. 21 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 33.*

21. Robt. Norton, of Romsey, Hants., clothier. Protection; going in the retinue of John lord Berners. 21 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

28. *Staff., Salop, and Chester*: Com. to Ranulph Pole, clk., Sir Wm. Pole, Sir Peter Legh, Hen. Ellton, Ric. Grovener and Thos. Sprotte to make inquisition p. m. on the possessions and heir of John Egerton. *Westm.*, 28 Oct.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 26d.*

24. Thos. Wall, *alias* Rougecross pursuivant. To be Windsor herald. Greenwich, 25 Nov. 16 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Oct. *anno subscripto (sic.)*—P.S.

29. Com. of Gaol Delivery. *Newgate*: Wm. Bayly, mayor of London, Sir John Fyneux, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir John Fitzjamys, Sir Conyngesby, Sir John More, Sir Lewis Pollard, Sir Ric. Broke, Anth. Fitzherbert and William Shelley, serjeant *Westm.*, 29 Oct.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 31d.*

31. John Boys, of Sock, Mudford, Somers. Pardon for killing in self-defence Roger Hore, according to the record of Nich. Fitzjames, coroner; the said John having been committed to the Marshalsea prison. *Westm.*, 31 Oct.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 31.*

. . Com. of Gaol Delivery.

Hereford Castle: Sir John Lyngeyn, Wm. Rudhale, serjeant-at-law, Geo. Bromley, Rouland Moreton, Ralph Hakelett, W and Thos. Bodenham. Oct.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 31d.*

788. [SAMPSON to WOLSEY.]

R. O.

The Emperor says that he [is] content with the truce, if it please the King and your Grace, because he thinks it necessary at this tim[e], and he has written to his ambassadors at Rome to attempt no truce, unless the King's ambassadors have power to treat jointly with them. It is much

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feared here that the French king will enter Milan, and thus be lord of Italy. He would then have the Pope at his pleasure, could make himself Emperor, and have the leading of the army against the Turks, and all others would follow him, not for devotion, but for ambition.

Asked the Chancellor what army the Emperor w[as raising]. He said the same that [was] appointed before, as they wrote to their ambassadors "ships with the 3,000 men are not yet in a readiness, but now they say t 30,000 be paid out for the same, and they fear the [T]urk in the seas." "The truth is that the Chancellor fears [for the duchy] of Milan, and this causeth him all that he may to have army[es to] re-[str]a[yme] the French king;" which wise men think expedient for other considerations. Does not see any haste to prepare an army. Thinks many have warning to be in a[readiness, but] there is yet no visage or great semblance. Thinks the Emperor will shortly have his army, for the people are well willing, and he believes the noblemen are of the same towardness. As far as he can perceive, the Emperor will not use them till necessary, for they esteem a little service so much, and for the same solicit importunately great [rewards].

P. 1. *In Tuke's hand. Probably a decipher on a fly leaf of the original letter. Mutilated. Add. in Sampson's hand: To my lord Legate's grace.*

789. FRENCH NEWS.

Calig. D. ix.

128.

B. M.

* * * * * "que . . . cez tant envers luy qu'il me ay[dera] doit au moys de Mars prouchain venant grant affaire d'argent, et si, suis desmonté de" The King has been long before P[avia], where he has lost the duke of Longueville and another captain, and many good men. He intends to turn the course of the Ticino, is making trenches about the town, and has ordered several assaults, which have been bravely repulsed. Powder failed him ten days ago, but he got more out of France. "Il se fait quelque parlement par l'ambassadeur du P[ape] pour eulx appointer. Le Pape a une nyepce, lo que ce sera pour le conte de Sainet Pol." Bourbon, the viceroy of Naples, and the marquis of Pescara are at Cremona, Piacenza, and and may give the King some trouble if he do not take Pavia. They are raising foot soldiers and money to send the King. There are four galleons at Honnef[eur] getting ready to go Marcelles under the charge of John Fl "Aussi les Angloys ont pris f de vins et de sel. Item ung nommé Plan[tas] * * * * * et ledict Plantas est naguaires" The Florentines and Milanese who were at the fair of Lyons on All Saints' day [have lent] the King 40,000 cr., "dont la mère du [Roi et] ceulx de Lyon sont obligez pour ladite somme." 250 lances have been sent to keep Normandy and Pica[rdy], and as many to Languedoc. The governors of Normandy are the Senéchal and the young sieur de Moy. Lautrec is governor of Languedoc. About All Saints' day a sea captain, Belleville, with two ships, boarded a carrack of Genoa, near Marseilles, when the vessels burned each other, and only eight or ten men escaped. They have taken comfort, however, at the capture of the Mignon, of England, which is now at Brest. Two men, who profess to be servants of the French ambassador now in England, and who pass frequently by Calais under safe-conduct of the Cardinal, carry news into France of all that is done in England. [If] they were searched [more] closely letters [would be found] under their arms, * * * * * Francis has some Spaniards, Swiss, and Italians with him, who care only for his pay. "Le duc d'Albanie n'a aucune charge d[u Roi]," but is under suspicion as being allied to Bourbon.

Fr., mutilated, pp. 3.

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790. FRENCH NEWS.†

Calig. D. ix.

1 c.

B. M.

* * * " . . . non, pour vray il est
 [Ca]p^{ne} Danneregue, et deux ault[re]s pye lesquelz soit fort
 comp y est advenu depuis la conep Or
 est il vray que longtemp[s le] Roy avoit faict tourner la ryviere d[e
 Ty]syn hors de son cours affin de [b]atre p ladite ville
 de Paye, mais les pluy[es ont] est si grandes par l'espace de x . . jo[urs
 que] ladite ryviere a reprins son prem[ier cou]rs. Et depuis encores le
 Roy f[aisait tou]rner ladite ryviere, et en cuydant apro[cher] son artillerye
 par le coste de ladite ryv[iere] et en passant par ou estoit le
 cours, p[uis a] perdu la plus grant part de laditeartil[lerie].

"Item, il est vray que depuis icelles p les gensd'armes ont
 perdu grant nom[bre de] leur chevaux et ont necessite de v[ivres].

"L'on dit que le Pape est pour la part de F[rance] que on luy
 ayde pour la duche de Urb[ino] aydera au Roy, mais l'on n'y a
 [aucune] fiance.

* * * " Les Venitiens ne se

f. 1 c. b.

. l'on a mandé force pour aller dela
 les mons et doute de la personne du . .
 qui est la avecques luy en gran

"Item, le lundy et mardy devan[t] ung aultre assault
 à ladite ville de les aventuriers Francoys et Ita-
 ly[ens] de ladite ville y ont faict hard[iment]
 et y demeura environ deux et aussi
 les cappitaines cy apres non Montmorency, la Grue,
 Carpon et trois cappitaines d'Itallye.

"Item, le duc de Bourbon est [a] Marignen a qu lieues de
 Millan avec dix mille hommes sieur Don Fernando à Dyske
 et Veronne a[veques] vii. mille Allemans, et le marquiz de M
 pres desdits Sieurs avec huit mille hommes oultre ce ung aultre
 grant seigneur avec de[ux] mille hommes.

"[It]em, audit assault y eult plusieurs sieurs F[rançois ble]ssez ;
 assavoir le Sieur de Bussy, le m sse, le Sieur de Mailly
 danj re d'aultres et l'on tiene p

f. 1 d.

* * * " se retournoient
 e feirent plus de mal a
 rre.

"[Le corps de la] feue Reyne estoit encoires a Bloys par
 la l'on avoit [fait?] savoir aux Paris[iens] sont prests a la
 recepvoir le xxvj. [jour] d'A[ou]st passé, mais l'on dit qu'elle sera
 à Clery près Orleans pour éviter coustaiges maistre a la charge
 de la faire ensepult

"La mere du Roy estoit retournée de Bourges en et alloit avec le
 Roy à Lyon, et le Daulphin accompagner ladite feue dame,
 mais ces jou[rs] elle est partye de Bloys pour aller vers le . . .
 est bien desplaisante que les affaires ne mieulx à
 l'encontre du duc de Bourbon, ... le hait trop et faict faire
 chacun jour parmy le royaume à l'encontre de luy
 De la mort de ladite Reyne l'on en parle tr le medecyn qui la
 pensoit est en priso[n] qui n'est pas des ordinaires du Roy

† What is here printed as one document is not improbably more than one, and of different dates. The MS. has been so injured by the Cottonian fire that the order of the pages cannot be clearly ascertained. It is written on four leaves inserted in the beginning of the volume, and numbered 1 c, 1 d, 1 e, and 1 f. The place where each page begins will be found in the margin.

1524.

n[i de la dite] Reyne morte, mais est ung medecyn q ba
. la mise la ou elle est.

f. 1 d. b. "Le R[oy son] mary luy bailla la gorre a s Lyon
environ a ung an, et la prinse laquelle vendoit cloutz à
Lyon le visage tout deffigu[ré] * * *
faire espouser ladite dame

"Item, le Chancellier du duc de Bo[urbon] en la prison
de la Bastille.

"Le Sieur de Sainct Vallyer est à Loch est le Sieur
des Kars et aultres oien parti dudit Duc. La Regente
voulusist bi[en que] on les feist tous mourir, et a esté ledit Sieur de
[Sainct] Vallyer sur le charfault pour luy trencher la te[ste;] toutes fois
il a eu grace.

"Item, il y a à Bloys es prisons ung bon persona[ge,] grant astrologien
et grant saige homme, qui [a] dit que les Angloys auront Guyenne, Lan-
guedoc, Gascoigne, Lorraine, Bourgoigne [et] force d'aultres pais, et que
l'Empereur et le [duc] de Bourbon auront France; et sera le Roy
bien[tost] prins ou mort et sa mère tuée; et pareille[ment] ung prebstre
estant prisonnier a Paris a dit [au] Chancellier que le Roy perdroit
par mort la n personne de son royaume et qu'il ne vivr[oit pas]
ung an apres.

f. 1 e. " Monsieur de Bourbon a faict r . . . x p ence que
le Roy avoit d . . . es ang lloient six mille livres de
ren[te] ns le viij^e jour de Septembre * * *

. e Bourbon delibe
en Prouvence t nouvelles que quelques
. este deffaitz des gens du duc de
[de]squelz y furent tuez cent hommes d'[armes et gra]nt nombre de gens
de pye, et d [seigne]urs Francoys se sont renduz avec ledit
d[uc cinq] ou six mille lansquenetz du Roy, qui a donné au
Roy de se retirer à Lyon, et n'a passé plus ledit Sieur estant
a Lyon est tumble mallade.

"Il est à noter que tous les enfans des bonnes [villes] d'Auvergne, Forest
et Agenest et de Bourbo[nnois] se sont montez et armez, ont prins
congye [de leurs] peres et amys et sont allez vers ledit duc de [Bourbon,]
qui est pour ceste heure seigneur de toute Pr[ovence,] car Marcelles
se composoit audit Sieur quant de pardela il y a trois sep-
maynes.

"Item, apres que le Roy a sceu la puissance du les gens
qui s'en alloient à luy de plussieurs [parties] de France, a faict
marcher aucuns gens d'ar[mes qui n']estoient encore pas jointcz avec son
ar[mée, et] outre a mande aultres gens d'armes de compaignyes
qui estoient ordonnez pour la g[uerre en] Picardye, l'on les a faict
marcher en d Lyon, et aussi les francs archiers et aven[turiers
de toutes] les parties de France, excepte cer

f. 1 e. b. "Item, le Roy a envoye querir qu Paris, dont les
* * * * * y a quartier en la
. vij. ou viii. sous pour
q[ue] le peuple n'en peult plus et destruyre par ses
gens d'ar[mes] plus riens en leur maisons.

"Au regard de bledz en la pluspart d pour les nourrir quatre
moys et ung camp sy le Roy en vouloit fa
po[ur] l'espace de six sepmaynes. et pour verite il n'y [a] ville au
royaulme qui soit avitaillée pour xv. j[ours]. Il n'y a abondance
de bledz en tout France, fors en Nor[mandie] et [Bourgoigne, toutesfoiz
ilz n'en ont pas pour les ung an.

"Le Sieur de Vendosme a envoye vers le Grant Maresch[al] de Normandye
qui est pres de Rouen affin q[u'il] luy envoye du ble a Abeville, mais les

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FRENCH NEWS--cont.

Norman[ds ne] le veulent souffrir, car ilz n'en ont que pour eu[xmemes,] et aussi les Parisiens en demandent en Bourgo[igne] et aux aultres lieux ou il y en'a, et vault le sep[tier] cent sous, et avant qu'il soit Noel il vaudroit p[us de] dix livres Tournois.

"Aussi par la mer ne se fera point d'armée, car il[z n'ont] nulles vitailles, et ne sauroient les navires [estre p]restz d'icy a ung an. Vray est que ceulx de aultres environ ont quelques navires q ses entretiennent et sont le plus en me tures, mais cela n'est pas armée.

f. 1 f.

. s de Normandye appointe * * *
 . . . marcher or [Norma]ndye et quant
 v en plus grande sceurté rrez
 avoir victuailles par [p]ar ou vous passerez.
 Et si aur ur de vous gros bourgaiges et vi . . .
 le pais de Caux ou il y a des ble[ds] plus
 que environ Paris, et sy vous n'aur[ez] que a garder le
 secours qui leur pourr par Paris et du costé de France.
 Car de Normandye ils ne pourront estre secouruz
 en y allant il vous fauldra abatre Gys[ors,] Gournay et le Neufchatel,
 affin qu'il ne nuisent à voz victuailles; et ce faict vou . .
 qui vous empesche depuys Somme que Beau[vais, et] depuis
 Paris jusques à Rouen.

"Item, ce sont tous les plus beaux denyers q ait que de Nor-
 mandye, et Rouen prins l'argent viendra à vous de toute la
 du[ché] pays de Caux, qui est tant en ordinaire
 extraordinaire par chacun an deux myl sept cens mille escuz
 d'or soleil, qui est vingt et sept cens mille escuz soleil.

"Item, il y a une ryvyere au dessus peult estre tournée
 hors de son c[ours] hommes en l'espace de deux l
 aultre ryvyere a Harfl[eur] * * * * *
 assez pour g ladite ville de [Rou]en
 xv. jours à l'encontre dudit ost
 Et d'aller à Paris du premier present an il n'y a
 vivres co de trente lieues qui ne vendr
 pour en avoir.

"Item, aux Salynes de Bretagne il y [a] p[our] le mo quatre
 vingts navires tous chargez de sel e[t] deux navires de guerre pour les
 conduyr[e] et sortiront en mer avant la Saint Michie[l]
 venant, et si quatre ou six bons navires Angleterre bien
 esquippez en guerre se ve mettre en mer et tirer vers ledit
 quartier de Bretagne, ilz ne fauldroient point d'avo[ir] . . . et
 prendre tous les dits navires de sel."

Badly mutilated.

1 Nov.

791. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS.
 15,387, f. 140.
 B. M.
 Theiner, 545.

Requests him to promote cardinal Campeggio to the bishopric of
 Salisbury, vacant by the death of Edmund, the late bishop. Greenwich,
 1 Nov. 1524.

Lat., pp. 5, copy.

1 Nov.

792. ANGUS to QUEEN MARGARET.

Calig. B. vi.
 371.
 B. M.
 St. P. iv. 217.

Has been with the King her brother, who has treated him so well
 that he is bound to obey him next to the King his sovereign. Has
 come to Scotland to do service to the King his master and to her. If his
 enemies have spread sinister reports of him in his absence, desires leave to

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speak with her. Is ready to reform anything wherein he may have offended her. Boncle, 1 Nov.

Headed: Copy of therle of Anguyshe lettre sente to the quene of [Scottis].

2 Nov.

793. WOLSEY to FISHER BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

Turner's
L. of Fisher,
ii. 326.

i. Transmitting the breve (dated Sept. 7, 1524) of Clement VII. against contracting marriages within the prohibited degrees without Papal dispensation. Westm., 2 Nov. 1524.

ii. Bull to the same effect. Rome, 16 kl. Sep. 1524.

2 Nov.

794. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Sends a letter from the captain of Boulogne, brought by a trumpet sent thither by Palmer, captain of certain horse here, for an archer of his who is prisoner there. Trusts the news contained in it is not true. Sent one Tonnyne, who, as the secretary and waterbailiff tell him, was used as a spy by Sandys, to talk with Bocanvelde. He has returned, and says he knows no news but that the French king has marched towards Bourbon, (who has retired,) and has crossed the mountains into Milan; that the French on these frontiers have returned to their garrisons, and will probably make no course for some time, and he has told Tonnyne to be with him again about Christmas, when he hopes to know more of the King's proceeding, and whether he is deliberately minded to the war, or will treat of peace or truce, of which there is some report in France. Guisnes, 2 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

2 Nov.

795. PACE to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. vi. 223.
B. M.

Since writing last, Francis has sent a herald demanding Pavia to surrender. The captains, Ant. de Leva and the count of Sorne, an Almain, took him into the market place, and showed him their forces, 4,000 or 5,000 foot, 100 men-at-arms, and 200 light horse, bidding him tell the King they were all determined to die rather than lose the city. Francis intends to besiege them, and is only four or five miles distant. If he take it, he will probably gain all the duchy of Milan; but it is well fortified and victualled, and cannot be captured without great loss. If he fail, he will lose as much reputation as he gained by his hasty passage over the mountains. There is great rain daily. Arrona, an unimportant town, has surrendered to him.

Bourbon continues in the Emperor's field, and will, as long as he can do any good, as his departure would much discourage them. He and the Viceroy have sent to ask the Pope for aid, open or secret, and are expecting an answer hourly. If the Emperor's army is supported, Francis will have plenty to do. The Venetians are raising more men than they are bound to and, if the Pope will do anything, they will do more still. Has written to Wolsey the cause of Beuren's visit. Beuren told Pace that Francis had asked the duke of Savoy to urge Bourbon, as of himself, to promote some reasonable appointment, for the good of Christendom; that the Duke sent a gentleman to Bourbon, who answered that he would be glad to do it if the Emperor and Henry were agreeable; that Savoy and the Viceroy have some practice for peace in hand, and the latter does not care about losing the duchy of Milan, if he obtain a peace such as he desires; that the duchy could not be defended more than two months; and that he thought the French king had made this proposition to cause dissension between Henry and the Emperor. Mantua, 2 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

1524.

2 Nov. 796. THE SAME to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VI. 222.

B. M.

Lord Beuren, the bearer, not being able to pass by these seas into Spain, will go by England, and treat with the King about the matter contained in Bourbon's instructions, which Pace enclosed in the King's letter by a special courier on the 26th ult.

Has given the news in his letters to the King. Mantua, 2 Nov.

Hol., p. 1.

2 Nov.

797. MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. VI.

341.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 208.

Waited at Newcastle 16 days for their safe-conduct. On its receipt made all possible speed, and got to Edinburgh on Saturday, 29 Oct. Hoped to have had an interview with the King and Queen on Sunday, but were put off till Tuesday, All Hallows Day, purposely, as they suppose, that they might have a good number of nobles present. Went to court that day before mass, and delivered their first letters to the King and Queen, declaring their credence openly, according to their instructions, in presence of many nobles, among whom were the archbishop of St. Andrew's and bishop of Aberdeen, both now at liberty, as Wolsey knows. Arran was absent, it is said, because he would not be at the ambassadors' coming. The King's letters were well received, both by James and his mother, "and forthwith the trumpets and shamulles did sound and blew up most pleasantly." At mass in the abbey church the young King, with his master (Gawin Dunbar archbishop of Glasgow), seemed to be for some time occupied in looking over the King's letters, with which he appeared greatly pleased. As there were many lords assembled, delivered the King's letters to them in an oratory or chapel there, which they took most thankfully. Hearing that Angus had come to Scotland, thought it well to begin pleasantly, and presented to James the coat of cloth of gold and sword sent by Henry, which he wore all that afternoon. Afterwards, finding the Queen well disposed, spoke to her about the continuance of the guard and the sending of ambassadors, and told her, after swearing her to secrecy, the King's mind about the marriage of James and the lady Princess. With this she was highly pleased, "and thereupon did wholly put the young King her son and her Grace to be at the King our master's order."

After this, delivered the King's other letters, and said two letters had come from her and Arran, threatening that if Angus entered Scotland no ambassadors should go to England. She was somewhat "busied" to answer this, but regretted it, and said it was an oversight. Showed her the King had no object in his dealings with Scotland except the weal of her son; on which she promised to follow the King's counsel, though it were to her pain. Here some one came knocking at the chamber door, demanding immediate audience, which was given him. Perceived that it was about the news of Angus's entry into Scotland. Acknowledged that the King had not been able in honor to detain him, and justified what Henry had done, telling her of the covenants Angus had made, which if he were to break, the Queen had his life in her hands. The Queen began to come round, and said, though she could not be familiar with Angus she wished he and Arran could be reconciled, promising to send for Arran that he may see the ambassadors, who, on their part, will send for Angus to stay him on his own lands for the present. Advised the Queen to have a council about her to prevent feuds, and told her "it was grudged she should keep the offices and seals in her own hands." She said she would be glad to follow counsel, and would fain win the archbishop of St. Andrew's. Expressed their surprise that she had put him to prison, and after trying to get him and the bishop of Aberdeen deprived, set them at liberty again. She said there was no great matter against the bishop of Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's being a sickly man, it was represented

1524.

that further confinement would cost him his life; moreover, that Arran made such suit for him that if she had not consented he would have been delivered in spite of her. Intend to try and bring the Archbishop to the devotion of the young King, notwithstanding the practice for getting him sent to Berwick. He has asked an interview with Magnus, and they expect to be with him at dinner within two days. The Queen advises that Henry should offer to get him made Cardinal to confirm his loyalty, but it would be well to ascertain if there be any evil matter in the letter not yet deciphered.

Have received a letter in French from Hob à Barton to the duke of Albany about sundry matters of Scotland, especially the victualling of Dunbar, and the want of wood and fuel. Will not show it till they hear more. Barton is such a firm friend of the Queen's that they believe Albany's return would put him in great danger. Believe, therefore, it is a thing feigned, and framed in the belief that Albany will attend to no hint from such a quarter. The Queen wishes Henry to write to the Pope to confer no benefices in Scotland at the suit of Albany. She thinks James's acceptance of the Garter should be after a good order and conclusion taken by the ambassadors. Edinburgh, 2 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add.

798. JAS. [BETON] ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received from Magnus his letters, and heard his credence, for which he thanks Wolsey. Will always strive for the honor and welfare of his master, and to preserve friendship between him and his uncle. Reminds him of his former letters touching the revocation of the exemption granted by the Pope to the archbishop of Glasgow, contrary to the honor and liberty of St. Andrew's. * * *

P. 1, mutilated. Add.: To my lord . . . of York, &c. *Endd.:* [From] the bishop of St. Andrew's [to my] Lord's grace.

3 Nov.

799. RICHARD WARD to SIR JOHN HUSEY.

R. O.

* * * Caused the bailiffs of Caton and Sedbarre to distrain, but the tenants refused to pay till they knew my young Lord's pleasure, which they would send up to ask. Wm. Tomson will pay Husey on St. Martin's day 120*l.*, part of the Lancashire money. Will send the rent he has received, with Husey's own, when the audit is over. Forwards a book of all arrears since lord Monteagle's death, of which nothing has been received except 4*l.* from Eleas Eansworth, 20*l.* from Rauff Conyes, and 4*l.* from Rauff Dalahay. Advises him to arrest Ric. Cawpland, bailiff of Hysam, who has gone to London without accounting for his receipts. He is one of those who makes himself so busy in occupying the park of Horneby and the demesnes of Tatham and Ferlton. Supposes Wm. Wynder, bailiff of Caton, will pay Husey what is due from him and Ant. Laurence, bailiff of Ellall. Advises him to arrest Richard Bank for the sums he owes for the demesnes of Hornby and Tatam, the parsonage of Melling, and the lordship of Brerley. * * *

Master Edw[ard] has entered the ty[the] barns of the parsonage of Mellyng, and takes all the profits for my Lord's behoof, not allowing Culwen or any other to occupy for Husey. Lord Monteagle must be called before the Cardinal, and commanded to write letters contrary to his previous ones, and letters must be sent from the Cardinal to command Master Edward and others to allow Husey's deputies to occupy. Unless this is done, he will get no profit, not even enough to pay the King. Ordered Robt. Crofft, bailiff of Horneby, and John Hully, bailiff of Tatham, to distrain for the rents; but they answered they durst not, for Bank says they are reserved for my Lord's finding. Bank and four sureties are outlawed for the first obligation of my Lord's debts. He has made Robt. Motken, a man

1524.

RICHARD WARD to SIR JOHN HUSEY—*cont.*

whom no one knows, porter of Horneby Castle. Sir John Nevell has taken away a house worth 40 mks. from Brerley, which, he says, lord Monteagle gave him for a horse, and carried it to his own house of Cheite. Would like to have a "*capias utlagatum*" taken out for Rauff Dalahey. * * * Mistress Barkley says Husey appointed lands in Grantham (?), Upton, Hellsingham, Thistillton, and others in Wymondham, to the value of 20*l.*, for her dower, and that he wished her to be present at the audit. Wishes to know his pleasure. Slieford, 3 Nov.

Hol., pp. 3, *mutilated*. *Add.*: To his right worshipful master, Sir John Huse, knight, one of the King's most honorable council.

3 Nov.

800. MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to WOLSEY.

R. O. Have deferred writing in consequence of the delay of their safe-conduct to Newcastle, and having to wait four days for an audience of the young King and his mother. Had written yesterday a letter, which they enclose, showing the Queen's conformity in everything to Henry's pleasure. Before it was despatched the King sent for the horses which Henry had sent him, with which he was greatly pleased. Afterwards the Queen took them into her chamber, "and in manner did clearly go from everything that her Grace did agree unto the day and night before," saying she would make friends for herself, and trusted her son would be able to protect her against Angus. She is more guided by her own will than by the counsel of any one, except it be Harry Stewarde, a young man about her, who keeps all the seals, and orders everything. He and Arran took the bishop of St. Andrew's out of ward, for which he got 40*l.* land Scottish. Are informed that after their audience with the Queen she disclosed to him all they had concluded the day before. Late that night he went to the archbishop of St. Andrew's and other lords, and made great suits. The Queen has sent letters to Angus not to ride with more than 40 horses on pain of treason, and has ordered Will. Douglas to leave Coldingham. The Archbishop, who intended to have conferred with the writers privately, has sent to say he dare not without the Queen's commands.

The Queen still says the ambassadors will go forward. Think, however, they will wait to be authorized by Parliament, which begins on the morrow of St. Martin. The Queen says she expects many of the lords will be absent. Believe most of them are glad of Angus's coming in. Edinburgh, 3 Nov. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.*

4 Nov.

801. MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to ANGUS.

Calig. B. vi.

372.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 216.

Are glad to hear of his coming into Scotland:—hope he will remember by whose mediation, and act accordingly. Have seen a copy of his letter to the Queen, whom they expect to meet today. They will be glad to advance his request if she communicate with him on the subject. They hear that letters have been sent to him and his brother William, late entered into Coldingham, forbidding them, on pain of treason, to have more than 40 horse in their company. Urge upon him the peril of breaking the laws. Edinburgh, 4 Nov.

Contemporary copy, pp. 2. *Headed*: "Copy of a letter sent by Thomas Magnus and Roger Radclif to th'earl of Anguyshe."

4 Nov.

802. E. [DUCHESS OF] NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks him for accomplishing her petition for Jaks Darnell and her other suits. Begs he will continue his kindness, and "show the same in my

1524.

Lord's return now out of the North parts," which she expected this side Hallowmas, but has heard nothing of it yet. Sends him a couple of does. Honnesdon, 4 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's good grace.

5 Nov.

803. WOLSEY to [NORFOLK].

Calig. B. II. 7.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 218.

Has received his letters of the 26 Oct. and his others from Morpeth of the 30th. The first makes mention of the liberation of the bishops of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen, their hope of winning over the former, the unkind despatch of Appleby, the King's messenger, by the Queen of Scots, touching the letter she promised the bishop of Dunkeld should send to the King, and what was written to Norfolk by Sir George Douglas from Scotland about the sending in of the earl of Angus, which Norfolk forbore to do till he had an answer to former letters. The second shows how, on receipt of that answer, he allowed Angus to go, and what he wrote to Magnus about the pay of the 200 soldiers, and not giving money to the Queen or Arran unless they proceed otherwise than they do, with other news showing that there is still some hope of Angus being reconciled to the Queen.

The King commends his conduct with regard to Angus, and his letters to the Queen of Scots and Magnus in answer to her demand for the pay of the 200 soldiers. Never saw the King take anything more unkindly than his sister's ingratitude,—1st, in stopping the ambassadors, and threatening that they should not come if Angus entered Scotland; 2nd, in setting the late Chancellor at liberty, whom she always declared to be the greatest friend of Albany; and, 3rd, in threatening to detain information which the bishop of Dunkeld had to give, touching the surety of the King's person, till answer was made to her unreasonable desires. If she do not alter this wilfulness, Norfolk is to write and tell her how the King takes it, telling her that the King will refuse to continue the payment of the 200 men, and give assistance to others to repress her malice. Is to give his advice whether a guard chosen by Angus would not be useful.

Sends copy of a letter from the King for Magnus to deliver to the Lords who favor the young King's erection, showing the true causes of the suspension of negotiations, in case the Queen and Arran try to represent it otherwise. If the Queen do not continue obstinate, Norfolk may use his discretion about forwarding it.

The gunners and Candishe must not be discharged at present, as, if the truce be violated by non-sending of ambassadors, it will be expedient to renew the wars. Norfolk must be content to remain in the North for a season, as his withdrawal would embolden the Queen and Arran. Westminster, 5 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 8.

5 Nov.

804. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. II. 157.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 223.

Sends letters by Magnus and Ratclif, showing the great unsteadfastness of the queen of Scots, who is perverted by Henry Stuard. "God is so discontented with her, he will not suffer her to ensue the best way." As to her doubts of the coming of the Lords to Parliament, is assured that Lennox, Murray, Glencairn, Montrose and Morton will come, if Angus sends them word, and take the rule into their own hands, to the displeasure of the Queen and Arran. Argyle will do as the others. David Fawconer's servant came to him from the earl of Cassillis to know whether he would pay him at London money due for ships and fish bought of him by the men of Southwold and Dunwich, professing the Earl's willingness to go into England, if he can obtain consent of the Lords. Sends a letter just received from Magnus and Ratcliff. Advises to withhold all money from the Queen till she alters

1524.

NORFOLK to WOLSEY—*cont.*

her mind, and that a commission be sent to Dacre to accept a new truce. The old expires in three weeks. No harm can be done except to such as take Angus's part. Arran is at his house, collecting his friends slowly, and every day wears the French king's Order. "Whosoever hath him best is no more sure of him than he that hath an eel by the tail." Newcastle, 5 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: "To my lord Legate's good grace."

5 Nov. 805. NORFOLK to MAGNUS and RATCLIFF.

Calig. B. vii.
185.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 225.

Tonight, after midnight, received their letter delivered to the post at Edinburgh at 2 p.m. on the 3rd. Has reproved the posts for their dilatoriness. Is not surprised at the Queen's fickleness, her love to Henry Steward is so great. Thinks Magnus should be plain with her as a priest, and give her wholesome counsel as commanded in his first instructions. Cannot agree with them that the Queen should be conciliated with one month's more wages for 200 men, which she desires to have for 300. She will think they dare not refuse her anything; besides, it will enable her to coerce the Lords assembling at this Parliament, and fortify her against Angus, who, if he go to it, will rule all or be beaten. Nevertheless, remits it to their discretion, as they can judge better on the spot. If they do deliver it, they should exact a writing under the great seal, signed by the King, and another under her own seal, signed by herself, that the ambassadors shall come to Berwick by a certain day. Wonders they have not acknowledged his letters from Morpeth on Sunday last, with a copy of Wolsey's last to himself. Thinks they should try to gain the bishop of St. Andrew's by Adam Otterburn, and fall in familiarity with the abbot of Paisley, by whom they may learn secrets; but they must say nothing to the latter of the bishop of St. Andrew's. Newcastle, 5 Nov.

Pp. 3. Headed by Norfolk: Copy of my letter sent to Mr. Magnus and Mr. Ratcliff.

5 Nov. 806. MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to NORFOLK.

Calig. B. vi.
368.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 227.

Were with the Queen yesterday, and found her more compliant about the sending of ambassadors, and declaring her opinion of the Lords most inclined to France. She acknowledged she could not have established her son's authority without the fear of Henry; but she is quite unreasonable about Angus holding that England was bound by promise to have detained him till she consented to his return, or at least till he had been reconciled with Arran. She begs that Norfolk will come to Berwick, and send for Angus to meet him, that he may be detained during this next Parliament; in which case, she says, many more Lords will assemble than would come otherwise. Send copy of a letter written by Angus to the Queen, which she looked at, and returned, saying she would not receive it. Have written to the Earl their advice what to do. Send copy. Margaret is much displeased that the King has stipulated to help Angus against her and Arran. Expect to be sent for today by the bishop of St. Andrew's, and to learn his mind. Payment must in anywise be sent for the guard. The Queen wishes to have 300 men in wages during the Parliament, "which in manner shall be the shoote anker for the expedition of our purpose." Norfolk must consider what is to be done. Edinburgh, 5 Nov.

Headed by Norfolk: Copy of Mr. Magnus and Mr. Ratclyffe's letter to the duke of Norfolk.

1524.

807. QUEEN MARGARET to NORFOLK.Calig. B. i.
259.

B. M.

Is informed that Will. Douglas is come to Goldingam this Saturday, and has warned the earldom of March to meet Angus; of which she marvels, as the King and Wolsey had written to her that he should not come without her consent. Is greatly displeased. It has put all matters back. Begs Norfolk will not allow it. Is resolved she will not be "ourset" with the earl of Angus. And you mynde agayn, my Lord, vhat I sal trust to."

"Written this Sunday." *Signed.*

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: "To my lord of Norfolk."

7 Nov.

808. NORFOLK to ANGUS.Calig. B. vi.
373.

B. M.

The queen of Scots desires that the Earl should remain with Norfolk at Berwick until the close of the next Parliament, in order that some agreement may be made between herself and the earls of Arran and Angus. Norfolk desires his compliance, and begs an answer. Newcastle, 7 Nov.

P. 1. Headed: "Copy of the duke of Norfolk's letter to the earl of Anguyshe."

7 Nov.

809. NORFOLK to MAGNUS.Calig. B. vi.
370.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 229.

Has this morning received their letter dated at Edinburgh on Saturday at 4 p.m. Has written to Angus to come to him, provided the Queen and Arran bind themselves that after the Parliament Arran shall come, bringing such friends as he will name, to arbitrate between him and Angus, the latter doing the same, and agreeing to abide the umpirage of Norfolk in the last resort. If they decline this, it is evident they are trying to tract the time, and pluck Angus's friends from him. Doubts if Angus will come again to him without safe-conduct, which Norfolk will grant with good will both to him and to the others. As to the money for the 200 men, they have doubtless received Norfolk's letter of the 6th. Cannot agree to the third hundred. Wonders at their lodging outside the town, considering the disorders that prevail. Newcastle, 7 Nov.

Headed by the Duke: Copy of the duke of Norfolk's letter to Mr. Magnus, answering the other before, and this to be showed the Queen.

7 Nov.

810. NORFOLK to MAGNUS and RATCLIFF.Calig. B. vi.
369.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 230.

Has written this other letter, to be shown to the Queen and Arran. Wrote after consultation with Dacre, Evers and Tempest, who agree also with what he wrote on Saturday. Wonders they are in favor of the Queen having the money for this month's wages, but remits it to their discretion. If Arran is not more compliant than he showed himself in his two last letters, thinks Angus should be strengthened against him. Desires them to lodge within the town,* and tell the Queen they are ordered so to do. Newcastle, 7 Nov.

P. 1. Headed by the Duke: Copy of the duke of Norfolk's letter, not to be showed the Queen.

7 Nov.

811. QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. i. 228.

B. M.

Mrs. Green's
Royal Letters,
i. 353.

Understands his mind by Magnus and Radcliff, who have brought her a piece of rich cloth of gold. Thanks him for his remembrance of her, with the money to be paid monthly for the men about the King her son, which is very essential to him. Rejoices at the good prospects of peace, as Henry

* Note by the Duke in the margin: "that they were appointed to be lodged" half a mile without Edinburgh.

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QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII. —*cont.*

will understand by her ambassadors, the first she ever sent. Fears her interests are not attended to, nor credit given to her letters, since Angus has been sent to Scotland against her request and her son's. Thinks, apart from her wishes, Henry should not have given occasion to break the realm, or put her son in danger. Angus came in the night time. Forbears to complain, as her remonstrances are not listened to. If she cannot prevent her unfriends receiving assistance, she must provide for herself. She has not been unfaithful to Henry. If Henry really desire peace, hopes he will show it, by declaring what he will do, otherwise it will be thought he only wishes to put off time, and cause the King her son to "tyne hyz fryndyz." 7 Nov.

Add.

8 Nov.

812. NORFOLK to QUEEN MARGARET.

Calig. B. vi.
375.
B. M.

Wonders he has had no letter from her since the coming of Magnus and Radclyff into Scotland. Apologizes for remonstrating with her for her ingratitude to her brother the King, who is highly dissatisfied at her refusal to receive Angus. 21 days have passed since the truce at Berwick, without ambassadors having been sent to England as promised. Dunkeld has informed Hals and Carlisle herald that traitors are about his Highness's person, and she has refused to let Appleby bring the letter. She has none to look up to after her son, except her brother, who is highly offended at such wilful and ungracious proceedings. Newcastle, 8 Nov.

Copy, pp. 8. Headed: "Copy of the Duke of Norfolk's letter to the queen of Scots, upon the receipt of my lord Cardinal's letter dated the 5th day."

8 Nov.

813. MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to NORFOLK.

Calig. B. vi.
364.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 231.

Received this day, the 7th, Norfolk's letter, dated Newcastle, the 5th. Cannot write as they would, as Arran only arrived last night, but mean to write to Wolsey the plain resolution of the Queen's mind, and the opinions of Arran, Cassillis, the bishops of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, and Dunkeld. All others seem favorable. Norfolk will see by their next letter what they have done to win the bishop of St. Andrew's. The abbot of Paisley has not been here since they came. Adam Ottirbourne, Patrick Sinclair, and John Chesam are very favorable. Do not think that the wages for the 200 men should be discontinued without warning, seeing that the Queen is well minded now to follow the King's pleasure, though she will not yet receive Angus again into favor. As to paying the money themselves, after exacting a promise from the King and Queen under the Great Seal to send ambassadors, decline to take the responsibility of more payments than they were charged with by Wolsey. Few men of his degree would have gone further than Magnus in remonstrating with the Queen. Every one here, both nobles and commons, seem to be most favorable to them, "one for the time some deal except, which in conclusion we trust shall be the best." Edinburgh, 7 Nov.

Apologise for not having acknowledged Norfolk's letter, dated at Morpeth "on Sunday was sevenight," with the copy of his letter to the Queen. Were so put out by the Queen's intractability that they forgot to mention it. Did not omit, however, to show any part of his good and well penned letter to the Queen, and to exhort her accordingly, so that she would fain they were both in England again. Edinburgh, 8 Nov.

Copy.

1524.

8 Nov.

814. NORFOLK to MAGNUS and RATCLIFF.

Calig. B. VI.
374.
B. M.

This night received the Cardinal's letter, an answer to his from Morpeth. The King and Council are greatly displeased with Arran and the Queen for refusing an agreement with Angus, and for their threatening letter to Wolsey, wondering she should bring "to his knowledge the names of such false traitors as the bishop of Dunkeld doth say is about his noble person;" and also for her refusal to allow a letter to be brought by Appleby from Dunkeld to England, compelling Hals to leave him at Edinburgh until her letter to the King was answered. The King will grant them no money until the Queen is more compliant: if she persist, he shall deliver his letters the first day of Parliament, professing the King's anxiety to serve that realm, and require their answer. They are also to deliver to the Queen a letter, hereby sent, containing many sharp words. If she is moved by it, they are to assure her Norfolk would not have written in such a style unless he saw that her conduct would lead to the greatest confusion. They are to write from day to day, and to cause every post to have two horses. Cannot answer the Cardinal till he hears from them and from Dunkeld the names of the false traitors. Newcastle, 8 Nov.

Headed: "Copy of the duke of Norfolk's letter written to Mr. Magnus and Mr. Ratclyff upon the receipt of my lord Cardinal's letter, dated the 5th day."

9 Nov.

815. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VI. 224.
B. M.

On the 6th the Datary passed Bononye, on his way to the Imperial and French camps. Does not know what he had to treat. It is thought some abstinence of war, but Wolsey will know better from Clerk. Francis began to batter Pavia in three places on the same day. His success depends on taking it. When he took Milan, the exiles had made him hope to obtain money, but he has not had a penny, by reason of the death and absence of the people, and is consequently perplexed. Bourbon and the Viceroy have sent to the Pope to procure aid, but the answer has not returned. A messenger has just come from Bourbon with the enclosed letters. Mantua, 9 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1.

10 Nov.

816. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VI. 225.
B. M.

Wrote yesterday, enclosing letters from Bourbon. Has received today from him letters with bad news for the French king, which are enclosed in Pace's letters to the King. By them and others herewith, sent to the Marquis of this city, Wolsey will see the loss the French have had in their two assaults at Pavia. The Datary is now with him about a truce. Thinks he would be glad to be back in France, though he will not probably get there without harm. Mantua, 10 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1.

10 Nov.

817. MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. VI.
329.
B. M.
St. P. IV. 234.

Not finding the Queen so favorable as she should have been, have, since they came, endeavored to learn the minds of the Lords. Have found the archbishop of St. Andrew's well inclined to them. Their first visit to him was by occasion of a letter which they got Dacre to write to him, when he explained to them in his privy chamber that he had been imprisoned because he refused to break his oath to Albany. He had signed with the other Lords the book for the taking forth of the young King, under protest that it should not take effect till St. Giles' day. Told him the King had never consented to his imprisonment, but was most anxious, considering his great wisdom, to have had him sent to England in embassy. Showed him, in

1524.

MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to WOLSEY—*cont.*

proof of this, Wolsey's letter to him of the 15th Aug., which was not delivered on account of his imprisonment. On this he was marvellous well content, and said but for the illness brought on by his confinement he would be glad to come. He then told what part-takers he had, and said he hoped to do much to reconcile Arran and Angus. After the interview he sent for Adam Otterburn, and told him how much he was pleased with it. Have since dined with him, and met the bishop of Dunkeld and earl of Cassillis (both appointed to be ambassadors), Eglinton, the duke of Albany's brother (Alexander Stuart), who is devoted to England, and other abbots, Dan Carre of Cessford and Mark Carre. Think the Archbishop really inclined to England, but are informed he is fickle. The bishop of Aberdeen has sent them many presents. He is in favor of a perpetual peace, but is somewhat inclined to France. Trust he will not be extreme against England. Dunkeld and Cassillis bear no great favor to France. They are to start on the embassy in 10 days. The Queen will not listen to the suits made by Angus for her favor. Have urged her to take wise councillors about her, which they hope she will at the beginning of this Parliament, which meets on Monday.

Complaint has been made here by 10 or 12 wives of Edinburgh that the English had taken their husbands, notwithstanding the peace. They were taken by Flemings in the Bark of Sandwich, by the subtlety of Englishmen, as it is thought. The matter is set forward by Hob à Barton, who, fearing, as the writers believe, some report of his letter in French to Albany, has told the Queen and Lords plainly what he has done; so we should only make enemies by showing the special letter.

Have given the Queen 100*l.*, and promised her payment for 200 of the guard; else they would not have been hasty in setting forward the ambassadors. Arran has not been here since their coming till Monday last. Sent to him on Tuesday to meet them in the Abbey Church, but by the Queen's orders met him at court. Found him and Hob à Barton with the Queen in her privy chamber. Got leave to deliver the King's letter to him in private; but before they could show much of their credence were sent for four times by the Queen, who would not allow them to confer without her privy.

Yesterday the Queen sent for them by Patrick Sinclair, and told them in great secrecy that all the Lords had been with her in council, and she perceived they were well content with our coming, but not that we should tarry; that the ambassadors would leave next week at furthest, and that the Lords were devising instructions for them against the first day of the Parliament; that the Lords had inquired particularly of the objects of our mission, and had said that, as these appeared now to be fulfilled, it was inexpedient they should tarry longer, as strangers were not accustomed to be continued in the realm during Parliament, to be privy to their affairs. Margaret said she had remonstrated that Frenchmen were allowed to stay, but the Lords insisted on our departure before the Parliament. Have got leave, however, to remain until they see the ambassadors leave for England.

Were with the bishop of Dunkeld last night. It does not seem to be determined whether he or St. Andrew's is to be sent on embassy. If he go, he trusts to disclose matters of great importance to the King, provided he may be in Scotland again before disclosing them; if another be sent, he promises to explain the matter to us.

Arran was to have met us today at St. Giles' Church, but has sent word he cannot keep his appointment. Cannot bring him to good purpose by reason of the Queen, though every one believes he would be glad to be reconciled with Angus. Edinburgh, 10 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add.

1524.

10 Nov.

Calig. B. vi.

366.

B. M.

818. MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to NORFOLK.

Have written at large to Wolsey. Have no leisure to send copies, as they have continually to attend in court and upon the Lords; but Norfolk will doubtless open their letter. He will see they are near departing. Every one says they are sent to bring in Angus, and disturb the realm. The bruit in Edinburgh is that they have lost their ship, men, and goods, through the subtlety of the English. The ambassadors are on the point to set forward, but if they want wages for the guard here, it may stop the whole matter. We have money enough if we depart, but not for them if we remain, as we shall do if possible. If they were to show Norfolk's letter of the 7th to the Queen or Arran, it would make a stop to the coming of the ambassadors. Have copied the effect of his article about Arran coming to Berwick for an agreement with Angus, and have made no mention of the Queen's party. Can get no direct answer from Arran, though they were with him twice yesterday. The whole court is against Angus, and if he came at this Parliament it will stop the ambassadors. This day it is decreed that he shall keep within certain limits on pain of treason. Think he should be warned not to come hither during the Parliament. Know not how to conclude with Arran about his coming to Berwick.

Cannot mend matters about their lodgings if they remain. Were before "lodged in a house so strait that every lad and lass in manner saw what we did, and our servants far from us." Are now all together in a good strong house within the town wall, and have nightly visits from Patrick Synkler and John Chesam. All friends can resort hither more secretly than in the midst of the town.

Have just received a letter of the King to the Lords here, and two of Norfolk, one to the Queen and one to themselves, dated Newcastle the 8th. Must be cautious in delivering them, lest they stop the ambassadors. Edinburgh, 10 Nov., 5 p.m.

P.S.—Have bid the post not leave till break of day, as posts are often intercepted at night by robbers. Would like to know Norfolk's opinion before delivering these last letters. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

10 Nov.

S. B.

819. SHERIFF ROLL.

Cumb. :—Sir Joseph Lother, Sir Joseph Lampleugh, * Sir Christopher Curwyn.

Northumb. :—* Sir William Ellerker, Sir William Hilton, Sir Edward Grey.

York :—* Sir John Constable of Holderness, Sir Henry Boynton, Sir Thos. Strayngways.

Notts and Derby :—* Sir Godfrey Foljambe, Sir Robt. Mynors, Anthony Babyngton.

Linc. :—Sir Gilbert Tailboys, * Sir Thomas Burgh, jun., Sir William Skipwith.

Warw. and Leic. :—Sir Edward Ferrers, * Sir Thomas Lucy, Sir Edw. Grevill.

Salop :—Thomas Newporte, * Thomas Cornewalle, John Corbet of Lee.

Staff. :—Richard Asteley, * Sir Edward Grey, William Basset.

Heref. :—John Skudmore, Thomas Bodenham, John Blount of Grendon.

Worc. :—(Blank).

Glouc. :—* Sir Edmund Tame, Robt. Whitney, Sir Wm. Kyngeston.

Oxon and Berks :—* Sir Wm. Essex, John Horne, Sir Edward Chamberley.

Northt. :—Sir Walter Mauncell, * Sir Thomas Tresham, Nicholas Odehull.

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SHERIFF ROLL—*cont.*

Camb. and Hunts :—* John Hudelston, Thomas Checheley, Thomas Pygot.

Beds and Bucks :—* Sir Ralph Verney, jun., Thomas Rotherham, John Hampden.

Norf. and Suff. :—Sir William Paston, Sir Roger Towensende, * Sir John Haydon.

Essex and Herts :—* Sir John Veer, Philip Butler, Sir Geoffrey Gatys.

Kent :—* Sir Will. Hawte, Sir John Norton, Sir Henry Guldeford.

Surrey and Sussex :—John Dawtre, * Sir Thos. West, Ric. Shirley.

Hants :—* Will. Pounce, Peter Philpot, Thos. Bruen.

Wilts :—Will. Ludlowe, Sir Hen. Longe, * Sir John Seymour.

Somers and Dors :—Andrew Lutterell, * Sir Giles Strangways, John Horsey, sen.

Devon :—* Sir John Basset, Sir Will. Carewe, Philip Champernon.

Cornw. :—Rob. Langdon, John Chamond, * Will. Lowre.

Westmoreland :—(Blank).

Rutland :—[Sir Everard Digby, *struck out*], John Calcote, * Francis Broune, Will. Feldyng.

Del. Westm., 10 Nov. 16 Hen. VIII.

11 Nov.

820. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS.
15,387, f. 143.

B. M.
Theiner,
p. 545.

Has received his two letters recommending Cardinal Campeggio for the vacant see of Salisbury. The King has written to the Pope to request his promotion, although many objected to the appointment of a cardinal and a foreigner.

Desires credence for the bishop of Bath. London, 11 Nov. 1524.

Lat., pp. 7, copy.

11 Nov.

821. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has had no answer to his requests on behalf of Ric. Caundish. He has asked Norfolk's leave to ride to Wolsey to plead his own cause, as Dacre has shown him no favor for a long time. At his departure last year, Norfolk left him in command of the ordnance, which was scattered in many places, with a clerk at 12*d.* a day, and five servants at 8*d.* to ride with him, and to go to collect the ordnance. Appointed him captain of 100 gunners in Berwick and elsewhere, with 4*s.* a day, like other captains. When he had collected the ordnance, gave him leave to come to London on his own business, and to be unchecked for himself and his servants for five weeks. When in London, Wolsey bid him remain to mount the King's new guns from Flanders, the master of the ordnance being there. He was in London long after Norfolk came hither, and has never received any wages for that time. After Norfolk's departure last year, Dacre discharged his servants, on no reasonable ground, and now will pay him no wages without Norfolk's warrant, which he will not give without Wolsey's order, as he has not meddled with any wages since he came. Wishes Wolsey to show Caundish favor, and send him back before he leaves the North. Newcastle, 11 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.* : To my lord Legate.

12 Nov.

822. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. vi. 241.

Writes briefly, forwarding letters from Magnus and Radcliff to himself and Wolsey. Has not written to Wolsey this week, expecting hourly news from Scotland. Sends copies of his own letters to Magnus and the Queen, on receipt of Wolsey's of the 5th. That to the Queen was not

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delivered for fear of delaying the coming of the ambassadors. Hopes when the ambassadors come to Berwick he may be allowed to return before them. Would not like to come with them, having only 50 servants here "in old black mornynge cootes." Thinks Dacre should come with him and three or four of the complainants, that the matter may be settled by Wolsey. Cannot learn yet if Angus will be at the Parliament; if he should, he will rule or be beaten. Wishes instructions for Magnus and Radcliff on their coming out of Scotland. Newcastle, 12 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: Scocia.

12 Nov.

823. [NORFOLK] to MAGNUS.

R. O.

Received this day, at 11 o'clock, his letter dated Edinburgh the 10th, delayed by the post being taken in Scotland. Perceives by his own letter and my lord Cardinal's that they are strangely handled, and admonished to come away. As the Queen persists in her wilfulness towards her husband, Norfolk approves of their discretion in not delivering his last letter to her. If they find the money for the 200 men will help the King's purpose, they may deliver it to the Queen out of what they have in hand; and Dacre will tomorrow convey as much to Berwick to be kept for them, by Langton the treasurer; or she may get it from Langton herself, on sending an acquittance for it. Has written to Wolsey for instructions to them what to do on leaving Scotland. They should continue their efforts to win the bishop of St. Andrew's. Has caused Dacre to write to him advising him to come in the embassy, but does not expect he will. Newcastle, 12 Nov.

Pp. 2. Headed by Norfolk: Copy of the duke of Norfolk's letter sent to Mr. Magnus.

12 Nov.

824. FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Desires credence for Ludovic Towart, his chief butler, who will declare to him matters which concern the Emperor and the King. Ambstetten, 12 Nov. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

12 Nov.

825. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Ambstetten, 12 Nov. 1524. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

13 Nov.

826. CHARLES DE LANOY to MARGARET OF SAVOY.

Vit. B. vi. 226.

B. M.

Received on the 9th her letters of Oct. 23 and 27, with copies of letters from the lieutenant of Mons. de Lorraine.

Wrote on the 6th, enclosing copies of Anthoine de Lyeve's letters from Pavia, and sent also the abbé de Nagere's instructions to the Pope, copies of a brief from the Pope, a letter from the Emperor, and an account of the proposals of the Datary. The Datary left for Lodi on Monday the 7th. He thinks there are very few men there. On Tuesday they sent a trumpet thence to ask Francis for a safe-conduct for him, and a spy returned from Milse with news that Jeronimo Trevoulze and Jehan Ferme de Trevoulze were there with 400 men-at-arms and archers. Pescara sent off 3,000 Spaniards, 200 horse and 150 men-at-arms, with shirts over their armour, showing them before they left to the Datary, who thought there were many more than they were; and they captured all the French, and brought them to Lodi. The Datary left the town on Monday morning, and went to Francis. On Sunday the 6th the King battered the town, losing some men, Longueville among them. On Tuesday he assaulted in two or three places, with great loss. Some Spanish prisoners taken in Provence say that he

1524.

CHARLES DE LANOY to MARGARET OF SAVOY—*cont.*

assaulted again on Wednesday with greater loss. Yesterday two men came from Pavia, whom de Lyeve had put out of the town in a little boat; but they were obliged to throw their letters into the river, lest they should be taken. They say the garrison are behaving very well; and that Francis is trying to cross the Ticino behind the village which is before Pavia, or the Granelle; which seems impossible. Yesterday a man came, who said he had left the French camp on Thursday, and on Tuesday had been in the tent of the Grand Escuyer, when the French confessed they had lost at the assaults more than 2,500 men, including 100 men-at-arms, and that the King intends to take it by famine. Went on Thursday to see the fortifications at Lodi. Hopes that they will be shortly such as to prevent Francis taking it as easily as he thought when he entered Italy. Returned yesterday. This morning Jeronimo Mouron sent an account of what had been done since he left, which he encloses.

Visited the duke of Urbino the other day at Crema, as he was ill, to tell him to prepare for the coming of the Almain, and to succor Pavia. Heard yesterday from the ambassador at Venice that the Signory will not fail in their duty, and will be ready when the Almain comes. Hears from Cornille out of Spain that they will be at the muster, four leagues from Trent, on St. Martin's day.

Wrote to Monsieur (the Archduke) about the archbishop of Capua and Francis's entering Italy, that he might come to Insbruck, and give aid if required. Encloses a copy of his letter. On All Saints' day sent the commandant Figorole to inform Monsieur about the state of affairs. Yesterday the abbot of Nagere returned from Rome, saying that at first the Pope was perplexed at the sudden arrival of Francis; but, hearing of the courage of the defenders of Pavia, he was comforted, and promised to remain friendly to the Emperor, and assist the army. Thinks, when he hears the last news Lanoy has sent him, he will do all he can. It is time the king of England did something on his side. Soussin, 13 Nov. '24.

Fr., pp. 3, copy. Endd. by Tuke: Copy of the viceroy of Naples' letters directed to the lady Margaret.

13 Nov.

827. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has been compelled to borrow 600 ducats at 4s. 6d. a piece, by "cambeo and recambeo," from one Maliard, an Englishman, brother to the merchant who died at Seville three years ago, whose causes Sampson had furthered with the Emperor, so that he recovered 6,000 or 7,000 ducats. Believes the method is no less than cloaked usury, but it is the custom among merchants here, where clear usury is the chief merchandise, whereof the Emperor feeleth most. Asks Wolsey to have it repaid whoever asks for it on his part. If they claim it here they will have speedy justice with 15 per cent. Maliarde would never have recovered a penny, if it had not been for Sampson, who caused a decree against him to be revoked; but he has never thanked him, and has reported that he gave him large gifts. Has never had a penny from him, and would consider it dishonest to take anything for doing the King's pleasure. Cannot get any of Wolsey's pensions yet, though there will be a year owing from Palentia at Christmas. Thinks the pension on Toledo would be paid if he had the bulls. That on Palentia will be paid at Midsummer, till which time the Bishop says that he will receive nothing. Will do all he can, but he sees no hope of the arrears yet.

Wrote from Valladolid by the Emperor's post on 30 Oct. The Emperor has now left for Madrid, 32 leagues hence, and 12 from Toledo. The Chancellor is in great anxiety about the affairs of Italy, and was more sharp than necessary in the last answer, about which Sampson wrote in his last

1524.

letter, "*and now intendeth be al means to set forth the great expedition, trusting be that if the French king now prosper in Italia, be this meane to recovre the sam, and so he hath exprsely seyed to me.*" He is a little more sober than he was in imputing the hindrance of the affairs to the King, for Sampson reminded him of the King's gratuities, and his continued friendship, and showed him that the fault lay either in the Council's want of foresight, or in the Emperor's servants in Italy, for the King was ready to transport his army when the Emperor's army in Provence was furnished with men, money, &c., which it never was, although the King sent 100,000 cr. thither. This sum arrived when there was no money, and not a penny has come from the Emperor since it was spent, so that the army was forced to return. Told him also that, whatever the viceroy of Naples thought now, he had always been the French king's chief friend; that he is of such strange and proud demeanor that all Italy abhors him, that he daily increases enemies, and takes away the Emperor's friends, and that he acts in this way even to the Pope. The Chancellor would no longer dispute the hindrances of the army, and said the Viceroy should answer for himself at the right time. The Emperor's army that entered France by Catalonia, notwithstanding their boasts, have retreated, and the French have invaded Catalonia by Russillion.

It is thought here that the French king is in Milan or near; for the archbp. of Capua wrote from Leons, 17 Oct., on his way from Francis to the Pope, and he thought then that Francis was in Italy. Hears little to make him think the Emperor's army will make much resistance. Valladolid, 13 Nov. 1524.

Hol., pp. 4. One sentence in cipher undeciphered. Add. Endd.

13 Nov.

828. VIVES to ERASMUS.

Vivis Opera,
vii. 180.

They have made Erasmus a champion, whether he likes it or not, but the spectators see that he spares him whom he might overthrow. His book *De Libero Arbitrio* was yesterday given to the King, who read a few pages, seemed pleased, and said that he should read it through. He pointed out to Vives a passage where Erasmus deters men from immoderate curiosity as to Divine mysteries; which, he said, delighted him much. The Queen also is much pleased. She desired Vives to salute him for her, and says that she thanks him for having treated the subject with so much moderation. He will hear from Montjoy of the King's wish for him to annotate the Psalms. The King wishes also for a conversation with Erasmus. He can arrange this with More, who is much with the King. Linacre is dead (*reliquit homines*), to the great grief of all doctors.

His book *De Emendata Constructione* is being edited. Francis Byrchman had asked Vives to have his books printed by Froben. Will send them to him if Byrchman will have nothing to do with the business. London, 13 Nov. 1524.

Lat.

829. VIVES to LINACRE.

Vivis Opera,
vii. 207.

Has not heard from him for a long time, and fears that he has been ill. Begs him to write, or, if not, to send messages by those who come hither. Wishes to know what he is doing about his *Grammatica*.

Lat.

15 Nov.

830. MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. vi.
333.

B. M.
St. P. iv. 243.

Things are going on more smoothly. The Queen has had them to solace with the King at Leith, and in the fields to see him stir his horses, and run with a spear among his lords at a glove. He sings, dances, and shows familiarity among the lords; than which nothing can be better in a young

1524.

MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to WOLSEY—cont.

prince not thirteen till next Easter. In person, face and manner he resembles Henry VIII., and he likes the manners of England better than those of France. Are assured the ambassadors will set forward in eight days, but have some doubts, as the money is not yet levied for their charges. The abbot of Camskynnell is to go in the room of Sir Will. Scotte of Bawery, who is sick. Urged the Queen to have the abp. of St. Andrew's sent as the best guarantee against a French faction. She advises that the King should write loving letters, both to her and to the Abp., to solicit it; but care must be taken, in that case, to prevent the bishop of Dunkeld's jealousy. Have promised to endeavor to get Dunkeld made chancellor. Have found him most plain and straightforward. He is of great experience, and has many friends. Have been practising along with Norfolk to get Arran and Angus to meet at Berwick with their friends for concord, leaving the umpirage in the end to Norfolk. Arran declines, not, as they think, from ill will, but from evil counsel. When riding with us he said that if Angus and he were of one opinion they could keep out Albany. Little is said now about our going hence. Expect to be allowed to remain till the end of the Parliament. Received through Norfolk a letter from the King to the lords of Scotland, to be delivered to them openly at the beginning of the Parliament, with another from Norfolk to the Queen, "right roundly penned." Forbear to deliver them. Norfolk's would do mischief, now that the Queen inclines somewhat to our purpose; and the King's makes reference to his former letters delivered at the time of the last Parliament, complaining that no answer was returned. Are informed that answer was made and subscribed by the Lords present; of which we send copy, and think if the matter were opened it would create displeasure between the Queen and Lords. There are also passages which touch the bishops of Saint Andrew's and Aberdeen, "now good men, and most principal of the said Parliament." Have advised Angus not to come to the Parliament till the ambassadors set out. Yesterday the Parliament began. Edinburgh, 15 Nov. *Signed.*

Add.

15 Nov.

831. MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to NORFOLK.

R. O.

Received yesterday morning his letter dated Newcastle, the 12th. Will let the Queen send to Berwick for the money. He will understand, from their letter to Wolsey, about the sending of the abp. of St. Andrew's in embassy. The bp. of Dunkeld wishes some one else to go in his place,—for want of money, as the writers think. His bulls are a heavy charge to him; and he protests, if he were sure of them, he would stand up openly in the Parliament to expose the craft of France. "If he be subtle, hard it is to trust many men." As he will be principal ambassador, Wolsey should remember his charges. Edinburgh, 15 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

16 Nov.

832. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.R. O.
St. P. iv. 248.

Has received this afternoon a letter from Magnus and Ratcliff to Wolsey, one to himself, and the copy of a letter sent long ago by the lords of Scotland to the King. Wolsey has, no doubt, already received the letter from the Lords, which Norfolk forwarded by the last post. Wishes to know if he shall give money to the bishop of Dunkeld, as he delivered 100*l.* to the Marshal of Berwick, for the earl of Cassillis. Will write to Magnus to assure the Bishop he shall not lack money if he disclose the matters. Wishes an answer to his letter of Saturday. 12 sail of merchandise left on Monday for the mart in Zealand. Could not induce them to wait for the wafters. The King's hulk, a rich ship, remains here till some men-of-war come. Has written

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three times to Paxford, and those that keep the North Seas, to come and waft her and the Zealand fleet. Newcastle, 16 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

16 Nov.

833. ABBEY OF OSSENEY (Linc. dioc.)

Writ to the escheator of Oxon and Berks for restitution of temporalities on election of John Burton as abbot. Westm., 16 Nov.

Similar writs for Bucks, Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, Gloucestershire, and London.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 37.

18 Nov.

834. JAMES V.

R. O. Commission to Robt. bp. of Dunkeld, Gilbert earl of Cassillis lord Kennedy, and Alex. abbot of Cambus Kynneath, to treat for a marriage between James and ———,* daughter of Henry VIII.; and for a peace, either perpetual, or for the lives of the two Princes, or till James comes of age, or for a temporary peace of seven, five, or three years. Edinburgh, 18 Nov. 1524, 12 Jas. V. *Signature cut off.*

Lat.

[19 Nov.]

835. [WOLSEY] to MAGNUS and RATCLIFF.

Calig. B. VII.

40.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 249.

Has had several letters from them since they arrived in Scotland, the last dated Edinburgh, the 10th inst. To all, except the last, answers have been sent to the duke of Norfolk. The King thanks them for their discretion and diligence. Everything depends now upon one of two points, whether the Queen and Lords will train their King to the amity of England, or of France. These things are far more material than the sending of ambassadors, pacification of private quarrels, or entertainment of guards. The King thinks that as Margaret, notwithstanding her wilfulness towards her husband, means to send forward the ambassadors, she should be encouraged in so doing, and not be sharply dealt with. The archbishop of St. Andrew's, too, should be entertained according to his demonstrations, and if he can be induced to come in the embassy so much the better. Has written to him a letter for the purpose, which he sends, with a copy. Reconciliation of Angus with the queen of Scots and Arran is not to be insisted on, though it is strange he should be forbidden to come to Parliament, unless the Lords mean to pass something to his prejudice. No evidence has appeared, since he came to Scotland, that he is so well beloved there as was reported. It is more probable they would be jealous of his authority as husband to the Queen, and that this is why they have devised to train him to Berwick. The Queen says it is against her honor to send him to Scotland without her consent, not considering how much it would be to the King's dishonor either to have detained him longer here, or to allure him to Berwick merely for her pleasure, especially if anything be done against him in his absence.

Wonder they consented to it without knowing some good ground why it was asked for, but if the King's honor be not touched it is not a thing the King would have them stick in. If the payment of 100*l.* for the 200 men is done already, it may be suffered, considering the good disposition of the Queen and Lords. Wonder they delayed the delivery of the King's letters to the Lords, as they contained nothing to the Queen's dishonor, and were not devised without mature deliberation. It is not strange that things go wrong, when what has been devised here is altered,

* Blank in MS.

1524.

[WOLSEY] to MAGNUS and RATCLIFF—*cont.*

or not put in execution. If Wolsey's letter to the abp. of St. Andrew's had been delivered at the time, there is no doubt better effect would have ensued. If the King's letters are not yet delivered, they are to be delivered at once; they will confirm the Lords in their devotion rather than otherwise. The more they sue for the good will of the Queen and Lords, the prouder they will be. They must declare roundly to her what they are commissioned to declare, and she will see that the King's interference is only for the weal of her son and herself, otherwise she will think the King dare not refuse her anything. Wrote to Norfolk in his last how her ingratitude was to be clearly pointed out to her; the Duke altered it "far from the fashion that it was in;" yet the ambassadors would not deliver it, as if their sending ambassadors was highly to the King's benefit. Wonders they consented to give the Queen a groat unless she was of another mind; and if the money be not paid already, they had better not be too hasty about it.

It is strange that the Scots should wish them to go home again after being sent with such presents for kindness. This does not look like cordiality to England; but they may get leave to stay, urging that they can explain some things when the ambassadors arrive, better than can be done by letter.

Endd.: "Copy of my lord's letter to Mr. Magnus."

19 Nov.

Acts of the
Parl. of Scot.
II. 285.

836. The PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Nov. 14, 16. As Albany has not fulfilled his promise to return by 1 Sept. last, he is removed from the office of governor; the Queen to have the rule of her son, &c. Bishops of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen, and earls of Arran and Argyle, to be of the secret council. Ambassadors to treat for peace with England, and to ask restitution of the ship "*Mare Katryne*" *alias* "The bark of Sandwich," taken by the English in time of peace, and conveyed to Flanders, "as sall be previt apone the bordoris according to the lawis requirit therto." Act for "stanching of theft through all the realm, and specially in Liddisdale." For the Queen's junct fee. The ambassadors to England to have power to take perpetual peace, or for the times of the reigning kings, or till James's majority, or for seven, five, or three years, &c.

19 Nov. Bishop of Dunkeld and earl of Cassilis asked instruments to show their charge as ambassadors to England. Parliament continued to 15 Feb. 1525.

19 Nov.

Vit. B. VI. 228.

B. M.

St. P. VI. 359.

837. CLERK to WOLSEY.

At the Datary's* departure, of which Clerk wrote in his last, the Emperor's affairs were so very doubtful that it was thought the Viceroy would have been glad of his intercession with the French king. Since his arrival he has "found them nothing afeard of their matters," and unwilling to listen to any truce unless the French will surrender Milan and evacuate the duchy. With this answer he departed for Lodi, towards the French king. Being there, he heard of the death of De Longavilla, and how that the French king had beaten the town of Pavia in four places very sore, and in the assault lost 2,000 men, and amongst them the king of Navarre. The same night Pescara took the castle of Melzo, belonging to the Trivulci.

Since then the Datary has written of his gracious reception by the French king, whom he found less disposed to the truce than the Imperialists. He is not dismayed by his losses. He says that his mother is sending him 12,000 foot and 400 men-at-arms, and that he will divert the Ticino, and

* Ghiberto.

1524.

assault Pavia on the weak side. It is certain the French have suffered great losses, and will be right well advised before they attempt Pavia again.

The French king has demanded of the Pope passage for 700 men-at-arms and 7,000 foot to be sent into the realm of Naples, which is in the hands of the Emperor. He says that he helps the Emperor privily with money as much as he can; but the Emperor's ambassadors complain very sore, and say they can get nothing from him but fair words. He desires Wolsey to favor Campeggio's interests. Rome, 19 Nov.

838. PAVIA.

Vit. B. vi. 233.

B. M.

Copy of the letter of the Mantuan ambassador to his prince.

The news about Pavia is confirmed. News first came to the duke of Milan that the French had lost at the assault 400 gentlemen, and more than 3,000 foot, and that Francis was determined to take the city or die there. At Melzum have been taken prisoners count Jo[hannes] de Fermo, who surrendered to Piscara, and count Hieronymos Trivulcius, who, refusing to surrender to the marquis de Guasto, was taken by him after receiving three severe wounds. They were forewarned, but neglected to escape. 60 men-at-arms and 150 archers were taken, and 300 foot slain. Trivulcius has since died.

Lut., p. 1.

19 Nov.

839. PACE to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. vi. 231.

B. M.

A gentleman who was present at the two assaults of Pavia sent the following account to the marquis of Mantua.—On the 8th, Francis determined to give a somewhat feeble assault to try the courage of the garrison; who defended themselves in a similar way, using no artillery, but only hand-guns. The same night he determined on a violent assault the following day in four places, thinking the defence would be equally weak. To make them negligent, he did not attack till 10 o'clock, when he attacked as fiercely as possible, setting forward and reinforcing his men. The garrison defended themselves with equal courage, never shooting their artillery till the extreme force of the French was upon them.

In half an hour they slew 2,000 men. De la Palyza was mortally wounded. Longa Villa was slain, not at the assault, but two days before, at the bridge of the city. The assault continued till 4 o'clock. 3,000 foot and 400 gentlemen were slain, without counting the loss at Melze. The two captains taken there, count Jerome Tryulce and count John Ferme, are great men, and the chief authors of this business in Italy. It is not yet certain whether he will raise the siege or continue it. If he assault again with equal loss, even though he took the city, he would be at the mercy of the Imperial and Venetian army.

The Viceroy has sent for Almain, nominally 10,000, but really 7,000, who, on the 11th, were within 18 miles of Trent; and the money was ready for their wages. If Francis raise the siege, he can only go to Novara and Viglevano, and retreat across the Ticino, losing his reputation and the city of Milan. If he keep the parts of the duchy across the Ticino during the winter by way of truce or by force, it will be very costly. He cannot forsake the duchy without much greater loss than he has yet had. Knows no hope he can have, except that the Imperial army may lack money; which he also lacks, as appears by letters of Genoese merchants, from whom he wants to borrow, in consequence of his disappointment at Milan. The Viceroy is compelled to make all shifts for money. Believes he has got together 120,000 ducats, 50,000 of which lately passed this city. He fears lest the loss of Italy should be [laid] to his charge. The Imperial army will be assisted with meat and drink by the towns and villages in the duchy; and they have taken courage since the defeat of the French at

1524.

PACE to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

Pavia. Besides, the Pope and other Italian powers, who always favor the successful side, may give more help than the Emperor knows of. Asks for directions about Bourbon. Cannot forsake him without orders, considering the appointment between them at leaving Provence. A gentleman of the duke of Milan has just arrived with a similar account of the assault, but he had not heard of De la Palyza's wound, and said that Mons. Egremount was slain. Knows for certain that the Datary has had for answer from Bourbon and the Viceroy that they will take no truce unless Francis gives up Milan. Mantua, 19 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

19 Nov.

840. THE SAME to [WOLSEY].

Ibid. f. 230.

B. M.

The taking of Milan, and the suspicion felt by the Emperor's agents of the Pope, have really been the salvation of the duchy, as Francis got no money from Milan, and the Imperialists have been more diligent than they would otherwise have been. The continuance of this suspicion can, however, produce no good effect, and might be amended by the King's mediation. The reason is, that the Pope says he is a good friend to the Emperor, but does nothing for him. If the King means to join the war, the Pope must be kept up to it, for otherwise the Venetians will be in great perplexity, and compelled to follow him. One great cause of the suspicion is that he sent lately certain articles, which he insisted on the duke of Ferrara's accepting, that he should restore the castle of Rubera and the city of Reggio, recovered by him *sede vacante*, with no recompence but a small town and the investiture of Ferrara. The Emperor thus loses 150,000 ducats, which the Duke would have paid him for the restitution of Modena and Reggio, the Pope being agreeable thereunto, as he was procurer in the late Pope's days. After accepting the articles by a letter in his own hand, he has refused to restore the castle and city,—as the Pope thinks, in consequence of the Emperor's agents, who say that the Emperor has just title to the said castle and city, and threaten him with deprivation of the title which his ancestors have had to Modena and Reggio for 200 years. Fears harm will come of it. Was told today that the Datary demanded of the Viceroy the investiture of Milan for the Duke, and of Parma and Placentia for the Pope, thinking those requests would be granted, as the Emperor has need of the Pope. Does not think he has obtained them, as the Emperor must be consulted. Hopes the Viceroy has given him good words. It seems the Pope wishes to have *quid pro quo*. Some impute the duke of Ferrara's denial to the French king. Fears some evil may happen if the Pope does not have his way. Mantua, 19 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

Ibid. f. 232*.

B. M.

P.S.—Has certain information from Rome that the abbot of Nagera, sent by Bourbon and the Viceroy to ask the Pope for aid, was despatched well contented, and with some secret aid. If his Holiness continue in this mind, the French king is in worse case than ever.

The Datary wrote to the marquis of Mantua on the 15th that he had done nothing about truce, and that Francis asked him seriously whether the arrival of 10,000 Almaines was true. He is now trying to divert the Ticino from Pavia, but the great rain baffles him.

The said Almaines passed Trent on the 15th inst. *Signed.*

P. 1.

841. WOLSEY to SAMPSON.

R. O.

St. P. vi. 364.

Received his last, dated Valladolid, 18 Sept. Has since despatched other letters informing him of the King's intentions as to the peace, Bourbon, and the invasion; also of John Joachym's visit. Since then divers

1524.

changes have ensued. There has been so great delay in the Viceroy and the Emperor's contribution, that the French king had leisure to gather strength, and pass to Avynon, and afterwards into Italy, "where he now is, having in his hands the city of Milan."

What will be the issue, it is hard to judge. From intercepted letters of the French king, it appears that he intends to pass from Milan to recover Naples. On letters received from Bourbon, Piscarye and others in Province, the King had intended to have sent an army into France under Suffolk, of which he advertised Bourbon, by Sir Gregory Cassalis. He sent also instruction to the Bishop of Bath, at Rome, not to be too hasty in the truce. Sends copies of the letters.

Seeing the success of the French, the unprovided state of the Emperor's army, the danger of Naples, the King, out of respect to the Emperor, has ordered his said Ambassador to urge on the truce. And though, in the first instance, he only desired that it should continue till May next, to remove all objections he is content that it shall continue till May twelvemonth, and longer, by consent of the contrahents, doing all he can to detach the Pope "from intelligence with the French king, if there be any such, as the King's highness and I suppose and trust verily there is not."*

As to the jealousy of Joachym's remaining in England, and specially as the Emperor is not advertised thereof, Wolsey had already written, that if the French king was desirous of peace he should send some one to England. The same reply was made to the archbishop of Capua, the French monk, and the Pope. Wolsey stated in his last that Joachym made no progress, and it was never intended he should. He stays here under various pretexts. As a proof that nothing has been done with him, sends copies of last letters received out of France, touching such overtures he had made to Joachym, of "lands and countries, as I thought his master should depart with, both unto the Emperor and the King." Is to complain to the Emperor that hindrance ensues from his failure in keeping his promises, and his want of candour. Considering he is to marry the King's only child, and the cost Henry has sustained in his behalf, it is only reasonable that the King should be better acquainted with the Emperor's secret intentions. It is necessary to know his determination as to the successes in Italy, the proceeding with the French king, the truce, &c. By his present manner of dealing, all things are done out of season, and damage ensues. The King can do no more till he receives this information. Is to insist upon this **at great length**.

If the Emperor and the Pope imagine that by inducing the King to make an attempt in hope of the Emperor's concurrence, and then, when the time cometh, the Emperor is to fail in his promise, not only will the King's money be consumed, but the Emperor will be disappointed of his hopes, to the great rejoicing of his enemies. The Emperor must not have such special regard to Italy as to neglect all other matters. Naples, Spain, and the Low Countries are not in a state of loyalty. If he finds the Emperor is not prepared, he shall represent what benefit he has received from the wars exclusively, and how proper it is that he should now unite with the King in obtaining some compensation for his Majesty, else it will be thought that he has little consideration for his friends, provided he can secure his own interests.* *Signed.*

Add.

19 Nov.

S. B.

842. For JOHN BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

Grant of the return and execution of writs, &c. in his possessions and those of the prior of St. Andrew's, Rochester, according to the composition

* This paragraph is in cipher.

1524.

For JOHN BISHOP OF ROCHESTER—*cont.*

between Boniface archbishop of Canterbury and Lawrence bishop of Rochester, xiv. kal. Aug. 43 Hen. III. ; also grant of the goods and chattels of felons ; all fines and redemptions, and cognizance of all pleas of debt, &c. in Hallyng, Borscull, Cokston, Trottescoyne, Bromlegh, Dertforde, Stone, West Mallyng, Ewell, Middelton, and Feckenham, with a court of pie powder in the said manors ; also licence to construct weirs in the Medway at Hallyng, on the lands of his church, and to hold at Bromeley a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on the eve, day and morrow of St. James the Apostle ; besides the fair on the day and morrow of St. Blaise. Also grant to the Sub-prior and Convent of the possessions of the priory during vacancies. Grants of sanctuary, except in cases of treason. Proviso that nothing herein shall be prejudicial to William archbishop of Canterbury or his successors. *Del.* Westm., 19 Nov. 16 Hen. VIII.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 11.

21 Nov.

Lettere di
Principi,
i. 140.

843. GIO. BATT. SANGA to [the ARCHBISHOP OF CAPUA?]

Describes the state of the war in Italy. The Datary's mission to the French king and the Viceroy was unsuccessful, as both parties were confident of victory, and would listen to no overtures of peace. The Pope has determined to maintain neutrality. If the Emperor were inclined to peace, England could not refuse it, as you wrote from Lyons on the 5th ; for the consent of two parties would prevail against the unreasonable obstinacy of one, on whom the Emperor cannot rely, not through any fault of the Prince (Henry), but of that other person (Wolsey) you know of. If it were possible to content him (Henry) without hindering the negotiations for the agreement, the Pope would be greatly pleased, as such an alliance is necessary and honorable to the See Apostolic. It will be requisite, therefore, to quiet him either with a sum of money, which would perhaps be the least difficult matter, or by leaving him some place there on the borders of France,—though we know not how this condition would please the French king,—or by solely elevating the Cardinal of York to some pre-eminence, such perchance as the legation in Scotland, or something similar, or else by means of some marriage, although it does not seem very probable that the daughter of the king of England will bring that kingdom with her as dower to either of the two Princes. As you are not near England, you must proceed at first with secrecy, and afterwards with greater publicity. Italian news. Rome, 21 Nov. 1524.

Italian.

22 Nov.

R. O.

844. MAGNUS and RADCLIFF to WOLSEY.

Have received great help in all their causes from the archbishop of St. Andrew's. Were with him this day, meaning to urge the setting forth of the ambassadors, and the answer to be made by the Lords to the King's letters, when he told them that his brother the abbot of Murehouse (Melrose) was dead, and the monks meant to send two of their number to Rivalles, in Yorkshire, their head house. Have accordingly written to Norfolk for a safe-conduct, but desire one of Wolsey also, as one of the two is to pass to Sistewes (Citeaux). The Archbishop also desires that Gilbert Makmath, a servant of his physician, who was taken in the bark of Sandwich when on his way to France for medicines, may be set at liberty ; and that the bearer, Mr. Peter Howeston, who accompanies the monk to France, may also have a safe-conduct. Edinburgh, 22 Nov. *Signed.*

P. l. Add. : Unto [my l]ord Legate's good [grace]. Endd.

1524.

22 Nov. **845. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Asks for a safe-conduct for one year for Edw. Kyncaid and John Crummy, merchants of Edinburgh, to trade in England. Edinburgh, 22 Nov. *Signed.*

P. l. Add. Endd.

22 Nov. **846. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Asks him to set at liberty George Hay, a young clerk and student of Paris, who was taken in Flanders and brought to England. He has neither benefice nor office, and comes but of sober kin; but from his knowledge of literature will be useful in Scotland. Halyrudehouse, 22 Nov. 1524. *Signed.*

P. l. Add. Endd.

22 Nov. **847. QUEEN MARGARET to THE SAME.**

R. O.

To the same effect. Halyrudehous, 22 Nov. 1524. *Signed.*

P. l. Add. Endd.

23 Nov. **848. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

For the release of master George Hay, clerk, who was taken prisoner in Flanders while in Francis' service, was sent to England, and is now in the Tower. He has nothing to ransom himself with. Edinburgh, 23 Nov. *Signed.*

P. l. Add. : To my lord card. of York, primate, legate, and chancellor. Endd.

23 Nov. **849. SCOTLAND.**

Rym. xiv. 29.

Declaration by Thos. duke of Norfolk, in commission with John bishop of Carlisle and Thos. lord Dacre, empowering Dacre to take an abstinence. 23 Nov. 16 Hen. VIII.

24 Nov. **850. BUCKINGHAM'S LANDS.**

R. O.

Inspeximus of certain provisions in the Act of attainder of the duke of Buckingham, securing to Henry earl of Essex the manors of Estley, Chighenhale, Zoyne, Norton, Southorp, and Polemersh, Essex, the advowson of the church of Westhorrock, Essex, and the manor of Bedmystre, Somerset. Westm., 24 Nov. 16 Hen. VIII.

Copy.

24 Nov. **851. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Asks for a safe-conduct for Wm. Quhite, burgess of Abirdene, his two factors, ships and goods, to trade in England for a year. Edinburgh, 24 Nov. *Signed.*

P. l. Add. Endd.

Nov. **852. JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.**

R. MS. 13B. II.

326.

B. M.

Ep. Reg. Sc.

I. 350.

In behalf of John Maxwell, canon of the priory of St. Martin's [Whithorn], whom the Pope had previously appointed abbot of Dundrenane, and who is now chosen prior of St. Martin's, the principal dignity in Galloway after the bishopric, and confirmed by Quintin abbot of Souleseat, superior of the Premonstratene order in Scotland. As the church of Whithorn is much

1524.

JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.—*cont.*

visited by the English and Irish on account of the miracles of St. Ninian, and is situated at the extremity of the kingdom, it requires a man who will both show hospitality to pilgrims, and protect the country from piratical assaults. Begs that Maxwell may be allowed to retain the Cistercian abbacy of Dundrenane along with Whithorn. Holyrood, — Nov. 1524.

Lat., copy.

25 Nov.

853. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 235.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 19th. On the 20th fresh letters came from the Datary that Albany would leave in two days for Naples; and that, seeing the strength of the French, and the King's determination to send thither, and the little provisions in Parma and Placentia, he wrote to the governor of those towns and Bononye to allow them to pass, and lodge there, and buy victuals. The Emperor's agents here and all Rome are much astonished. They and Clerk went to the Pope, remonstrating that if he did not care for Italy and his allies, it was dangerous for him to have the French on both sides, and protested as much as they could. Clerk told him that he had been considered a great cardinal, and that he should make himself a great pope; but if he allowed the French to pass, it would turn to his dishonor. He always asks what they would have him do, saying that the French are strong, that he cannot resist them, that the army wants money, and he has none, that the Emperor is far off, and no help comes from him. He has told the Imperialists that he doubts whether the King will continue the wars.

Told him there would be no doubt of that, if his Holiness continued there; but that if he was slack, the King might be the same. They harp and hope greatly upon the King's money here. He complains of the Viceroy and the Emperor's agents in Italy, for not writing to him more than once since they left Provence, saying that if he shares their danger they should make him privy to their acts. In truth they have done as much as they could to alienate the Pope from them. He is in great perplexity, for if the French win, although Clerk thinks they have made large promises to him, which he will not confess, he will be in very evil case, considering their doubleness. He will not be much better off if the Spaniards win. They have threatened him already for not following their mind. It is true he has not done what he ought, but in consequence of their demeanor he has done less than he would. He blames the Emperor for refusing the investiture to the duke of Milan; for if he had granted it, the commons would have stuck to the Duke, and defended the duchy better than now, at half the expence. They would not have forsaken him if there had been a chance of his establishment. They say that last year they suffered much in driving away the French, hoping to have been ruled by him, and not by Spaniards, whose rule, they say, is worse than the French; and Clerk thinks it is, without comparison. One of the Pope's council said the same day, that his Holiness must either actually assist the Emperor, or preserve his neutrality, or make some appointment with the French king. The first he is unable to do, owing to the exhaustion consequent on Leo's wars, and the smallness of his revenues by reason of the little resort for expeditions. As to the second, if it is dangerous to trust Francis with bonds, it would be much worse without, and therefore he must make some appointment with him for the safety of his "peacis," and specially Florence. The Pope himself has spoken to Clerk, but not so plainly. Believes he wishes the French king to bind himself not to meddle with Parma, Placentia, Bologna and Florence, if he keeps neutral and allows the French army to pass to Naples. Has told him that neither he nor the Church are so poor but that he can give this little aid. They have 1,200 spears, the Venetians have 800, and the Pope has 500 at Parma and Placentia, which united would prevent the French army from separating or

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sending men to Naples; that he had better use Parma and Placentia than allow the French to take Naples, which would ruin the enterprise and the Pope too. The Imperialists have been very hot, without any good results, for the Pope changes his purpose hourly as the affairs at Milan prosper or otherwise. If the former, he says they can have no need of him; if the latter, that his help would be of no avail, that he thinks it better to save his stake than risk everything. In Leo's time, the Spaniards drew him into the war, and then left him to sustain all the charges, and he is afraid of being served the same way. This is one reason for his inaction; another is, that the Spaniards are so angry with him, that Clerk thinks he fears them more than the French. He would keep both nations out of Lombardy if he could.

The Viceroy, as soon as the army returned from Provence, sent for 8,000 lanceknights, who are arrived in Lombardy, and the Archduke is coming to the confines, which increases the suspicion that the Emperor intends to make him duke of Milan. If the Emperor were to establish the present Duke, he would gain many friends; for neither the Pope nor the Venetians would wish either the Emperor or Francis to have both Naples and Milan, but would prefer each power to have one, and are trying to establish either the present Duke or the French king. This is another reason why the Pope does not help the Emperor. He has sent to propose to the Viceroy that the Emperor should be contented with Naples, and leave Milan, rather than lose both; but Clerk is sure the Viceroy will not listen to him. Does not see how they can defend both Milan and Naples, if Francis sends to the latter, especially as they are not sure of the Venetians, who will not serve the Emperor much if the Pope does not meddle. This is the chief inconvenience of the Pope's neutrality.

Received on 23 Nov. Wolsey's letters of 21 Oct. The courier was detained 14 days at Dover by the weather, according to a letter testimonial of 9 Nov. he has brought from Dr. Knight in F[landers]. Delivered to the Pope the King's, Queen's, and Wolsey's letters, containing thanks for the rose, briefs, &c. As matters are now altered, and much worse for the Emperor than Joachim knew, there could be no worse time to talk of truce. Thought best, therefore, not to mention it to the Pope, but to wait for fresh letters. Apologised to the Pope for the delay in the letter, and said another would come shortly, telling him that Wolsey would not believe Joachim's report of the retreat from Marseilles. Gave him the king of Scots' letter. He will suspend provision for benefices till he writes for them. Neither Albany nor the French king have written about the liberation of the prelates imprisoned in Scotland, but he is loth to commit it to Wolsey, who, he thinks, would not be considered impartial; but when any request is made about them, Clerk shall know, and he will do nothing but what will be to the honor of the young King and Wolsey's pleasure. Rome, 25 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 8, mutilated.

26 Nov.

854. MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to [WOLSEY].

Calig. B. 1.

121.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 256.

On Wednesday last, about four in the morning, Angus, Lennox, the master of Kilmawres, the lord of Bewelough, and others came suddenly over the walls of Edinburgh, opened the gates, and entered with 400 men. At the Cross they made proclamation that they came as faithful subjects to serve the King, and commanded their followers to pay for everything they took. The two Earls then went to the lords of the Council, viz., St. Andrew's, Argyll, Aberdeen, Dunkeld, the abbots of Holyrood and Camskynell (Cambuskenneth), &c.; said that, owing to evil counsellors about the young King, they had commands given them, upon pain of treason, contrary to their deserts, and desired the Lords to take the government into their own hand. They were, they said, faithful subjects, and desired no authority but that of barons of

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MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to [WOLSEY]—cont.

the realm, like their ancestors. On this the Council deputed Aberdeen and the abbot of Camskynell to go down to the Queen at the abbey, accompanied, at the special request of the Lords, by the writers, "because we were Englishmen, and supposed therefore to be better heard than Scotchmen," to induce her to countermand for a time the order she had given that the town should be fired upon from the castle. At the abbey divers lords with 400 or 500 men in harness "did set forth afore the utter gaits such small guns as they had, hakbushes and other," ready to attack the two Earls. The Queen sent for Aberdeen and the Abbot, and ordered Magnus and Radcliff "right roundly" to go home, and not meddle with Scottish matters. Meantime a gun was shot from the castle, and killed two merchants, a priest, and a woman. All that day the Earls had complete control of the town, allowed none to pass but at their pleasure, but did no displeasure to their enemies; till at four in the afternoon, by the King's commandment, they left and went to Dawkeeth. The Queen then with her son departed by torchlight into Edinburgh Castle, where she remains, all the Lords having also left, except Murray, "fully of the French fashion and newly comen into favour," who is reported by the abbots of Holyrood and Passelewe, "two good and honorable men," to be conspiring with one that was Albany's secretary things as dangerous to the King as the Duke's being here. Wolsey shall understand very shortly how all this comes about. Edinburgh, 26 Nov.

"This last article would not be moved to the earl of Cassillis till the coming up of Roger Radcliff; for the said Earl is allied and assistant to the young privy council (*sic*) here about the Queen's grace, and shall have privy expedition of her causes at his coming up." He must send back a post from London four or five days after his arrival. *Signed.*

26 Nov. 855. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Desires credence for Robt. bishop of Dunkeld, Gilbert earl of Cassillis lord Kennedy, and Alexander abbot of Cambuskenneth, whom he is sending as ambassadors to the King, by the advice of his mother and the Parliament. Edinburgh, 26 Nov. *Signed.*

*P. 1. Add. Endd.***26 Nov. 856. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Asks for a safe-conduct for David bishop of Galloway, of the Chapel Royal at Stirling, to pass through England on his way to and from Rome, with 24 persons. Edinburgh, 26 Nov. 12 Jas. V. *Signed and sealed.*

*P. 1. Add. Endd.: "The xvjth"; and in another place, "xxvj^o."***26 Nov. 857. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

In behalf of George Hay. (*See* 22 Nov.) Holyrood, 26 Nov. 1524. *Signed.*

*P. 1. Add. Endd.***26 Nov. 858. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Asks him to release Dougal Campbell and his servant, who were taken by English subjects in time of war. Edinburgh, 26 Nov. 12 Jas. V. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

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26 Nov. **859. JAMES V. and QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.**
R. O. Request a safe-conduct for a year to Alexander, commendatory of the abbey of Seone. Edinburgh, ——* day of ——.* *Signed.*
P. 1. Add. Endd.
- 26 Nov. **860. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.**
R. O. Requests the liberation of master George Hay, a young student of Paris, of Scotch blood, taken in Flanders and sent prisoner to England. He has neither office nor benefice, but is cunning in literature. Holyrood, 26 Nov. 1524. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add. Endd.
- 27 Nov. **861. QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.**
R. O. Requests him to write to the Pope for expedition of the promotions of Melrose and Dundrannane, informing his Holiness of the King's assumption of the government. Requests safe-conducts through England and Germany for the bearers John Lauder and Walter Maxwell, servant of lord Maxwell, with letters to the bankers for their finances. Understands he is solicited to write to the Pope in favor of Will. Douglas for the priory of Coldyng-hame, which the King has given to Adam Blacadir. Hopes he will not comply, as it would create trouble in the realm. Edinburgh, 27 Nov. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add. Endd.
- 27 Nov. **862. QUEEN MARGARET to KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.**
R. O. Has received her letter by her servant, master Ratcleif, ambassador. Desires to be commended to the lady Princess. [Edin]burgh, 27 Nov. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add. Endd.
- 27 Nov. **863. The ESTATES and COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to HENRY VIII.**
R. O. Have received his letters dated Oking, 15 Aug., with others from Magnus and Roger Ratclif, gentleman of the Privy Chamber, dated at Windsor Castle, 26 Sept., by which they perceive his desire for the surety and honor of the King his nephew. Assure him that they will never fail to serve truly their sovereign, and no private emolument or fraudulent persuasion shall withdraw them from their love for him. Now that the causes of Henry's displeasure, of which he complains in his letter, have ceased, they beg him to be a true friend to his nephew, whereby they may nourish perpetual peace between the two realms. Edinburgh, 27 Nov.
Pp. 2. Add.
- 27 Nov. **864. QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.**
R. O. Thanks him for the ambassadors sent to Scotland, and his writings, and the credence by them. Desires credence for Robt. bishop of Dunkeld, Gilbert earl of Cassilis lord Kennedy, and Alex. abbot of Cambuskenneth, who are sent with the King's answer. Edinburgh, 27 Nov. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add. Endd.
- Calig. B. vii. 2. Duplicate of the above. Edinburgh, 27 Nov. *Signed.*
50. *P. 1. Add.*
B. M.

1524.

27 Nov. 865. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

{R. O.

The earl of Angus, at the instigation of the king of France and the duke of Albany, has "broken his word," and left France without James's licence, and come to England, where, by his sinister information, he has obtained the favor of the King. He has lately come into this realm to try and persuade the lords and barons to disobey the King's authority, and has assembled broken men and rebels, and brought them into the King's presence, causing great damage to his true subjects. Asks Henry to "reform the entry and arriving" of Angus within the realm of Scotland, and to retain him in England till he has licence from the King to return. Desires credence for Gilbert earl of Cassillis, lord Kennedy. Edinburgh, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: xvijth.

27 Nov. 866. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Thanks him for having sent his ambassadors. Sends in answer Robt. bishop of Dunkeld, Gilbert earl of Cassillis lord Kennedy, and Alexander abbot of Cambuskenneth. Desires credence for the Bishop. Edinburgh, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

27 Nov. 867. THE SAME to THE SAME.

R. O.

A similar letter, desiring credence for the abbot of Cambuskenneth. Edinburgh, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1, *mutilated. Add. Endd.*

27 Nov. 868. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Edinburgh, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal. *Endd.*

27 Nov. 869. QUEEN MARGARET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Requests him to give effect to a licence granted by the King her brother to John Bertoun to procure a certain quantity of "barley quheit" in England for the households of herself and the King her son, as the crops have somewhat failed here. A restraint has since been made on the exportation of grain in England. Bertoun brings "als gude stufe" to England (salmon and other fish) as he takes out of it. Edinburgh Castle, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal.

870. SCOTLAND.

R. O.

St. P. iv. 259. "Thir ar the artikilles gyffine be me, Margret queine of Scottis, to the erle of Cassillis in my name and behalff to the Kingis grace my broder, desiring ansuring in every point":—

1. The ambassadors are sent to the King for peace at her solicitation.
2. They are the first she ever caused to be sent, and she hopes she and her son need seek no friend but Henry.
3. The three Estates in the last Parliament gave her principal charge of her son's person.
4. This realm is in hope to have a lasting peace by marriage of her son with the King's daughter.
5. She cannot with honor desire this realm to make a final peace with England excluding all other realms, else it would be thought she cared more for her brother than for her son, but she will do what she can for Henry's pleasure otherwise.

1524.

ii. "Thir ar the artikillis that I desir to be ansurit to the erle of Cassillis, and thar followis my desyris herapoun."

1. If the marriage can be concluded, she is willing to leave out the confederates of Scotland; otherwise not. 2. Cannot honorably consent to leave out confederates for a term of years. 3. If the marriage come not to pass, and they "get but certain years," confederates must be comprised. 4. The sending of Angus to Scotland has caused great trouble, as she foretold it would. 5. Hopes Henry will not assist any Scotch subject, except at the king of Scots' desire; 6. That he will not solicit Scotch benefices at Rome without special writing of the King her son; otherwise it will create trouble, as in the case of Angus's brother, who has taken Coldingham as of the king of England's gift.

The Earl is also to represent that, since the making of the truce between Norfolk and himself, the great seals being exchanged on both sides, Margaret caused her controller, Robert of Bartoun, to send a ship to France for wine for her son's and her own household, which ship was taken by two English ships, and a Fleming, a merchant and a mariner slain, and the master and six mariners mutilated. Redress to be demanded according to a memorial the ambassadors shall take with them. The takers were master Gorwntallis ship and a small bark. The men were sent to Dunkirk, and the goods disposed of.

Pp. 7.

Cal. B. vi. 191. 2. Another copy of the preceding.
B. M.

27 Nov. 871. KNIGHT to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. viii.
131.
B. M.

Letters came today from the Viceroy, stating that Pavia has been twice assaulted, and the French king has lost 4,000 men. La Palice is wounded; Longueville and about 100 other gentlemen slain. The Viceroy hoped that the Almaines, who were mustered at Isebroke at St. Martin's tide, would be with him in two days, when he would press the French king so near that he must fight or fly. The duke of Urbino was getting ready with the Venetians to assist the Viceroy. The Pope had been taken by surprise with the French king's sudden descent, but is now reassured, and preparing for the defence of Italy with the confederation. These news were communicated to Knighte and Jerningham today by my Lady, and, though Jerningham left immediately after, they agreed to send them by post. Brussels, 27 Nov.

Hol., pp. 2.

27 Nov. 872. PACE to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. vi. 239.
B. M.

(*A leaf missing.*)

"King shalbe as long kepte there as he hathe been or shalbe at P[avia] and with lyke losse, if he shall assaulte the same, and semblably . . . Cremona, whiche order is takyn for to waste and consume the [said] King's mony and his men in this winter warr."

The Duke desires the King to consider the chance he has of annoying his enemy now by an expedition into his realm. If Henry will make a personal invasion, Bourbon is willing to join him. If not, he would like to invade Burgundy by Henry's aid, going towards his own country or Paris to make some revolution until the King can enter. He has 6,000 or 7,000 Almaines, 1,500 Burgundian horse and artillery of the Archduke's at Brysakke, and with 200,000 cr. he could achieve a good exploit in three months. Asked him if any of his friends would contribute. He said the Emperor could not help him, as he is put to great expence by his army here; that the reason he

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B B

1524.

PACE to HENRY VIII—*cont.*

makes this request now is, that if the Emperor's army has no aid on that side, the Viceroy cannot maintain his army longer than Feb. 15, and will be compelled to make some truce, dishonorable to his master and his friends, at least for a year, as Francis will accept no shorter time. Said that if they took a truce without Henry's consent, he perhaps would not accept it. He answered that the King could do as he liked, but that the Viceroy would be compelled to, rather than lose Milan and Naples. Asked if he knew anything of the new amity between the Pope and Francis. He said he did not, but he feared the Pope would declare for the French if Pavia were lost. Asked him if the Viceroy intended to go to Naples. He said, No. The senior John de Medicis, near kinsman to the Pope, takes French pay, and has raised 2,000 foot and some horse in the Pope's lands. This makes the Pope suspected, though his acts cannot be judged by the said John, who is a very light person, and regards neither Pope nor Christ, but follows his own fancies. The Swiss in the French camp lately cried out for money; whereupon the King commanded a tax of 36,000 ducats to be levied in the city of Milan, which was refused, but they were compelled to pay some, and agreed upon . . . ducats, as the King is diminishing his army to send to Naples. He has sent for Swiss and Grisons to supply the deficiency thus caused. The expedition will serve two purposes,—cause the Pope to declare for him, and the Viceroy to leave Milan. The Ursynys, who pretend to all the Colonies land in Naples, will assist the expedition. The French king's mother does all she can to help him, knowing that he cannot retreat over the mountains at this season without great loss. Asks the King's pleasure concerning Bourbon, to whom he has promised to stay in Trent till an answer comes to these letters. Verona, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Endd.: Paccio, 17 Novembris.

27 Nov.

873. THE SAME to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vi.
f. 240*.
B. M.

The war is now come to this point, that the side to which the Pope inclines is most likely to win.

The Datary, when with Bourbon and the Viceroy, said that the Pope would be neutral. If the amity published between him and Francis be true, they intend to divide the duchy of Milan and Naples between them, the Venetians being between them, and thus compelled either to agree with them, or sustain the war alone, which they neither can nor will. Verona, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1.

28 Nov.

874. CLEMENT VII. to JAMES V.

Theiner,
p. 547.

Has learnt from his letters of 5 Oct. his advancement to the crown, and his good understanding with England. Rome, 28 Nov. 1524.

Lat.

28 Nov.

875. JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.

Vat. Trans.
XXVII. 147.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 266.

Notifies that he has assumed the government, Albany not having returned on the day he promised. Requests that the Pope will observe the privileges granted to the kings of Scotland by his predecessors, and await for eight months the King's letters before granting any Scotch benefice, treating any application of Albany's meanwhile as null and void. The Pope will not disregard this his first request. Edinburgh Castle, 28 Nov. 1524.

Lat. Add.

1524.

28 Nov.

876. QUEEN MARGARET to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. i. 1.
254.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 262.
Green's Royal
Letters, i. 357.

Has done her diligence to cause ambassadors to pass into England, who have received instructions from the King her son, herself, and the three estates, as to the points they are to confer upon. Has put them in articles to the King her brother. Begs him to remember the pains she has taken in these matters. It will be great honor to Henry to have good peace, seeing that her son is young, and the Scots will abandon other realms if the King will be content with the points contained in her articles. Scotland is in trouble at this time, owing to Margaret's warnings to the King her brother having not been regarded. Has done everything with the advice of the King her brother, and many wonder that he now abandons her by sending in Angus. Must do her best to keep herself from her unfriends; and if they get assistance against her, she must make friends of her foes. Henry will then understand what part she has kept towards him. Angus is daily endeavoring to take her son from her, but she will never willingly put herself into their hands, even if she leave the realm, for other princes will have pity on her. 28 Nov.

28 Nov.

877. SIR R. BRANDON.

His will, 22 Feb. 1522. Proved, 28 Nov. 1524. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 600.

28 Nov.

878. ANGUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. i. 94.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 264.

Will fulfil to the best of his power the articles betwixt his Grace and himself. Has made his offers to the Queen, as Ratcliff can inform him; but she will hear of no concord, and seeks his destruction. She has given the money sent her by Henry to his enemies "for till invaid me." Trusts to Henry's promise to take his part against her if she do not listen to his counsels, and begs no more money may be sent her. Requests Wolsey for the bulls of the bishopric of Murray and abbey of Melrose, and promises to pay the costs. The ambassadors going to England are appointed by the Queen, and are his greatest enemies. Harry Stewart and Cassillis are cousins german. The bishop of Dunkeld, Wolsey knows, "was evir ane gud Frenschman," and the great cause of the war between England and Scotland. The third he knows no ill of; he is a good churchman. Has written to the King for 200 men to serve the King his sovereign. Tentallon, 28 Nov. Signed.

P. 1. Add.: "To my lord Cardonellis grace of England."

28 Nov.

879. ANGUS to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. i. 98.
B. M.

By Henry's desire has done his best to fulfil certain articles for the service of the King his sovereign, and to the pleasure of the Queen his mother, &c. [*Substantially the same as the preceding.*] Tentallon, 28 Nov. Signed: "Archbald erl of Angus."

P. 1. Add.

28 Nov.

880. SIR JOHN HUSSEY to LORD DARCY.

R. O.

There is no news here but that the Scots are coming up, and that one Munsure de Bewer, who has come on an embassy from Italy, says that the French king besieged Pav[ia], but was repulsed, and 6,000 of his men killed. Is content that Bank should have the ward and marriage of lord Mountgale as Darcy wishes; but he must first see that the King is paid what is behind, for which Bank must give surety. He has been in hand with the lord Marquis for his marriage, as Darcy will see by the Marquis's letter. Desires credence for Bank and Bowyer, Darcy's servant. Starkey

1524.

SIR JOHN HUSSEY to LORD DARCY—*cont.*

cannot be "extruded" or put out. He tells Hussey that he has made acquittance to no one, and will not do so without Darcy's consent. Will send his steward to him shortly. London, 28 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

28 Nov. 881. The LOAN.

R. O.

Account of Hen. lord Scrope of Bolton, Ric. Sygeswyk, Robt. Wyvell, and James Metcalf, collectors of the first loan in the wapentakes of Hangeweste and Gillyngest, Yorks.

Persons having goods and cattle of 400 marks value, 20 marks in each 100*l.* Those with goods, &c. worth 20*l.* to 400*l.*, 2*s.* in 1*l.* Hangeweste, 64*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Gillyngeste, 10*l.* = 74*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Delivered to Thos. Dalby, archdeacon of Richmond, 17 and 24 Feb. 14 Hen. VIII., 70*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Sir Hen. Wiatt, 28 Nov. 16 Hen. VIII., 40*s.* Remainder, 40*s.*

Loan of Ralph Batty, Esq., not yet paid, 40*s.*

P. 1.

29 Nov. 882. SIR THOS. MORE to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. viii.

132.

B. M.

St. P. i. 151.

Ellis, 1 Ser.

i. 253.

Yesternight he came to the King, who was very glad to hear of Wolsey's health. The King was surprised on More's saying that Wolsey had no word by John Joachim. "No had," quoth he, "I much marvel thereof, for Joachim had a servant come to him two days ago." More replied, that Wolsey had despatched him yesterday afternoon with letters from Knight and Pace, and wished to have them back to show to Joachim, "for the contents be such as will do him little pleasure." He read all the letters, and commented on them to the Queen, who said she was glad that the Spaniards had done something in Italy in return for their departure from Provence. More said that Wolsey thought that Francis would lose his estimation, finding his enemies strong, being twice repulsed at Pavia, and disappointed of the money he hoped for at Milan; and that Louise will have to send for him back again. The King laughed, and said he thought it would be hard for him to get thence.

To Knight's letter he said not much, but that if Bewreyn came he would be plain with him. If not, he desired Wolsey to be very direct with Bewreyn in the Imperial matters. He is glad to find that the affairs of Scotland are in a good train, and will be loth to have them ruffled by Angus. He approves of Wolsey's advice to make Angus an instrument for the due management of Scotland. Has spoken about Mr. Broke, who, More perceives, has promised the King not to marry without his advice, as he is intended for one of the Queen's maidens. Hertford, 29 Nov. *Signed.*

Add.

29 Nov. 883. GIO. BATT. SANGA to [the ARCHBISHOP OF CAPUA?]

Lettere di

Principi,

i. 143.

The French king has despatched the duke of Albany with 4,000 foot and 500 lances for the enterprise of the kingdom (of Naples), trusting that the Pope, being neutral, would not refuse them passage through his territory. The Pope, not being able to prevent it, has sent to the Viceroy to inform him of this, and to urge an agreement. The Spaniards are dissatisfied with the Pope, and suspect him to be French, laying the blame of all their failures upon him. When it was determined to send the army into Provence, the Pope opposed it, and predicted the result, as he was sure the king of England would not cross the sea, or send an army sufficient to divert the French from that quarter. Rome, 26 and 29 Nov. 1524.

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- 29 Nov. **884. CLEMENT VII. to [WOLSEY].**
 Vit.B.vi.242*. Thanks him for his letters, and that Lorenzo has been recommended
 B. M. by him to the bishopric of Salisbury. He is now in Germany. Has com-
 Sadoleti, manded Melchior Langus to inform him that war has burst out again in
 Ep. Pont. xcvi. Italy. Rome, 29 Nov. 1524.
Badly mutilated.
- 29 Nov. **885. CAMPEGGIO to HENRY VIII.**
 R. O. Thanks him for his letters of the 2 Nov. nominating him to the see
 of Salisbury. Vienna, 29 Nov. 1524. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.
- 29 Nov. **886. CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.**
 Vit. B.vi. 241. Thanks him for the letters of 2 and 11 Nov. from the King and
 B. M. himself, which he received on the 27th, and which inform him of his
 nomination to the bishopric of Salisbury.
 Acknowledges that it is their benevolence and not his deserts, and the
 difficulty caused by his being a foreigner. By zeal and faithfulness will
 prevent Wolsey from repenting his kindness. He has saved Campeggio's
 dignity and fortune from destruction. His agents will attend to the business
 at Rome. Hopes Wolsey will see to his duties to the King and the church
 at Salisbury, and inform him or "Jacobum meum" what else is to be done.
 Refers him to Giacomo for an account of his embassy. Vienna, 29 Nov.
 1524. *Signed.*
Lat., pp. 3, mutilated. Add.
- 29 Nov. **887. CLEMENT VII. to JAMES V.**
 Vit.B.vi.233*. Congratulates him on his accession to the throne, by the advice of the
 B. M. nobles and the assistance of his uncle the king of England, according to his
 letters of 5 Oct. Is glad to hear of peace between the two kingdoms; and
 wishes it were the same through all Christendom. Labors unceasingly for
 this object. Exhorts him to be grateful to God, and to preserve justice and
 peace. Will do nothing but what is just about the privileges he mentions.
 Rome, 29 Nov. 1524. Anno secundo.
Lat., copy, p. 1.
- 29 Nov. **888. JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.**
 Add. MS. In favor of John Lauder, clerk, who is going to Rome. Edinburgh,
 15,387, f.149. 3 kal. Dec. 1524.
 B. M. *Lat., pp. 2, copy.*
- 29 Nov. **889. MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to [WOLSEY].**
 Calig. B. II. Have received his letters, dated Westminster, the 19th. Are sorry
 306. they have not given satisfaction. Thought the delivery of the two letters
 B. M. sent by Norfolk would have done some hindrance. Understand that they
 St. P. IV. 267. are to remain if they can without showing any great desire for it. It was
 not the Lords who wished them away, as the Queen pretended; if the Lords
 had consented to the Queen's opinion, they would not have got leave to
 remain fourteen days after their arrival. They are all in favor of England,
 and sorry that the ambassadors are not better entertained. They say the
 young King is likely to perish rather than to prosper, if Henry do not see to
 it. Have been afraid to write of late, as their posts have been taken by the
 way. Even now the Queen has told them that as the ambassadors are about
 to set out, they may go. Have, therefore, arranged that Radcliff shall go

1524.

MAGNUS and RATCLIFF to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

up to inform the King of things they dare not write, and Magnus will remain here.

The two points on which Wolsey says everything turns, are answered in their letter of the 20th; yet they can only appear by continuance of time; and meanwhile the other causes afore rehearsed have occurred, which they thought necessary to show Wolsey. Have delivered Wolsey's letter to the archbishop of St. Andrew's, which, as his answer shows, was much to his comfort. He is the man of greatest substance next the King, and most esteemed for wisdom; but he is not yet inclined to come to England. He says he has no doubt he could do Henry great service if either he had an old master, or that there were here an old council. Have forborne to meddle in the variance between the Queen and Angus and the earl of Arran, or any other matters lightly regarded, of which they wrote on the 20th, and since; but the Earl is the most popular of temporal men next the King in Scotland. As to what Wolsey says, that the 100*l.* given to the Queen, and the wages for 200 men, may be suffered, if paid already, they were authorized by Wolsey to give her 200 marks and Arran 100*l.*, and they only gave her 100*l.*, on finding her better pacified than she was when Angus first came in. As for the wages, the month began when they came to Scotland; and if they had not been paid when the Queen was so urgent, think things would not have gone so well for their purpose. Another month will begin on Tuesday, and Wolsey must determine what shall be done then.

Have insisted fully, both with the Scotch parliament, and with each of the nobles apart, that the King only interferes for the sake of his nephew and his sister, considering the possibility of the young King's succession. The delay in sending the ambassadors was because they were not fully authorized by the three estates, "as now they say they be;" but the special cause was want of money, which had to be borrowed. This day they set forward for England. Hope, when Wolsey understands their minds more fully, he will not think they have had here a commodious and pleasant pastime. Edinburgh, 27 November.

P.S.—The ambassadors have only departed this Tuesday the 29th. One is the abbot of Camskynnell, a familiar friend of the archbishop of St. Andrew's, who is clearly against France. The Queen, it is said, is writing much with her own hand, by Davy Wood, to the King or some other. The archbishop of St. Andrew's wishes Wolsey to delay the letters to Rome, lately sent up, till the arrival of Roger Radcliff, about St. Thomas's day before Christmas. Edinburgh, 29 Nov. *Signed.*

29 Nov. **890. JAMES V. and QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Ask for a safe-conduct, for two years, for Nicholl Carntorse, Thos. Ramsay, and Martin Balkeskey, burgesses of Edinburgh, to send a ship or ships of 100 tons, laden with fish or other lawful goods, to any English port, and to buy grain or other goods there, to take to Scotland. Edinburgh, 29 Nov. 12 Jas.V. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* The last of Novembre.

29 Nov. **891. QUEEN MARGARET to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Has written to the King on behalf of Jas. Cant, a Scotsman, cousin to her servant John Cant, in Leith, who is imprisoned in the Fleet for reckless words spoken at Boustoun. Requests Wolsey's intercession for him. Edinburgh, 29 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my lord cardinale of Zork.

1524.

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892. SCOTLAND.

Rym. xiv. 28.

Indenture between Robert bp. of Dunkeld, Gilbert earl of Cassillis, and Alexander abbot of Kampiskynnell, on the one part, and Thos. lord Dacre on the other, for the continuation of the abstinence to end 26 January following.

30 Nov.

893. WM. FRANKLEYN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

All his council here are distressed by the complaints of the people of the robberies and other outrages committed by the men of Tyndall, Ryddisdall, Gillysland, and Bewcastel dale. While the duke of Norfolk was here they partly ceased, but now have recommenced. Cannot redress the matter, as the offenders are not resident within Wolsey's jurisdiction, but the country will be ruined unless some remedy be found. The lords, gentlemen, and freeholders have deputed Sir Wm. Bulmer, Sir Wm. Eures, and Sir Thos. Tempest to go to consult Wolsey. Durham, 30 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

Nov.

894. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. vi.

234**

B. M.

On behalf of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which he hears several houses have been instituted in England. Rome, . . . ii. Nov. 1524.

Lat., vellum, mutilated. Add.

895.**GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1524.**

Nov.

GRANTS.

3. Sir Thos. Delalynde. Wardship of Eliz. d. and h. of Wm. Long. — Westm., 3 Nov. — *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 40.*

4. Norwich. Licence to the mayor, &c. to acquire possessions, to the value of 20 marks, from Leonard Spencer. — Westm., 4 Nov. — *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 26.*

5. John Herreson, of Carerost, in the township of Auston, York. Pardon for killing Nich. Thomson in self-defence. Westm., 5 Nov. — *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 11.*

5. Walter Grene, clk. Grant of the free chapel or prebend of Dover Castle, void by the resignation of Thomas Hall, minister of the Chapel Royal. *Del. Westm., 5 Nov. 16 Hen. VIII. — S. B.*

5. Thos. à Lake, of Tewkesbury, Glouc., merchant. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. *Del. Westm., 5 Nov. 16 Hen. VIII. — P. S.*

7. Edward Weldon, clerk comptroller of the household. To have the corrody in the monastery of Malmesbury, which William Cornyshe, deceased, late had. *Del. Westm., 7 Nov. 16 Hen. VIII. — S. B.*

10. Norwich. Licence to the mayor, sheriffs, &c., to alienate lands, to the annual value of 20 marks, to the prior and convent of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Norwich. Westm., 10 Nov. — *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 14.*

11. Katharine duchess of Devon, the King's grand aunt. Wardship of Ric. s. and

h. of Wm. Chudleigh, deceased, who held of the King in chief as of the duchy of Lancaster, or of the duchy of Exeter. *Del. Westm., 11 Nov. 16 Hen. VIII. — S. B. Pat. p. 1, m. 40.*

12. Commission of the Peace.

Hants: Thos. card. of York, W. abp. of Canterbury, R. bp. of Winchester, T. bp. of Bangor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Arthur viscount Lisle, John Tuchet lord Audeley, Thos. West lord De la Warre, Sir Wm. Sandys lord Sandys, Sir John Fitzjames chief baron of the Exchequer, Rob. Norwiche serjeant-at-law, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Wm. Uvedale, Sir Wm. Gyfford, Sir Geo. Pakenham, Wm. Paulet, Ric. Lister, Jas. Worseley, Anth. Willoughby, Wm. Frost, Ralph Pexsall, Jas. Bettys, Stephen Coope, John Kailwey, Lewis Wyngfeld, Wm. Pounce, Wm. Dysney, Rob. Bulkeley, Nich. Tychebourn, Ric. Andrewes. Westm., 12 Nov. — *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 4d.*

15. Wm. Staverton, of London, grocer. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Greenwich, 12 Nov. *Del. Westm., 15 Nov. 16 Hen. VIII. — P. S.*

19. Tho. Lysley, and Mary his wife. Livery of lands as kinsman and heir of Sir John Lysley, viz., son of John, son of George, son of John, father of Sir John, father of Sir Nich., father of the said Sir John Lysley; and to the said Mary as kinswoman and heir of the said Sir John Lysley, viz., daughter of

1524.

GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1524—*cont.*

Nov.
GRANTS.

Alianora, daughter of the said Sir Nich., father of the said Sir John. *Del. Westm.*, 19 Nov. 16 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 36.*

20. Commission of the Peace.

Somerset: Thos. card. of York, R. bp. of Winchester, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Hen. earl of Devon, W. bp. of Megara, Ric. abbot of Glastonbury, John Bouchier lord Fitzwaren, Edw. lord Stourton, Hen. lord Daubeney, Sir John Fitzjames chief baron of the Exchequer, Rob. Norwich, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Wm. Hody, Sir Wm. Compton, Sir Nich. Wadham, Sir Edw. George, Andrew Lutterell, John Moyne, clk., Geo. Speke, John Horsey, John Bryt, Baldwin Malet, John Fitzjames, jun., Philip Fulford, Thos. Jubbes, Wm. Vowell, Rog. Yorke, John Cave, John Porter, Wm. Portman. *Westm.*, 20 Nov.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 4d.*

21. *Herefordshire*: Commission to Wm. Rudall, serjeant-at-law, Thos. Monyngton, John Abrall, and Wm. Clynton, ... to make inquisition p. m. on the possessions and heir of Thos. Ap Harry. *Westm.*, 4 Nov.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 26 d.*

22. Com. of Gaol Delivery.

Warwick (town) Gaol: Sir Edw. Grevyle, Sir Edw. Willoughby, Rob. Fulwode, Wm. Boughton, and Ric. Willys Baldwin Porter 22 Nov.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 31d.*

23. *Nottingham*: Commission to the abbot of Welbek, the abbot of Rafford, the prior of Newsted, Sir Brian Stapleton, Sir Ric. Basset, Sir John Vyllers, and John Herey to survey and report into Chancery the condition of Nottingham Castle, the parks of Nottingham, Beskewood, and Clympston, the manor of Clympston, the forest of Shirwoode, and the woods of Thornewoods, and at the said castle, with the habiliments of war, and also the deer in the said manors, &c. *Westm.*, 23 Nov.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 22d.*

24. Sir John Ragland. Grant of the manor of Pentkelly Anglican, in S. Wales, lately belonging to Edward duke of Buckingham. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Nov. 16 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 34; and p. 2, m. 10.*

25. Sir Thos. Boleyn, treasurer of the Household, and John Sakvyld. To have the collation and disposal of the next prebend in the collegiate chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster Palace. *Westm.*, 25 Nov.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 15.*

25. Richard Lyster, King's solicitor. To be bailiff of the river Aven, from Harnam Bridge, near Salisbury, Wilts, to the town of Christchurch, Hants, and thence to the sea,

and of the King's and other swans in the said river; also grant of all poaching implements and stray swans found in the river. *Del. Westm.*, 25 Nov. 16 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 9.*

25. Sir Ric. Sandes and Ric. Lyster, King's solicitor. To be lieutenant of the forest of Claryngdon, Paunsett, Groveley, Bukholte, and Melchuyt, Wilts and Hants, and controller and surveyor of the deer, woods, and coppices, granaries, hay, and works, &c. in the said forests, in survivorship; and all mansions which any other lieutenant had by virtue of his office. *Del. Westm.*, 25 Nov. 16 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 28.*

26. Sir Arthur Plantagenet, viscount Lysle. To be warden and keeper of the forest and park of Claryngdon, and of the forests and chases of Paunsett, Groveley, Bukholt, and Melchuyt, Wilts and Hants, and keeper of the deer, woods, coppices, granaries, and hay in the said forests, &c. *Del. Westm.*, 26 Nov. 16 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 28.*

26. John Ford. To be feodary of all possessions of the King; and to take into the King's hands all heirs under age in co. Devon, and deliver them to Sir Ric. Weston, warden or master of such heirs. *Westm.*, 26 Nov.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 35.*

26. Commission of the Peace.

Middlesex: Thos. card. of York, W. abp. of Canterbury, C. bp. of London, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Chas. duke of Suffolk, Chas. earl of Worcester, John abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster, Thos. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, Thos. lord Roos, Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Thos. Nevell, Sir Andrew Wyndesore, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, sen., Sir Hen. Wyat, Sir John Daunce, Sir Thos. More, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir John Briggs, Sir Thos. Exmewe, John Hales, Wm. Elys, Ralph Swillyngton, John Neudegate, Wm. Shelley, John Spylman, Thos. Stanley, Ric. Page, Thos. Hennege, John Baret, Hen. Frowyke, John Kyrton, Roger Cholmeley, jun., Rob. Wroth, John Pakyngton. *Westm.*, 26 Nov.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 4d.*

28. Ric. Gawen. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Greenwich, 20 Nov. 16 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Nov.—P. S.

— Henry Webb, sewer of the Chamber. Licence to export 80 tuns of beer to Flanders or elsewhere. *Del. Westm.*, — Nov. 16 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Fr., m. 4.*

1524.

1 Dec.

R. O.

896. CHRISTIERN II. to WOLSEY.

Desires credence for Danmarck king-of-arms, whom he is sending to the King. Mechlin, 1 Dec. 1524. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

897. DENMARK.

Nero, B.III.85.

B. M.

"Articuli pro D. Dannemarcckiae Rege armorum ad serenissimum Regem Angliæ et Franciæ, etc."

1. That Henry would send letters to Christiern, allowing his friends free access to the ports of England. 2. To allow the King-of-arms free passage through England to Scotland. 3. To allow English subjects to exercise piracy against his enemies. 4. That the king of Denmark shall grant them his letters for that purpose in perpetuity. *Signed: "Cristiern."*

Lat., p. 1. Endd.

Nero, B.III.84.

B. M.

2. Memoranda for [Wolsey]:—

(1) To write to the lady Margaret and other councillors of the Emperor, to assist the king of Denmark, according to the Emperor's writing; (2) also to the Lubecques to help the king of Denmark, and leave the duke of Holstein; (3) and to the lady Margaret, for the letters and composition relative to the Queen's jointure; (4) to consider the king of Denmark's extreme necessity and great expences; (5) to give him a safe-conduct to pass into Scotland; (6) to write to the king of Scots desiring him to assist him for Henry's sake; (7) to aid him with 5,000 men, or money for their pay, to be repaid within a year of his recovering his kingdom.

Pp. 2.

898. The DANISH AMBASSADOR to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Four years ago he was promised full restitution of the losses suffered by his King and subjects, if he could obtain confirmation of the league. He accordingly had been incessant in his efforts, and at last obtained it, but found he had lost his labor. He complains that his ship and goods were seized by the English; and now, his loss being of the value of 2,604 florins, he has only received 500 nobles, with a promise of the remainder when he shall bring about a peace. Begg Wolsey to obtain for him the remaining 1,600 florins.

Lat., p. 1.

899. [ALBANY to the CARDINALS at ROME.]

[Cal.E. i. ii. ?]

i. 219.

B. M.

Sends a copy of the letters which he has written to the Pope touching the affairs of Scotland. Has written at length to the cardinals of Ancona and Carpi and Hotavien, with the letters of credence of the king of Scotland and his mother. Begg them for no earthly respects to forbear their aid to orphan princes.

Fr., p. 1, mutilated.

900. [ALBANY] to ———

[Cal.E. i. ii. ?]

i. 210.

B. M.

Understands by Octavian that, at the request of the king of England, the Pope, notwithstanding his promises, has declined to give the bishopric of Murray to Master Thomas, and the abbey of Melrose to the Chancellor, his nephew. Has written to him and the Pope to know if this is the fact, and urging him to fulfil his promise.

Fr., pp. 2, mutilated.

1524.

2 Dec.

901. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Add.MS.
15,387, f. 150.
B. M.
Theiner, p. 546.

Asks the Pope to grant the request of James V. that John Stewart may be appointed abbot of Dundrennan, vacant by the promotion of John Maxwell, late abbot, to Melrose, and that a pension may be reserved for the Queen. Desires the Pope to wait for eight months after the vacancy of a benefice, to know James's pleasure, according to the ancient custom. Hertford, 2 Dec. 1524.

Lat., pp. 8, copy.

2 Dec.

902. CLEMENT VII. to CARDINAL CAMPEGGIO.

Rym. xiv. 29.

Appointing him to the see of Salisbury on the death of Edmund. Rome, 4 non. Dec. 1524.

[2 Dec.]

903. DACRE to NORFOLK.

Calig. B. i. 299.
B. M.

The earl of Cassellis came to Berwick on St. Andrew's day, at night. As no other ambassador came with him, did not inform Norfolk, for fear any stop might have happened, as he could not say when the other ambassadors would come. Yesterday he came to Holieland, and stayed there all night. Today, Friday, he is at Alnwick. On leaving Iland, he said on his honor that the other ambassadors would be in Bolton this night, and that they would come by Kelso or Caldstreame. As he has come so far, doubts not that they will meet him, and all be here at Morpeth tomorrow. Knows that they had come as far as Haddington, 12 miles this side Edinburgh. The abstinence expired yesterday, and the earl of Cassellis wrote to the marshal of Berwick, hoping to have met some one there to conclude a new abstinence. Wrote to him to say that an abstinence for two months should be concluded when he came. Asked him to make proclamations in Scotland, as if it had been concluded, offering to do the same in Berwick, if he would consent; which he did, and stood in the market place at Berwick while the proclamation was made.

Will conclude the abstinence with them when they come.

Copy, pp. 2.

Mem. by Norfolk: This abstinence was taken by virtue of the commission directed to Dacre, Carlisle, and Norfolk, as there was none other yet sent.

2 Dec.

904. CLEMENT VII. to QUEEN MARGARET.

R. O.

Congratulates her on her son's assumption of the government. Hopes she will persevere in her efforts to treat for peace. Rome, 2 Dec. 1524.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

3 Dec.

905. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Thanks him for the influence he has exerted with the Emperor in Ghinucci's behalf, that he may obtain possession of the see of Mela (Milevitana). Requests him to urge the Emperor again to grant it. Rome, 3 Dec. 1524.

Lat., vellum. Add. Endd.

3 Dec.

906. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. iv. 271.

Since he sent Magnus's last letters to Wolsey, has not heard from him till today. Thinks the posts have been intercepted by the Queen's command. The ambassadors have come to England, and will this night be at Morpeth, as Wolsey will see by a copy of a letter from Dacre to Norfolk. Begs Wolsey not to blame him for detaining certain letters, until he has heard his reasons. Will venture to say it is not the fault of himself, Magnus,

1524.

or Ratcliff, that things have not succeeded to the King's pleasure. It is only the Queen who is to blame, she is so blinded with folly. Believes, however, that all things will come well, in spite of her. Has been doing divers pilgrimages hereabouts these five or six days, hourly expecting the ambassadors' coming. Will come forward tomorrow towards the King, and ye may be assured with right good will. Desires the safe-conduct for Alexander Myll, abbot of Camskynnell, and 30 persons with him. Wishes to be informed what Robert Lord, who is still at Newcastle, is to do with the King's money. Dernton (Darlington), 3 Dec.

Add.

4 Dec.

907. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

In July last sent Patrick Sinclair to the King, and informed him that James, at the beginning of his own authority, commended John Maxwell, abbot of Dundranane, to the Pope, for promotion to Melrose. The abp. of St. Andrew's has since surreptitiously procured James's letters in favor of his nephew, Andrew Dury, whom the Pope has accordingly appointed. Requests the King and Wolsey to write to the Pope to revoke the appointment. Edinburgh, 4 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

4 Dec.

908. CHRISTIERN KING OF DENMARK to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Desires credence for Danmarck, king-at-arms, whom he is sending to England. Mechlin, prid. non. Dec. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.: vjth of December 1524.

5 Dec.

909. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vi. 243.

B. M.

Received on 26 Nov. his letter, bidding him transfer the money by exchange either at gain or no loss. There would be a gain if the bankers might have a longer time than . . . months, but no gain and shorter time were better, as it is dangerous to leave money long in the bankers' hands. Clerk and he will do the best they can, but must not be too hasty. Clerk sent Wolsey's letter, and wrote himself to Weston, to come to advise him in this matter, but he answers that he is so ill with gout that he can neither go nor ride. Has had the money in his custody this month, having brought it from Veterbe, which the Pope told him is the most dangerous town in Italy, on account of the two bands of Coullons and Orsyns, the latter of whom are good French. They had expelled the others from the town, and were talking much of the King's money. Would have given it to Clerk, but he did not wish to have it, as he had told the Pope he had no charge of it. It is said the people of Naples much desire the coming of the French, on account of the exactions and ill-treatment of the Spaniards, and if they do come, will not resist them. Does not write more, as Clerk is sending a letter. Rome, 5 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated.

5 Dec.

910. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 244.

B. M.

St. P. vi. 372.

Received on the 27th his letters of the 11th, and one of them is the King's pleasure concerning the bishopric of Sarum. The Pope is grateful to Wolsey for his exertions in behalf of Campeggio. The appointment is very popular at Rome, and therefore Clerk, in his last letters, had spoken in Campeggio's favor. Will not fail to urge the truce, for which the Pope himself is very anxious. Gives an account of an interview with his Holiness, in which he had urged the arguments in this behalf, and of the terms in which it should be taken. On the point advanced by the Bishop, touch-

1524.

CLERK to WOLSEY—*cont.*

ing arrears of the King's pension to be paid by the French king, the Pope thought it would be very difficult, "saying that if the French king, being at a far more after-deal than he now is, would not hear of that matter proposed unto him by the Imperials for their indemnity in very earnest manner, it is to be thought now, being at this advantage, he will be much further from that purpose."

Details the arguments which he used to combat this objection. He thinks that the French king will make no concessions, for he demands the whole duchy of Milan. The Imperialists are obstinate, and will not yield him a foot of ground. Urged the Pope of the dangers that would ensue, not the least to himself, if the truce were not made. On his asking what should be done with the King's money, answered that Wolsey commanded it to be sent back into England, considering the charges to which the King is exposed for the invasion next May, and that the Pope and the Emperor will be able themselves to maintain the war in Italy; "whereat his Holiness fell into a laughter, shook his head and said nothing, saving that as touching the invasion of France this next year, he said that the King's highness should have very slender concurrence of the Emperor."

The Pope receives very contradictory news from the French king and the Viceroy. Bourbon is at Sonsino, near Cremona, and has been reinforced by 8,000 lansquenets. The Imperials have called upon the Venetians to send forward their contingents, but they have not yet moved. Francis makes a great boast that he will invade Naples, and had despatched the duke of Albany with 500 men-at-arms and 4,000 foot across the Po; but he has since returned, hearing of the reinforcements of the Imperialists. The Pope would be sorry for the French king to take Naples, and, as far as words go, will prevent him; but when it comes to deeds he will endure it, and perhaps make arrangements with him. The French king is at Pavia, which still holds out. The Pope has not been successful, and thinks there is no likelihood of truce. The Datary has left the French king, without effect. The Pope told Clerk that the Venetians were slow in setting forwards, and never joined till the Imperialists had the upper hand. He said also that the Emperor was unwell, and that his nobles were disaffected. From Clerk's conversation with him, he infers that the Pope had better hopes for the French than of the Imperial party in Lombardy. There has been so much rain, and the roads are so bad, that the French have been much distressed for victual at Pavia. The Pope says the nature of the ground is such that the enemy, though less in number, may forbear giving battle, except the other party will fight at a manifest disadvantage. He thinks that Hungary will be lost this next summer.

Moved the Pope to write a letter to the king of Scots, congratulating him on his accession to the crown, by Henry's advice and help. There is another brief to the Queen. Sends copies. Is disinclined to commit the King's money to the Roman bankers in consequence of the hazard. The Turcopolier is ill of the gout. He and Russell will do the best they can. Has bespoken Wolsey's caps according to the pattern desired. Rome, 5 Dec.

Add.

911. WOLSEY to PACE.

LambethMS.
245, f. 234.

Since he wrote last, has received letters from him, dated at Mantua, Verona, and Trent, the last being 24 Sept., and containing a message from Bourbon. The King has heard that Francis, who is still at the siege of Pavia, intends to send Albany towards Naples, "after whom it was first said that the Viceroy and other the Emperor's folks, leaving Lody, were passed" to defend it, and that the French king had sent after them the

1524.

count of St. Paule. Hears also by letters from the duke of Milan to the ambassadors resident with the King, dated 22nd of this month, that if the French king expects the Viceroy to abandon Italy to defend Naples, he will be "greatly frustrate of his said own opinion," as the Viceroy intends to fight as soon as his force is united. If the French king drives the Imperialists from Milan, and gets the upper hand in Naples, he will be further from peace than ever, but if the Emperor's armies are joined he will probably repent of his enterprise. If by remiss dealing they should not be strong enough to resist him, some "politic order" should be provided rather than that Milan and Naples be in danger.

The King has signified to the bishop of Bath, who is with Pace, three devices by which a remedy may be provided. One is, to fight with the French king, allowing the Duke to pass into Naples. The second, an enterprise to be made upon the duke of Milan and his company in his passage towards ———. The third, a composition to be made of such parts as either the Emperor or the French king have in the duchy of Milan, into the Pope's hands, *per viam depositi*. The Bishop is going to Venice to solicit the speedy advancement of their army. Pace also is to do his best in the same cause, showing them the danger of the French obtaining Milan and Naples. The league made by the late King with the Pope, the Emperor, and king of Spain is an example. He is also to say that the King knows how cruelly the Spaniards have behaved in Italy, causing the people rather to favor the French, but that he hopes to persuade the Emperor to give the investiture of the duchy of Milan to the Duke, whereby Italy may be delivered from both French and Spaniards. If the Venetians do not assist in the expulsion of the French, they will be the first sufferers. If by breaking their bonds and conventions with the Emperor, they assist the French to gain Naples, Henry will consider them his enemies. He is to remind them of the long friendship between Venice and England, and to advise the Duke to send an ambassador to reside in England.

Copy, pp. 11. Begins: "Mr. Secretary."

B. O.

2. Two modern copies.

6 Dec.

912. PACE to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. VI. 251.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 27th ult. of the communication he had with Bourbon at the village of Lengr . . . in the Venetian territory. Today the Duke arrived on his way to the Archduke, who is at Isebroke. He sent for Pace, and told him that, since they last met, the Pope had sent Victorius Paulus to him and the Viceroy, to tell them that Francis would make a truce, putting into the Pope's hands all that he has gained since coming into Italy, if they will do the like with the part of the duchy of Milan which they hold; on consultation, it was thought that Francis would then return to France, and the Pope be left duke of Milan, and, with the help of the Venetians, master of Italy, and they therefore refused to put one foot of the Emperor's land into the Pope's hands.

The French king is still before Pavia. The Duke hears from the garrison, by letters dated 1st inst., that they are merry within, and will not fail to do their duty while victuals last. His purpose in going to the Archduke is, first, to hasten the succours he is preparing, viz., 6,000 Almaines and 12 guns, which will start tomorrow with 1,000 men; 2, to hear what word he shall have from the King; and, 3, that the report of his going thither may benefit the Emperor's affairs in Italy. He will not stay more than nine or ten days, unless he has other orders from Henry. He says a servant of the Viceroy who came from Venice reported that they did not refuse aid, but wished to know what the Pope would do; that the Viceroy sent back word that they must keep their treaty with the Emperor, even if

1524.

PACE to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

the Pope were his enemy, as he is not a contrahent in that league; that the abbot of Nagera, who was sent to desire the Pope to declare for the Emperor according to the treaty, could have no answer but that he had sent Paulus Victorius about a truce.

The Duke desires Pace to say that he will continue to serve the King, and to show his true opinion, remitting the rest to his wisdom. He added that, unless some help was given, the Viceroy would be obliged to take a truce more profitable to the French than to the Emperor. Francis, hearing of the arrival of 7,000 lanceknights into the Emperor's camp, recalled Albany. He has obtained 4,000 Swiss and Grisons, and is fortifying his camp. Trent, 6 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

6 Dec.

913. DUKE OF MILAN to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Writes to Augustin Scarpinello an account of what has been done since the retreat of the Imperial army from France, and the preparations here in Lombardy. After the taking of Milan the enemy found conquest more difficult than ever. For whilst the army in Pavia has cheerfully borne the siege for 40 days, the French have taken no places but what our men have destroyed, and have not got much money from Milan, though they need it greatly. Our army is daily increasing, and if money does not fail (which can be easily supplied by the King's help and a contribution), the war will be carried on with little danger, and the French king will suffer for his boldness in invading Italy. His return to France will be rendered very difficult, or, if he does return, his forces will be so reduced that the Emperor and the King will easily crush him. Begs him not to diminish his interest in him and in Milan. Soncini, 6 Dec. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

6 Dec.

914. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Soncini, 6 Dec. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

6 Dec.*

915. RIC. THORP to PETER BEKQUYT.

R. O.

Help "me and my poor tenant in such affairs as he shall show you of in writing of his letter as touching the marsse (mares?) that he hasse lost." Requests Bekquyt will write for him, and my Lord sign the letter. Marke, 6 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: Deux jumens, une rouge, l'autre une grise, le nuyet de St a vieille eglise.

8 Dec.

916. DUKE OF ALBANY to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS.
15,387, f. 154.

B. M.

Writes to the cardinal of Ancona, and to his secretary Octavian, concerning the detention of the archbishop of St. Andrew's, chancellor of Scotland, and the bishop of Aberdeen. Requests him to disregard the persuasions of the English, who are the enemies of the Scotch king and himself. The French camp before Pavia, 8 Dec. 1524.

Ital., pp. 2, copy.

* The year is uncertain.

1524.

11 Dec.

R.MS. 13 B.II.
327.

B. M.

Ep. Reg. Sc.
I. 351.**917. JAMES V.**

Instructions to Marchmonte Herald, 3 id. Dec. 1524, to be declared to Francis I. :—

1. To salute the king, queen and nobles of France. 2. To say that John duke of Albany, formerly governor of Scotland, at his last departure promised to return by the 1st September following, with a large body of auxiliaries from France, for the protection of the kingdom, adding that if he were not back by that day, the King and the estates should be at liberty to act for themselves. This hope has been disappointed; the kingdom has been a prey to all kinds of evils, spoiled by its ancient enemies, and torn by civil discord. The three estates have accordingly committed the administration to the King and his mother, and removed Albany entirely. 3. That the king of England, as soon as he learnt that James had assumed the government, sent ambassadors to desire peace, which Albany had so frequently endeavored to obtain. Has accordingly sent ambassadors in return. 4. Has given instructions to treat on condition that if the king of England desire a truce, the allies of Scotland are to be included; if a peace, the ambassadors are to refer it to James and his council, who will not conclude one without letting it be seen by all Christian princes that nothing is more for the interest of Scotland. 5. Albany took with him into France a very large quantity of artillery, and placed the rest in Dunbar, which is still garrisoned by the French. James, at the request of the English, has frequently demanded of the garrisons the delivery of those stores, but has been refused. Requests that Francis will bid Albany surrender the castle. 6. Owing to the war with England, Scotch merchants are shut out of England, Flanders, Spain, and other countries, whose hostility they endure for their faithfulness to France. Very few Scotch merchants dare even visit France on account of the hostile fleets, and those who have gone there have been detained longer than usual. How patiently this has been endured is very well known. 7. Is to ask the French king to write in answer.

Lat.

11 Dec.

R.MS. 13 B.II.
328.

B. M.

Ep. Reg. Sc.
I. 354.**918. JAMES V. to FRANCIS I.**

Credence for Marchmonte Herald, whom he sends to France with articles touching his state. Edinburgh, 3 id. Dec. 1524.

*Lat., copy.***919. JAMES V. to JOHN DUKE OF ALBANY.**R.MS. 13 B.II.
329.

B. M.

Ep. Reg. Sc.
I. 355.

Reminds him of his promise on leaving Scotland to return before 1st September, which if he failed to do, he advised that James should take upon him the royal dignity. Now that all hope of Albany's return is gone, the estates have given him the royal authority, joining his mother with him. Albany knows how ill provided Scotland is to resist her enemies. James has frequently demanded by a herald the surrender of Dunbar with its artillery, but to no purpose. Requests that Albany will write to the garrison to yield it up. Trusts he has the same good will towards Scotland as in former years. Edinburgh.

Lat., copy.

11 Dec.

R. O.

920. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Has received a letter from his brother saying that the King does not wish him to join the Burgundians in any expedition, either to Estaples or any other place; which he will obey. Since writing last, has several times

1524.

FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY—*cont.*

sent out some of the garrison to annoy the enemy. Heard where certain Frenchmen were lodged, and sent out a party to "curre" and drive the country, laying an ambush in case the French came out; but the weather became so foul and sharp that they were obliged to return with what booty they could, and three or four prisoners. Another "course" was made yesterday by 120 of the garrison within a league of Boulogne, but they found little, and took only sixty cows and mares, and three prisoners.

On the French frontiers the report is that the French are prospering in Italy, but in Flanders they say the contrary. Expects Wolsey knows better than either party. Reminds him that Christmas is near, and Briswood has no money for the wages. It were not convenient that the men should lack money at that time. The news he sends are so unimportant that he is half ashamed to write them, but would rather do so than be accounted remiss. Guisnes, 11 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. : To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

11 Dec.

921. SIR RALPH VERNEY.

R. O.

Receipt by Sir Ralph Verney and Eleanor his wife for two hogshheads of wine from Sir John Husee, chief butler of England. 11 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII. *Scaled.*

Lat., vellum, with two seals.

12 Dec.

922. J. M. GIBERTO to WOLSEY.

R. O.

There is no need to tell him the reasons why the Pope sent him to the French king and the leaders of the Imperial army, and that none of his propositions were listened to, as he will have heard all this from Melchior Langus. Was careful of the King's interest, not only in consequence of the Pope's orders, but from his remembrance of Wolsey's kindnesses. Was pleased to see that the combatants, though disagreeing in everything else, agreed in their opinion of the valor and prudence of the King and Wolsey. Though his mission was fruitless, the Pope is satisfied with having shown to every one that he has left nothing undone to secure peace. Acknowledges Wolsey's thanks for the services he has done him. Rome, 12 Dec. 1524. *Signed: "Jo. Mattheus El. Veron."*

Add. Endd.

12 Dec.

923. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vi. 256.

B. M.

Clerk and he have done all they could to send the money back, but so much money has lately come to the banks from France and other places that they demand an unreasonable gain and six months' time. Thinks they could have managed it profitably a month or two ago. Has given t[en] thousand crowns to Fr. . . . Bell, a servant of the lord of St. John's. Encloses one of his bills. Has given 6,000 to Jerome de Sensis, 3,000 to the bishop of Worcester, and Clerk has taken 3,000. Thinks they will be able to transport the remainder to Antwerp without loss. If not, wishes to know Wolsey's pleasure. Rome, 12 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated.

12 Dec.

924. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vi. 254.

B. M.

On the 5th answered Wolsey's letters of the 21st Oct. and the 11th Nov. Francis continues the siege. 2,000 V . . . and 4,000 Grisons have come to him, and he threatens to despatch Albany again. If he does, the Pope intends to make no resistance. The Datary has returned; and although the Pope will not "be aknowen thereof," it is thought he is at a

1524.

point with Francis, promising not to meddle if Florence and his pieces are left secure. The Venetians do not come forward; and without them the Imperialists can do nothing in battle, as they have not 1,000 men-at-arms, and only 7,000 Spaniards, 4,000 Italians and 7,000 lanceknights, besides those in Pavia, who are 6,000, and to whom 80,000 ducats are due.

The Pope tells him that the Archduke is coming in person to Trent, and has sent 12 pieces of artillery to the Emperor's camp, with 2,000 picked foot. Bourbon is gone to the Archduke, and will proceed, it is thought, to Flanders and England, "to steere the colys." The abbot of Nagiara, one of the chief commissaries in the Imperial camp, came to ask the Pope to consider the Emperor's affairs, but has left without any other answer than he has had before,—that his Holiness has professed neutrality and his readiness to be mediator, and that he would continue so. Has exhorted the Pope to find some way of truce, as much for his own sake as any other's. He answered that he could do no more than he had done. Thinks he would be very glad of an assured peace, but that he does not think that possible till Francis has Milan quietly; for if he were driven out now, he would try again as soon as he had money. It is thought that this is his reason for discouraging the Imperialists and Venetians, that the former, giving up Milan, may attend to the defence of Naples, in which he will help them, and cause the Venetians to do the same. The delays of the Venetians are not without excuse; for they have the same reasons as the Pope, and they are not bound to assist, unless the Imperialists have a much greater force than at present.

Has found great difficulty about the King's money. The bankers are not ashamed to ask six months, and 15 in every 100. Has given to a servant of my lord of St. John's, who has a commission and letters from his master to receive money for the religion, 10,000 crowns, to be paid in six months by his master either in like crowns, or 4s. 4d. for each crown. Has also given 6,000 crowns, on like conditions, to Jheronymus Sankys, a merchant of good substance, who has made a letter of exchange on Ant. Vyvald. The bishop of Worcester has taken 3,000 crowns on like conditions, and Clerk has taken 3,000, of which he asks that 1,000 may be returned for his diets. Will send the rest as soon as he can. Will pay what he has taken as soon as his factors can gather it, which he hopes will be at Easter. Rome, 12 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 5, mutilated. Add. Endd.

14 Dec. 925. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Had asked in his last that 600 ducats received by him from John Maliarde might be repaid. Does not expect to recover the arrears of Palance. There is now a whole year owing to Wolsey from the Nuncio and the Bishop incumbent. Had hoped, as the Emperor is now going "into other farther countries of Spain," to have had some help. Has been only able to obtain from the Nuncio and the Bishop bonds of certain men that owe 2,000 ducats. These Sampson put into the hands of a Genoese merchant, "the which was content to accept it, for it is sure to be paid of them, though the days of payment be not before St. John and Michaelmas, anno '25." The merchant will advance money upon them at a high rate, "according to the manner of Spain; whereas, I assure your Grace, the chief merchandise now is clear and plain usury." If he could obtain some money from my lord of Toledo, he would not have recourse to these obligations; and in this he would not fail if he had Wolsey's bills of Toledo. This lord owes twelve months, but will only pay for six months, because, according to custom, he receives nothing from his bishopric until the end of the year. Sampson will endeavor to obtain from the Emperor that Wolsey may be paid for the whole year. Hopes that at Midsummer Wolsey will receive

1524.

SAMPSON to WOLSEY—*cont.*

from Palencia 2,000 ducats, and 1,000 from the bonds, and another 1,000 at Michaelmas; and that during the Bishop's life he will be paid regularly at Christmas and Midsummer. He must employ a man to collect his dues. Has spoken with two on the matter, and they will not accept the charge at less than 200 ducats *per annum*; and that, he thinks, they will well deserve. Wishes to know his pleasure, and who are the most substantial merchants in London. Madrid, 14 Dec. 1524.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.

14 Dec. 926. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Some horsemen of the garrison have lately made a "course" to Montreuil, killed certain Frenchmen, and taken six prisoners. Hears from one of them, as also from his spies, that it is reported Francis has had an overthrow in Italy. Another report is that the duke of Orleans shall marry the Pope's niece, and that the Pope favors the French king; which, Fitzwilliam supposes, is only done to encourage the people, as there is much need, for there was never greater misery and scarcity of corn. On the frontiers the bread is made of oats, beans, barley, and such like grain. Guisnes, 14 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

14 Dec. 927. [MAGNUS] to ANGUS.

R. O.

Remonstrates against the use made by Angus and the earl of Lennox of the monastery of Paisley as if it was their own. Commends the loyal demeanour of Angus towards his sovereign. Doubts not the King's mediation will be more serviceable for his reconciliation to the Queen, and "redubbing" of his estate, than any violence. Received letters from England yesterday, with news of the French king's sudden arrival in Italy. Edinburgh, 14 Dec.

Copy, pp. 2. Endd.: Letters from the earl of Angus and from Mr. Eure to my lord Cardinal.

15 Dec. 928. ANGUS to MAGNUS.

R. O.

Received this last Thursday his letter, dated Edinburgh, 14 Dec., with a bill of tidings, of which he is glad. Came to this country to speak with my lord of Lennox, and thought my lord of Paisley would be well pleased with the use of his monastery. Hopes his Lordship will come home, and nothing shall be done to his place or to himself, but to his pleasure. Kylmawrs, 15 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

15 Dec. 929. WILL of JOHN PROWSE.

R. O.

Directs his body to be buried at Charde church, and the following bequests to be paid. To the above church, 6s. 8d. To the altars of St. Mary and St. Katherine, 3s. 4d. each. To the monastery at Taunton, 6s. 8d. To the service of the Blessed Mary in Taunton, 3s. 4d. For a light before the cross there, 12d. To the high altar at Charde, for tithes forgotten, 12d. To each of his sisters, 6s. 8d. To Cecilia his wife, all his farms except one at Taunton, by which he was free of tax, and which he leaves to his brother, Nic. Prowes. For mass for two years, 13l. 6s. 8d.; and the remainder equally to his wife and brother, who are joint executors. Also 6s. 8d. each to John Selwood and John Chapleyn, who are appointed overseers. Witnessed by Ric. Antell, curate of Charde, and others, 11 Oct. 1524.

Proved before the Commissioners at St. Paul's, London, 15 Dec. 1524.

Lat., pp. 3. Endd.: Joh's Prowes.

1524.

15 Dec.

R. O.

930. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

Has continually sent him news by De Praet, but has heard nothing from him for some time. Writes by this courier to assure him of his convalescence. His quartan fever is so diminished that he can attend to business, hunt, and take recreation. It is now time to act against their common enemy, and obtain their rights from him. Desires credence for his ambassador. Hopes Henry will succeed in gaining great part of what the enemy detains from him. Madrid, 15 Dec. 1524. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.: 15 of December 1525.

15 Dec.

R. O.

931. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

To the same effect. Madrid, 15 Dec. 1524. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.: 15^o Decembris 1524.

932. [MAGNUS] to the ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S.

R. O.

Although the Archbishop excused himself on the ground of illness from going to England with the embassy which has now passed, it would be much to the King's satisfaction if he could come up hereafter, and confer with my lord Legate, should any difficulty arise in the negotiations. Doubts not the King could get him made a cardinal for his pains, and he would come up, not as an ambassador, but as a "high councillor and great supplement to be joined with my lord Legate." Sends a copy of news received from England of the French king's success in Italy, which he requests him to communicate to the bishop of Aberdeen.

Copy, pp. 2.

16 Dec.

R. O.

933. JAMES ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S to [MAGNUS].

Has this day received by Will. Hadryngtoun his letter, dated Edinburgh, 15 Dec., with his bill of tidings. Cannot give a deliberate answer till he hears from Ratcleif, with whom they have both conferred before. Is anxious to know how his servant is treated who left with Ratclif, and of his passing forwards; also of the progress of the monks of Melrose who went to Wolsey, and whether the king of England has written to the Queen about Melrose; "for thir thingis beand weile conduit and secretly conveyit to the weill of my cousing wald caus me rather to do service." St. Andrew's, 16 Dec. 1524. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Ambassiatour of England.

18 Dec.

R. O.

934. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

St. P. vi. 381.

Since the 30th October, when he wrote from Valladolid, has spoken often with the Emperor's council, who are now very warlike, owing to the change of affairs in Italy. They impute the blame to the King, in not sending sufficient money or passing his army. "*In eos retorsi omnia,*" showing that the King's army was always in readiness whenever the Emperor was furnished with men and money, which he never was; and to have invaded France under such circumstances would have been mere loss, as on the two previous occasions. Reminded them also that money had been sent to Bourbon when there was none else to sustain the army; and when that was spent the Emperor had neglected to send more. Complained of the Viceroy, who has shown himself the best enemy to France. The Emperor does not believe the suspicions of those about him against the King or Wolsey.

They will not hear of any manner of peace in this court, except the French king be clearly out of Italy. Yet they are content that the King

1524.

SAMPSON to WOLSEY—cont.

has sent a commission to Rome for truce till May twelvemonth. The archbishop of Capua arrived on the 27th November, and left for England 7th December. Two Polish ambassadors have done homage to the Emperor for the duchy of Barri. On the 10th news arrived from Flanders that, after lady Margaret had agreed to all things demanded, the King would no more hear of the enterprise. Sampson urged that she had agreed too late. Sees little preparation for war, though provision of money is made for Italy. It is said the French king has suffered great loss at Pavia, and many have been slain in bringing victuals from Milan. He has ordered Lotrekye and his other captains to repair to him. Wishes to return to England. Madrid, 18 Dec. 1524.

It is said the French king is at Asti, for the great sickness in his army.
Hol.

22 Dec.

935. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. II. 138.

B.M.

St. P. IV. 273.

Has received his letter of the 5th, with three others, one from the King to James V., another to the Queen, and the third from Wolsey to the Queen. They were as thankfully received as possible. The Queen was particularly pleased at the good expedition that was to be made for the abbey of Melrose and other benefices to be conferred at James's nomination, and not at Albany's. Has a letter of news from Brian Tuke of the French king's arrival in Italy, his pleasant expedition at the siege of Pavia and shameful putting back. Showed it first to the Queen, then to the earl of Murray, the archbishop of Glasgow and the bishop of Ross, the lords who attend most upon the King, all of the French faction. Sent copies to many places, that the news might get abroad. Three things are mentioned in Wolsey's letter; viz., 1, for the inducing of the archbishop of St. Andrew's to come in embassy; 2, that Angus should not attempt any disturbance; and 3, for the continuing here both of Radcliff and himself, to which Radcliff has doubtless already made answer.

As to the Archbishop, knowing he would be glad to hear the news, sent him a copy, and wrote to him his own advice, according to Wolsey's letters, for his coming to England. Sends copy of his letter and the Archbishop's answer, by which it appears that he looks as much to the profit of himself and his kinsman as for the weal of the realm. He will not give a direct answer till he hear how his causes sent into England prosper. Thinks he means to take a good part with Angus and Lennox. Now he is at liberty, it will be seen which way he leans.

The abbot of Paisley fears damage will be done to his house by the said two Earls keeping Christmas there, with their retinues to the number of 200 men. Has written to Angus on the subject. Sends copy, with his answer. The sending of the herald to France, of which he wrote on the 10th, though fully determined by the Queen and Council, is put off. Many of the Lords have gone home to their countries; among others, the bishop of Aberdeen to St. Andrew's, where he was Archdeacon. He is a good man, and desires peace between the realms, though he leans somewhat to France. Understands he strongly advised the Queen to be reconciled with Angus, or at least allow him to remain on his own lands.

The Queen is anxious for news from England, and calls fast for money. Gives her the best words he can till further instructed. The Scotch merchant ships have left France. Three have come to Leith, and five have been driven abroad by stress of weather. Two of Albany's galleys have also come to Dunbar, in which David Beton, abbot of Arbroath and nephew of the archbishop of St. Andrew's, late Scotch ambassador in France, has arrived, with three of Albany's principal servants; viz., John Burbon, his secretary, Plantate, his treasurer, and Makerell, his comptroller. The

1524.

young earl of Bothwell has arrived with the other ships. The Queen says Albany's servants have come to make her great offers. They have probably come at least to fortify Dunbar, and to try and win her to the French faction; perhaps by an offer of marriage, after getting the Queen divorced from Angus, as Albany is a widower. If any such intrigues are going on, thinks he might disappoint them, with some expenditure of money, if commissioned so to do. Thinks the Lords are going to join together for the better ordering of the King and the realm. Edinburgh, 22 Dec. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

22 Dec.

936. ITALY.

R. O.

Extract from the letter of the bishop of Worcester (Ghinucci) to the Cardinal, in cipher, 22 Dec.

The French, as he wrote before, are daily trying to draw the Pope to their wishes, that is, that he should furnish them with horse and foot, should the Emperor try to stop their going into Italy. He puts them off, as the matter wants mature counsel, and he does not wish to offend the Emperor thus openly. Thinks he will unite with the French unless something happens to prevent it, because from their situation he can be more easily assisted by them. Hence it is that he is so anxious for an answer from Wolsey to what Worcester has already written about two or three times in the Pope's name.

Lat., p. 1. In Vannes' hand.

24 Dec.

937. PACE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B.vi. 256*.

B. M.

A Spaniard sent by the Viceroy to the Emperor's brother and Bourbon passed yesterday. He told Pace that the duke of Ferrara had sent a great quantity of powder to the French king, that Albany and the senior John de Medici had made a bridge over the Po, and crossed the river to fetch the powder, and that the Viceroy and all the army left Soncine for the bridge. Thinks Medici and Albany not only intend to fetch the powder, but to try to take Cremona by some secret practice. It is said that the duke of Ferrara has sent 100,000 ducats as well. It is mysterious, if true, for he is the Pope's vassal. Between here and Isebroke are 8,000 men for the Emperor's army. Six days ago the Viceroy's steward came hither from Isebroke, hoping to have found the money his master promised for their wages, but none is come yet; so that the men are detained, and Bourbon prevented from rejoining the camp till he hears again from the Viceroy, who wrote yesterday that he could send no money till the end of the month. On receiving this letter the steward left with all haste to try and procure some.

Hears nothing of the truce proposed by the Pope. Francis can do nothing at Pavia. The Emperor has prepared at his own cost a number of horse for the army, which are daily arriving here. Trent, 24 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1.

24 Dec.

938. CARD. BEMBO to REGINALD POLE.

Bembi Epist.

p. 594.

R. Poli Epist.

i. 385.

Could not deliver the letters which Pole gave him at Padua for John Matthew Giberto, until his return from the army beyond the Po, on Dec. 9. He asked many questions about Pole's studies, and spoke of him with great praise. Rejoices at his attachment to Pole, as he has great authority with the Pope, and is a man of the highest integrity and courtesy, and takes much pleasure in assisting the learned.

Has given his letters to Giacompo Sadoleti, who will gladly be his friend. Could not, however, obtain permission for Pole to see Sadoleti's book upon philosophy. He has only written the first part, an attack upon philosophy, and he does not wish it to be seen until he has written also the reply. It

1524.

CARD. BEMBO to REGINALD POLE—*cont.*

will be a long time before he completes it, he is so busy. Never read any thing better or more Ciceronian than his first book. The Pope has good will to all men, is prudent, grave, and circumspect, and seems fit to have the charge of the weal of Christendom.

Desires to be remembered to Nicholas Leonicus and Baptista Leo, his teachers, and also to Marmaduke. Rome, 9 kal. Jan. 1524.*

Lat.

26 Dec.

939. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B.vi. 257.

B. M.

Yesterday the Pope told him that Albany's factor had complained of the imprisonment of the archbishop of St. Andrew's, and the other bishop in Scotland, and that he had written to exhort James to refer the matter to the court of Rome, telling Clerk that the Datary would show him the brief. Did not like the tenor thereof, and returned to the Pope. Said it was true he was Christ's vicar, and high judge to all Christian princes; but that the kings of England and Scotland had always observed the Church's liberties, and his Holiness must allow that a king is not bound to suffer a prelate reasonably suspected of treason to be at large until he can send to Rome, for meantime mischief might be wrought beyond remedy.

Begged him to consider James's position, and the resistance and conspiracies of Albany's faction, of whom the Archbishop is the chief; that on account of his mis-spending the King's revenues during his minority, and for his own profit, he was thought to be doing all he could to set up the Duke again, of which his own words and deeds were proofs; that James being thus justified, his Holiness could not honorably send him such a brief, which, though "hortarie," was "powderyd with so sore words," as if he took the matter as an injury done to the Apostolic see; that if he had first written more mildly this would be better tolerated. Assured him that the Archbishop was not kept in as strict prison as was pretended, but at large in . . . Castle, having his walks, and access of his friends, as far as could be with the King's safety, which it was necessary to provide for; that such an incident was nothing new, for both the French king and Emperor at this hour were doing the like; that a bishop died lately in prison in France, and his bishopric was given to the Datary; but Clerk did not suppose he had written thus to Francis. Told him that they are not so cruel beyond the mountains as in Italy; for if the Archbishop had lived here, and had ten lives, he would have lost them all, as here they act on the maxim that only a dead man cannot fight again. Begged him to consider, and that he would see that neither ought such a brief to be written, nor ought he to desire the matter to be referred to Rome, nor ought the King to be desired to give them more liberty than would be safe for him.

He said he had not seen the brief, and asked Clerk to read it, which he did. He said he did not like it, and had wished Clerk to see it to give his opinion. Clerk said Wolsey, as his legate, was more fit to do that. He answered, that Albany laid all the fault of it on the King and Wolsey, and he could not refer it to them; that the Duke and his party were so importunate that he could do no less than write a brief for them now and then; that for all briefs, the King could do as he thought best, "and said, God forbode els." As the brief stated that his Holiness would send to Scotland on the matter, asked him to be careful lest Francis or Albany should abuse their influence, and procure the sending of some one who would disturb the friendship with England. He said they had tried to procure the nomination of the Nuncio, but that he had replied he would send one of his own servants, and a man

* In Bembo's letters, 1526.

1524.

he could trust to treat nothing but what was committed to him. Does not think he had determined on the person. He told Clerk not to fear anything would be sent that would disturb the amity with England, or any of the King's purposes.

As to the war, he said there was no more hope of truce than when Clerk last wrote. The Imperialists, who are in extreme necessity, and doubtless at a great afterdele, remit all to the Emperor, from whom no letters have come these three months. The Pope thinks it great neglect, now his affairs are in such desperation. He asked Clerk to urge Wolsey to devise some way of peace, for there are daily news of the Turk's preparations, and next summer he expects Hungary will be totally lost. He says that Francis still intends to attack Naples, and has despatched Albany again with 600 men-at-arms and 7,000 foot, who have already passed "the flood called the Poo;" that the Viceroy and the rest of the army here, numbering 10,000 foot and 500 men-at-arms, had left their camp near Cremona, and crossed the Po to attack Albany, and stop certain stores sent by the duke of Ferrara to the French camp at Pavia. He thinks Albany will not fight, but fortify himself at Florenzole or Burgo Saynt and wait for reinforcements. Others think Albany too light-headed to wait. They are very near together, and if either side were English they would not be long asunder. All here wish them to fight, as the whole matter will depend on the issue. Both are in Parma, Church territory, and spoil and waste at pleasure, paying nothing. Both take the Pope as their friend, and seem trying who can spoil and take fastest. His Holiness is very evil contented, but does not show it yet, though he must, if they continue.

The Venetians will not join the Emperor's cause, saying that there is no chance of victory, "and that they have no *mo stati* . . . lease butt one, and therfor they will in no wise jop[ard.]" The siege continues at Pavia. Francis thinks he shall take it by famine, which many here fear, unless it is rescued. Has had much trouble about the King's money, and has sent to Master Fermor, a London merchant at Florence, who has helped them to dispose of part, and taken part himself, to be paid in July. Had no hope of finding any one who would take shorter days, and the time was running on to the King's loss. Has made exchange of 22,000 cr. to be paid in July at London, of which Russell sends the bills. The merchants say it is disadvantageous to pay money in England, for if they have money there, they could spend it more profitably in wool and other merchandise. Fermor has taken his share, against his will, to serve the King. Rome, 26 Dec.

News has come that Lescu with 400 spears and 6,000 foot has crossed the Po and joined Albany, so that the Viceroy is no longer a match for them, and will return to the place beside Cremona, whence he came, or to some other strong place. *Signed.*

Pp. 8, mutilated.

26 Dec.

940. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Since writing last, the garrison has made three or four courses. Last Thursday, Palmer, with 140 horse and 300 foot, took at Wast 30 prisoners, and cloth and shoes, which will serve for many of the men this Christmas. Hears that De Fynes, De Bever, and count Egmont are come to St. Omers, and that De Istelden intends to be there shortly with 200 men-at-arms, but he does not know their purpose. They have had many better opportunities of doing some enterprise, if they had been so minded. It is reported at Boulogne, and on the frontiers, that the kings of England and France have concluded peace, leaving out the Emperor, and that Francis will shortly send an ambassador to England. Has been often asked if it be true, and answered that he had not heard of it. Had better come over, if there is to be a peace, to consult the King about this country, and the fortifications and garrisons

1524.

FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY—*cont.*

here. The bearer, Palmer, who is mentioned above, has asked for licence to go to the King about certain affairs of his. He is as hardy and painful a man as serves any prince christened, and has done the King good service. Guisnes, 26 Dec.

Has written a similar letter to the King. Trusts Wolsey has given orders for the payment of the garrison. Hears that Fynes is already arrived at St. Omers. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

27 Dec.

941. ERASMUS to VIVES.

Eras. Ep.
p. 841.

Is glad to hear he is in such favor with the king and queen of England, but that will not keep body and soul together. Thinks that the sudden departure of Livinus was the reason why he did not hear from Mountjoy. Would feel more bitterly the death of Linacre, if he did not consider from what torments he was withdrawn. Frobenius is not inclined to print the works of Vives, as nothing sells but works on the Lutheran controversy; and he complains that he has not sold at Frankfort a single copy of *De Civitate Dei*. Basle, 27 Dec. 1524. -

Lat.

27 Dec.

942. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vi. 261.
B. M.

Since his last letters, Clerk and he have done all they could to deliver the rest of the money, but no one will take it at less than seven or eight months.

Has given 2,000 cr. at seven months. If he cannot manage the rest more advantageously, will bring it home. Sent for Ric. Fermer, an English merchant at Florence, to ask his advice, but he says no good can be done there. He has taken 8,000 cr., according to his bills, but he says it is only to serve the King, for he will not profit by it. Sends bills of the former exchange also. Rome, 27 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1.

27 Dec.

943. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. ii. 87.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 277.

Wrote on the 22nd of the arrival of two of Albany's galleys at Dunbar, with Mr. Davy Beton and other officers of Albany. On his arrival, Beton, though he was ambassador for the king of Scots in France, went straight to the archbishop of St. Andrew's, without seeing the King or Queen. The others brought wine and corn to victual Dunbar. They have a commission from Francis, of which Groselles, captain of Dunbar, is principal, to treat with the Queen and Lords, and have obtained leave to repair to her; but they demand as pledges lord Evendale and others, (Magnus thinks Henry and James Steward, lord Evendale's brothers,) to which she will not consent. Some say the duke of Urbino's daughter, Albany's kinswoman, is offered to James in marriage; others, Madame Renée. The Queen has been warned that Groselles means to go to France with the two galleys and the best of the men and ordnance at Dunbar. Has always reminded the Queen of the injuries Scotland has sustained from France, but these suits have made her not a little high-minded.

On Christmas eve she said to one Will. Hetherington, in Magnus's company, that the French king had sent her 30,000 cr., and it would be long before she had as much from England; yet Magnus had got her to confess that same day that, but for the King's support, she would have been utterly put down, and her son taken from her. Arran has appointed meetings with Angus, and it is believed they will agree, though the Queen tries all she can to prevent them. Has seen a letter from the archbishop of St. Andrew's,

1524.

trying to bring the Lords to agreement, and saying the bishop of Aberdeen was inclined the same way. Believes, if they were all agreed, the Queen is likely to be little regarded, unless the King take her part. Has given Angus warning not to be won over to France by crafty ways.

The Queen speaks more favorably of Angus than of Lennox, and says she hopes Angus will come to a better way than was thought. Cannot tell what she means.

Notwithstanding his old suspicions of the controller Rob. Barton, called in England Hob à Barton, finds him much better disposed to England than to France. Is right familiar with him, and learns many things from him. He is a man of great substance for these parts, and seeks for ease and saving of his goods. His companion, Davy Fawcener, is ready to fight against Albany.

The ambassadors are now with the King and Wolsey. It is to be remembered that the Lords here are poor. The Queen wishes something given to Arran for taking her part, of which the King and Wolsey will consider.

Has just been informed by the Controller that Groselles has crossed the Firth with the galleys to St. Andrew's.

P.S.—The Queen is troubled about the matter last mentioned. A Frenchman has come from Groselles to say they durst not let the galleys remain at Dunbar for fear of the English, and that Groselles had gone to St. Andrew's to prevent a meeting of Angus and Lennox with the Archbishop. The Queen continually complains of Angus having been sent to Scotland, yet incessantly calls for money. She now desires a number of men on the Borders in case of need, fearing the Lords will band against her. Arran and his bastard son, Sir James Hamilton, are grieved at being neglected by Henry; while Murray, and others who opposed setting the King at large are in favor. Has appointed to meet the Earl and confer on these matters.

Will send to St. Andrew's for news, and write to Angus to see what he and Lennox will do. Edinburgh, 27 Dec. *Signed.*

Add.

27 Dec.

944. [MAGNUS] to the ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S.

Calig. B. i. 118.

B. M.

Has no more news from England. Trusts the Archbishop will excuse his not coming to St. Andrew's this Christmas, according to his invitation sent by Adam Otterborne. There is some talk here of the arrival of the Frenchmen at Dunbar with the two galleys, and of their departure thence to St. Andrew's. Begg the Archbishop, as the greatest personage of the realm, to consider that it would be more honorable for him to rule under the King, with the assistance of the king of England, than under a stranger, "albeit of good honor," who, it is said, has been often "right strait and sore unto you." Considering the esteem in which he is held by Henry, the "great favor likely to ensue between my lord Legate" and him, and his communications with Radelif and himself, trusts he will regard the weal of his sovereign and his realm. Desires to be informed of any news touching France or Scotland "convenient to be known." Edinburgh, 27 Dec.

Copy by Magnus's clerk, pp. 2. Headed: To, &c. the archbishop of St. Andrewes.

[Dec.]

945. [MAGNUS] to ANGUS.

Calig. B. i. 75.

B. M.

Has been informed by Mr. George, Angus's brother, of the arrival at Dunbar of the two galleys with Albany's servants. Had desired him, through his brother, not to be circumvented by the French, nor allow Lennox to be so. Many practices are on foot, both by spiritual and temporal persons, to tempt noblemen from their allegiance. He should do nothing without the advice of "the King my master," or of my lord Legate.

Copy by Magnus, p. 1. Headed: "To the right honorable the earl of Angwisshe." Endd.: "From therle of Angwisshe."

1524.

28 Dec. **946. CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Wrote last from Vienna to thank the King for his liberality. Arrived at Buda on the 18th, and was met by the King more than two miles from the city. Does not know what he will accomplish, but hopes to incite the country to lay garrisons on the frontier to guard against sudden attacks. It is reported that the Turk is making preparations both by land and sea, and putting a number of small vessels on the river. Will also practise for the reduction of the Bohemians. Does not send Italian news, as he hears very seldom, and knows that Wolsey has abundant information. Knows that Pavia was quite safe on the 10 Dec. Buda, 28 Dec. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

29 Dec.

947. JAMES ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S to MAGNUS.

Calig. B. i. 119.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 282.

Received a letter from him yesterday by a servant of Adam Ottirburn's, and two others today; the one by the treasurer of Glasgow, in answer to his credence; the other by Will. Hadryngtoun, touching the arrival of the Frenchmen at Dunbar, &c. The Frenchmen arrived at Dunbar before Zoile (Yule, i.e. Christmas), with the Archbishop's "cousin of Arbroath," in two gallions, "to bring furnishing to the house of Dunbar, and sure conducting of my said cousin," whom they brought to the Archbishop. Trusts he has since gone to the King and Queen to deliver his answer from the King and three estates of France, and excused himself for not visiting them first. Part of the Frenchmen came to St. Andrew's on St. Stephen's day, others since. Knew nothing of their coming till they "knokit at ye zet (I beand at my denner), in cumpany with ye remanent of my Lords being in this toune for the tyme, and leit yame in and tretit yame as accordit, because thai had writingis furth of France to me and utheris my Lords being heir, bot yai war generall and of auld datis." Their gallions did not come hither, but passed into the Tay. Will abide by his conversations with Magnus and Ratcliff, and thinks it long till the writings come that they devised should be sent from the King and Wolsey "to quhat personagis ze knaw." Is more desirous than ever of the effect of that commoning. It was never his fault that he did not remain in office to serve his King and Queen. The displeasures against him were moved on no good ground, and if there be any now it is grounded on mere suspicions. Would be glad to have personal speech with Magnus to carry out what they talked about. The news that "ilk cuntre will say of thame selfis" would be long to write. Milan and Pavia still hold out against the French, but they remain in Lombardy, awaiting reinforcements of artillery. St. Andrew's, 29 Dec. *Signed.*

Add.: To my lord Ambassiator of England.

P. 1. Endd.: "From Master Magnus and the bishop of St. Andrew's, and his letters of answer made unto them."

29 Dec.

948. THOMAS EARL OF ARUNDEL.

His will, 12 Oct. 1524. Proved 29 Dec. 1524. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 604.

30 Dec.

949. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. viii.

134*.

B. M.

Lately wrote that, at the request of the count de Goure and the estates of Flanders, she had granted them permission to procure 15 milliers of French salt, and to obtain a safe-conduct from the French king for the purpose. Begs Wolsey to get the King to confirm it, as the affair may concern him. Has made a similar grant to Thos. Barnabe, at the request of the King and Wolsey. Salt is rather dear in Flanders. Writes on the subject to De Praet. Malines, 30 Dec. '24. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1524.

30 Dec.

R. O.

950. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

The Council here have desired him to ask Wolsey for licence to Petre de Izicar, the Emperor's officer in Ampuzca, to export from England 1,200 hanegas of wheat to victual Fontarabia, &c., paying the customs as others do. The hanega is equal to a bushel. Does not know what is intended, but all the ships here are retained for the Emperor's service. Begs that Izicar may have the licence, as it is the first request the Council have made to Sampson. Madrid, 30 Dec. 1524.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

31 Dec.

R. O.

951. WM. KNIGHTE to WOLSEY.

Hearing that Wolsey intends to send commissioners to require that all monies valued too high should be reduced to their usual value, has spoken with several who hear daily the Council's opinion, and they think it is not likely to be done while the wars continue, as the chief merchandise now is finances; and besides, as their "gooldes" are highly esteemed in France, if they lower their value they will all be carried thither. On the other hand, the master of the posts, who associates with the treasurers, receivers, and financiers, says that the Lady and Council are determined to put all the gooldes at their true price. If the former is their real intention, the commissioners should be instructed what to say against the said reasons. If the latter, it will be superfluous to require them to do it. Can find out the truth by inquiring of Mons. de Hooghstrate, chief of the finances, but will not meddle without special orders. Mechlyn, 31 Dec.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

31 Dec.

R. O.

952. SIR JOHN SKEVINGTON.

Will of Sir John Skevington, alderman of London, and merchant of the staple of Calais.

Appoints as his executors Benjamin Digby, mercer, Ric. Fermer, grocer, merchant of the staple of Calais, and Rob. Shether and Guy Rawlenson, merchant tailors, of London. Directs his body to be buried within the high choir of the church of the Crossed Friars, beside the Tower, if he die within ten miles of the city, but if not, in any convenient place. His debts are to be paid within twelve months after his decease. Immediately after his "month's mind," all his goods, debts, plate, ready money, &c. are to be divided into three equal parts, according to the ancient custom of the city; one part for his wife, dame Elizabeth; the second to William, his son, or, if he die before he is 21, it is to be disposed in charity. His daughter Elizabeth has her preferment already, being married to George Griffith, son and heir of Sir Walter Griffith. The third part is for the following bequests: to the Crossed Freres, for the new buildings of their conventual church, 50*l.*; for a marble tomb, with his image and that of his wife, if she chooses to be buried there, with their children at their feet; to the high altar of St. Michael's, Cornhill, for tithes forgotten while he lived in the parish, 20*s.*; to the high altar of St. Mary Wolnoth, Lombard Street, where he is now a parishioner, 20*s.*; to his sister Eleyn, 10*l.*; to each of her children, 5*l.*; to his sister Joice Zouche, 10*l.*; to Eleyn, her daughter, 5*l.*; to Thos. Morton's wife, 5*l.*; to each of his sister Crafford's two children, 5*l.*; to his sister Wescote, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; to each of her children, 2*l.*; to his sister, Fulcis' wife, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; to each of her children, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to his nephew Matthew Skevington, 10*l.*; to Leonard Skevington, 5*l.*; to his nephew John Sheppard, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; to Mary Stapleton, his servant, 5*l.*; to Alice Whetell, my lady's maid, 2*l.*; to all his other maidens and women servants, 20*s.*; to Chr. Vavassour, his apprentice, 10*l.*, and to be made free in Flanders of the fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England, at the testator's charge; to each of his other apprentices 5*l.*; to Sir Fulke Simon, his chaplain, 5*l.*; for new casting the roof in the middle aisle of St. Mary Wolnoth, 10*l.*; to his godson John, son of John Devereux, scrivener, 20*s.*;

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SIR JOHN SKEVINGTON—*cont.*

to his other godchildren, 6s. 8d.; to Eliz. Warley, widow, for her attention to him when ill, 10*l.* and a black gown; to Hugh Welshe, goldsmith, 20s. and a black gown; to Nich. Forster, his cook, beside his wages, 3*l.*; to his other servants, 20s.; to Chr. Stevynson, parish priest of St. Mary Wolnoth, to pray for his soul, 20s.; to old Agnes Dycar, to pray for his soul, 6s. 8d.; to his brother, Thomas Skevington, 20*l.*; to each of his children, 40s.; to Ric. Grigge, serjeant, a black gown; and to his wife Mary, Skevington's cousin, 40s. and a black gown; to the parish church of Skevington, where he was born, a vestment, &c., with his arms on the cross, worth 6*l.* 13s. 4d.; to Our Lady of Bradley, in Leicestershire, a white damask vestment, with like arms, worth 53s. 4d.; to Mrs. Benet, a black gown; to the master, wardens, and fellowship of Merchant Tailors in London, of which he is a member, one of his silver basins and a ewer; to the Grey, Black, Augustin, and White Friars of London, to pray for his soul, and bring his body to burial, 8*l.*; to the six persons of his fellowship who bear his body, 6s. 8d. each; to be distributed among poor prisoners during two years after his decease, 20*l.*; towards the marriages of sixty poor maidens of good name and fame, 6s. 8d. each; to Sir Walter Griffith, to his wife, to Geo. Griffith, their son, to Eliz. his wife, the testator's daughter, to Mr. Alleyn and Mr. Lambard, aldermen, to James Wilford, to the master of his company at the time of his decease, to each of his brothers and sisters, natural and in law, to each of his apprentices and servants, to Ric. Patrick, his attorney at Calais (who is also to be rewarded at the executors' discretion for his service to them), to his nephews Matthew and Leonard, to John Nutte and his wife, a black gown each. 24 new torches are to be carried at his burial, besides wax tapers, by 24 honest poor neighbours. After his month's mind, they are to be given to the parish churches which his corpse will pass, and the remainder to be divided between St. Mary Wolnoth and the Crossed Freres, to burn before the glorious sacrament, and at Corpus Christi day. To the houses of the Freres Observants at Greenwich and Richmond, 40s.; to Sir Walter Griffith, his best gown of pewke, with fur of foynes, and a gold ring of the Five Wounds, worth 3*l.* 6s. 8d., to my lady his wife, his second best gilt cup and cover; to Geo. Griffith and his wife, a silver basin and ewer, a gilt standing cup with a cover, and six goblets, three gilt and three silver, with two covers; to Rob. Wheler and his wife, black gowns; to Wm. Larke, draper, a black gown; to his nephews, — Crafford's sons, 5*l.* 6s. 8d.; to Ant. Coly, "and to my nevieu which shalbe his wife," daughter of my brother Sir William, a black gown and gold ring, value 2*l.* each; to his nephew Hen. Digby, 3*l.* 6s. 8d. and a black gown; to his cousin Chr. Villers, Esq., a gold ring of the Five Wounds, value five marks, and a black gown; to his nephew Thos. Moreton, gent., 5*l.*; to his nephew Matthew Skevington, one of his best black velvet doublets and jackets; to his nephews Antony and Thomas, and to Ric. Reynold, citizen and mercer of London, his deputy in his ward, a black gown each; to St. Mary Wolnoth, a new silver chrismatory, value five marks; to Edw. Brocton, clerk of the staple, 40s. and a black gown; to John Devereux, scrivener of London, a black gown. And the remainder of the third part is to be distributed by his executors in charitable deeds. Leaves to each of his executors 10*l.*, and black gowns for themselves and their wives; and to his brother Sir William, whom he appoints supervisor, 6s. 13s. 4d. Witnessed by Nic. Lambard, alderman, Jas. Wilford, late alderman, Thos. Skevington, Chr. Villers, Roger Ratcliff, Paul Withipoll, Ant. Coly, Hen. Digbe, gent., Hugh Welshe, goldsmith, and John Devereux, notary. 31 Dec. 1524, 17* Hen. VIII.

Leaves his manors, &c. as follows: All feoffees to his use are to be feoffees to his wife at his death. She is to hold all his lordships, tenements, rents, &c. in Yorks., Staffordsh., Middlesex, and elsewhere in the realm, doing all repairs, paying the chief rents, &c., till his son William is 21 years of age; when those in Staffordsh., and in Heryngay or Harynsey and Tottynham, Middx., are to be hers for life, and those in Yorks. are to be administered by his executors for his son till he is 24. At his wife's death, her portion shall come to his son, except lands in Haryngay in the tenure of John Hunt *alias* Fisher

1524.

and in Tottenham in the tenure of—— Ederich or Goodwyn, butcher, which are to go to Elizabeth Griffith his daughter. Makes arrangements for remainder, in default of heirs of the above, to his brothers Sir William and Thomas, and his nephews Matthew and Leonard. The tenements in Tottenham are not to be left to his wife, but sold and added to his moveable goods, &c. Witnesses the same as above, excepting Thos. Skevington and John Devereux. 31 Dec. 1524, 16 Hen. VIII.

Copy, pp. 53.

953. The ORDER OF BLACK MONKS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Have read the book of the statutes of St. Benedict, which he sent to them last week. Many of the rules ought to be received by all good monks, but others are too austere for these times. The number of monks and monasteries in England is too great to allow of their being enforced without exciting murmurs and a rebellious spirit. Beg him to modify the reformation of their Order so as not to drive the weak into flight, apostacy, or rebellion, nor to keep away those who intend to enter the Order. Without doubt, if the reformation is conducted with too much austerity, there will not be sufficient monks to inhabit the monasteries. In the present times, now the world is drawing to its end, very few desire to live an austere life. The members of the order of Black Monks in England, assembled in London by Wolsey's order.

Lat., p. 1. Add.: Thomæ, Cardinali, legato, &c.

954. The PRIOR OF WENLOCK.

R. O.

"The answer of Dan Rouland Bridge, prior of Wenlocke, to the articles of complaint laid against him for vexation, by surmise of certain of his convent, and other of his enemies, at the visitation of my lord Cardinal's grace, legate de latere."

The 1st and 2nd articles, he says, are untrue. Never wrote against his late master, excepting an account of his acts, in a chronicle of all the priors, which he revoked at his said master's wish. The 3rd was examined before Charles bishop of Hereford, at his confirmation, and determined to be no act of apostasy. The 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th he denies. Concerning the 8th, says that Dan Wm. Corfitt, the sexton, carried off the convent seal to Dudley after Rowland's election, that no certificate thereof might be sent for the Royal assent. The electors thereupon desired Mr. Wm. Burghitt, LL.D., vicar-general to the bishop of Hereford and official principal of his consistory, to affix the seal of his office, which was admitted by the Cardinal. Knows nothing of the 9th and 10th. To the 11th, never borrowed money except as appears in his accounts to the visitor. The 12th is untrue. Discharged his bailiff at Eton, Ric. Longley, for his evil demeanor. To the 13th, cut down no timber, but crop and lop. To the 14th, "there can be no such giste in the law betwixt a monk and his master," and he knows of none. To the 15th, never withdrew the said rent, but found his predecessors in possession of it; "as to the 4th L., they delivered him a chalice made by Dan Ric. Fishwike, of broken silver of the house, in the name of the same, for the exchange of certain bells, which is done." The 16th is untrue; but he disputed with a master of arts, vicar of the town, in a question of *Duns de Sacramento Altaris*, not holding such opinion assertively. To the 17th and 18th, has apparelled a "crouch" (cross) of ivory of St. Milburg, a holy relique, with the same rings, beads, brooches, and harnessed girdles, and has the owches safe, intending to have put them into a mitre, for the honor of God and the house. To the 19th and 20th, says that there is such a confederacy among some of his brethren, "for restraining their old unlawful liberties, and for the rending off their rule, and closing up of back doors to the cloister and monastery, that they would not come to the chapter at his

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The PRIOR OF WENLOCK—*cont.*

calling, and for their contumacy mad[e] . . . s against them, and had his ser[vant] . . . yng the cloister, fearing their . . . a . . . and caused certain his friends to accompany with them to know their malicious purpose, and for the said execution he is daily in fear of his life."

A slip of paper written on both sides.

955. THOMAS CROMWELL.

R. O.

1. An inventory of documents.

Three bills of Robt. Gedge, bills of Rauf Nevyle, and Symond Fytzrychard, and of Thos. Smith, "for the house in Fanchurche." Acquittances by John Eston, by lord George, and eight for the great garden at Bethlehem. A broken bill of Ric. Garnam, a bill of certain plate, bills of Thos. Jenyn, John Chaulor, Dame Alice Watts, Thos. Bradshaw, Ant. Ayleworth, given to Thos. Cromwell, Robt. Amadas, and Thos. Baxter. A letter of Nic. Longmede. A bill of Mr. Palsgrave for 26*l.* 7*s.* "4 acquittances for this my house." Obligations of lord George Grey, the abbot of St. Benett's, and my brother Welyfedd.

Obligations of John Capon, abbot of St. Benet's, for 10*l.*, payable 15 Aug. last; of Sir John Tetrayde, parson of Evelden, Beds., and Thos. Ashe, grocer, of London, for 10*l.*, payable at Easter next, 1525; of Nic. Kyrkeham, for 10*l.* payable at the feast of St. Mark, 1523; of Rauf Amys, priest, for 26*s.* 8*d.*, payable at Lammass, 13 Hen.VIII.; of Hugh Sterkey, for 50*s.*, payable at St. John's Day, 10 Hen.VIII.; of Robt. Bolls, for 80*l.*, payable at St. Peter *ad Vincula*, 14 Hen.VIII.; and of Chr. Bendelos, for 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Pp. 2. In Cromwell's hand?

R. O.

2. Memoranda by Cromwell.

For Warren, 22*s.*; for Basforde, 19*s.* 10*d.* For two subpoenas against Goodwyn, 5*s.* A bill, 3*s.* 4*d.* In sundry suits, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* A piece of camlet, 40*s.* Dressing 14 cloths, 24*s.*; folding, tacking, pressing, and "cotenyng" 78 dozens, 13*s.* 4*d.*; "for sheryng, barbyng, of 4 musters," 10*s.* 8*d.* For Raynbold, of Norwich, 5*l.* For my pains, 40*s.*

Per contra, a butt of malvesey, 4*l.*; in money, two ryalls, 20*s.*; in other things, 20*s.*

P. 1. Written on the back of a fragment of a petition to Wolsey from Wm. Colyer, of Bradley, and Hewhe Fyncher, of Shelme, co. Worc., drawn up by Cromwell.

R. O.

3. [Cromwell] to ———

Was sorry not to have spoken with him before his departure for the North. Bought last May, through Robt. Bolt, certain lands, worth 19*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* yearly, from John Fleming, of Crofton, Yorks., for 381*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Paid him 148*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and lodged the rest with "your friend" Mr. Butrye till he should perform his part of the indenture, for which he stands bound in a statute of the staple of Westminster, the date whereof is the 20th day of May 15 Hen.VIII., in 1,000 marks, payable at St. Bartholomew's Day last. As he has broken covenant, wishes him to ask the sheriff of Yorkshire that Fleming's lands be put in execution.

Pp. 2. Draft, in Cromwell's hand, imperfect. On the dorse the commencement of a list of deeds concerning the manor of Kexby, Yorks.

R. O.

4. "To the right worshipful Master Cromwell, for a remembrance."

A slanderous bill has been put into the Chancery before my lord Cardinal against the writer, by Geoffrey Vaughan and others, and they have retained Cromwell against him. They have further caused Ric. Elles, clerk, to attach 100 pieces of kerseys in his hands, as the goods of Ric. Vaughan. Begs him

1524.

to hear the matter indifferently, and order amends to be made by the party in fault.

Pp. 2.

956. The COINAGE.

R. O.

1. Rough notes by Wolsey, showing that "500 oz. and 3 qr. maketh in tale 4,615 crowns," at the rate of 4s. 6d.; but taking the crown at 4s. 2d. sterling, and 1 French *d.*, there is gained 64*l.* 2s., "besides the fineness that is above 22 carats, and the rate of the silver newly enhanced."

Pp. 2. The first page in Wolsey's hand.

R. O.

2. Other notes on the above subject, showing the gain in 1,000*l.*, the crown being rated at 4s. 2d. "and a Flemish," in the treaty with France; to be rated after the proclamation at 4s. 6d.

P. 1. Endd.

957. CINQUE PORTS.

R. O.

Petition of John George, Edw. Brom . . . and John Pye, of Hythe, fishermen, to Sir Edw. Guldeford, constable of Dover Castle, and Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, for a *subpœna* to be served on Thos. Mitchell to appear before him for having, with other men, sailed over and maliciously broken four of their "trammel" nets on the ——— day of

16 Hen. VIII.

Draft, p. 1, mutilated.

958. MONTEAGLE PAPERS.

R. O.

1. Answer of Laurence Starkey and Ric. Bank to the bill of Sir John Husee.

Husee claims for the arrearages of the late lord Monteagle's lands, and for expences due at Mich. 16 Hen. VIII., 464*l.* 11s. 9½*d.*; from which is to be deducted 349*l.* 13s. 4*d.* for rents, plate, jewels, and stuff in the hands of lord Darcy and Husee.

Are willing to pay the residue, *sc.* 114*l.* 17s. 8*d.*

P. 1, mutilated.

R O.

2. Petition of Laurence Starkey to Wolsey, as chancellor, stating that the deceased master Urswyk, archdeacon of Richmond, had let the benefice of Bolton, Lancashire, to Sir Edw. Stanley, late lord Mounteagle, John Nabbes, clk., and Starkey, to lord Mounteagle's use, at a rent of 60*l.*, for the payment of which Nabbes and Starkey were bound. Urswyk resigned the archdeaconry, a year and a half before the expiration of the lease, to James Stanley, who entered into the benefice. Paid the rent due to Urswyk at Lord Monteagle's command, and received a general acquittance from him instead of the obligations which he had not with him. He never claimed anything further during the remaining 20 years of his life; but the obligations having come to the hands of Cuthbert bishop of London, one of his executors, the Bishop, at the procurement of his brother, Wm. Tunstal, who bears extreme malice to Starkey, commenced an action of debt upon it in the Common Bench at Westminster. Pleaded in bar Urswyk's acquittance, which was not admitted, as the issue should have been tried at Lancaster; but the Bishop, by sinister labor, procured that it should be tried in Middlesex; and by an untrue jury Starkey is condemned on one obligation for 30*l.* and 4*l.* costs. The Bishop has also commenced actions on three other obligations. The abbess of Syon has also sued him, and obtained a verdict on a similar obligation for 100*l.* for the rent of the manor of Alclyff, Lanc., which she let to George Singleton. She has been paid all her dues, and has done it at the procurement of Wm. Tunstall. Asks Wolsey to command

1524.

MONTEAGLE PAPERS—*cont.*

the attorneys of the Bishop and Abbess to cease till he has examined the premises.

Endd. : To master Chalfon (?)

R.O.

3. Account of money spent in 16 Hen. VIII. for my lord Monteagle, "being with me Sir John Huse;" *sc.*, for making articles of apparel, satin, velvet, and other stuffs, boat-hire on the Thames, alms, wax, travelling expences, and for the finding of the said Lord three servants and a chaplain.

Pp. 2.

R. O.

4. Draft of a petition to the Cardinal from Richard Bank, now in prison in the Counter, for a writ of *corpus cum causa*. Had presented a bill to Wolsey of the wrongs committed by Thos. lord Darcy and Sir John Hussy, executors to the late Lord Mountegle, that they have omitted to observe divers injunctions of large sums, for which process of *scire facias* is awarded against them in Chancery. Was arrested in Westminster Hall on a feigned bill of trespass done in Middlesex, to prevent him from proceeding with his said bill. Has sent a copy of the action.

P. 1.

959. CHRIST. MITFORD.

R. O.

Complaint to his Lordship of the merchants of Newcastle, who caused Thomas late duke of Norfolk, when he was in the North, to remove Mitford from the office of customer in the said port. He bought the office of the Duke for 55*l.*, and spent twenty marks in obtaining letters patent. Has held the office nine years, and by his constant attendance has increased the customs 1,000*l.*, and prevented the unlawful usages of the merchants. Previous to obtaining his removal, they had caused him to be examined before the Duke, the King's attorney and solicitor, and caused a commission to be directed to lord Dacre, Sir Th. Tempest and others, but no offence was proved against him.

Large paper, pp. 2. *Endd.*

960. EDWARD BURLACE, English merchant.

R. O.

Draft bill in Chancery, setting forth that in Spain he and five others had advanced 51*l.* 15*s.* to Sir Thos. Boleyn and Dr. Sampson on a bill of exchange. Authorized John Cooke and Wm. Monkaster to receive the money in England; and they have paid the other persons, but refuse to pay Burlace 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, his share. Has no other writings by which to charge Cooke and Muncaster, and is therefore without remedy at common law.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

961.

GRANTS in DECEMBER 1524.

Dec.

GRANTS.

5. Inspecimus of—i. A charter of Peter Sabright, of Great Badewe, 35 Edw. III., granting to Robert, vicar of St. Mary's, Badewe, and John, chaplain late of Alice Valence, a messuage and houses in the said parish. Witnesses: lord Hugh de Badewe, Thos. Hardel lord de Sandone, John Isebrond, Thos. Grapenell, Peter Atte Made and others. ii. A charter of Rob. the vicar, and John, the chaplain, (35 Edw. III.,) granting to Kath., widow of Peter Sabright, the lands they had of him, with remainder successively to Walter, Roger, Thos. and John, sons of Peter Sabright. Witnesses

same as above, with the substitution of Wm. Rotheman for lord de Sandone. Westm., 5 Dec.—*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 22.

5. Roger Melbanke, of London, merchant tailor. Protection; going in the service of lord Berners. Hertford castle, 1 Dec. 16 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 5 Dec.—*P.S. Fr., m.* 4.

6. Wm. earl of Arundel, s. and h. of Thos. earl of Arundel. Livery of lands. Westm., 6 Dec.—*Pat.* 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 35.

1524.

Dec.

GRANTS.

12. Commissions of the Peace.

Northamptonshire: Thos. card. of York, J. bp. of Lincoln, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Thos. marquis of Dorset, Sir John Grey, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, sen., Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Thos. Lucy, Sir Wm. Parre, Edm. Knyghtley, Ric. Knyghtley, Humph. Stafford, Ric. Burton, Geo. Kyrkeham, Wm. Spencer, Walt. Mauntell, Thos. Brudenell, Edw. Mountegewe, Edm. Newenham, Ric. Humfrey, Thos. Lovett, Wm. Saunders, Rob. Chauntrell, Edw. Warner. Westm., 12 Dec.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 2d.*

Leicestershire: T. card. of York, J. bp. of Lincoln, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Thos. marquis of Dorset, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Thos. lord Roos, Geo. lord Hastinges, Sir Leonard Grey, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Anth. Fitzherbert, Wm. Rudhale, John prior of Landa, Sir Ric. Sacheverell, Sir John Digby, Sir Wm. Skevington, Sir John Villers, Sir Everard Digby, Thos. Poulteney, Ralph Swillington, Roger Radclyff, Wm. Assheley, Wm. Digby, Thos. Trye, Thos. Entwissell, Thos. Hasilrigge, Thos. Brokesby, Wm. Turville, John Fowler, Thos. Harvy. Westm., 12 Dec.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 2d.*

14. Commission of the Peace.

Lincoln, Holand: Thos. card. of York, J. bp. of Lincoln, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Thos. lord Roos, Wm. lord Willoughby, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, John Constable, clk., dean of Lincoln cathedral, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, Sir John Husey, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, sen., Thos. Robertson, Wm. Husey, John Robynson, sen., John Hennege, sen., John Hennege, jun., Thos. Holland, Thos. Halgh, Anth. Eyrbby, Thos. Gildon. Westm., 14 Dec.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 2d.*

18. Commission of the Peace.

Hunts: Thos. card. of York, N. bp. of Ely, J. bp. of Lincoln, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Thos. Cade, clk., Wm. Tanfeld, Anth. Malory, Walt. Luke, Edw. Mountegewe, John Castell, Thos. Hall, Thos. Lowth, Laurence Taillard, John Taillard, Rob. Ap Rice, Thos. Warton, Rob. Rowley, Wm. Grace. Westm., 18 Dec.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 2d.*

20. Commissions of the Peace.

Warwickshire: Thos. card. of York, G. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Thos. marquis of Dorset, Thos. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, Edw. Sutton lord Dudley, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, the abbot of Kyllngworth, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, Sir Hen. Willoughby, Sir Wm. Compton, Sir Edw. Ferrers, Sir Edw. Greville, Sir Edw. Grey, Sir Edw. Willoughby, Ralph Swillington, Wm. Brown, Edw. Conway, John Smyth, Thos. Trye, Wm. Boughton, Wm. Feldyng, Rog.

Wigston, Reginald Dygby, Rob. Fulwood, Thos. Slade, Ric. Verney, Baldwin Porter, Ric. Wyllys, Thos. Holte. Westm., 20 Dec.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 2d.*

Suffolk: Thos. card. of York, R. bp. of Norwich, N. bp. of Ely, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Chas. duke of Suffolk, John abbot of Bury St. Edmund's, Rob. Radclyfe lord Fitzwauter, Wm. lord Willoughby, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Rob. Curson, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Rob. Drury, Sir Arthur Hopton, Sir Wm. Waldegrave, Sir Anth. Wyngfeld, Sir Wm. Clopton, Sir Ric. Wentworth, Sir Sir Philip Tylney, Sir Edward Ichyngnam, Sir Thos. Tey, Humph. Wyngfeld, Thos. Lucas, John Jernyngnam, Lionel Talmage, Thos. Barnerdeston, John Sulyard, Thos. Jermyn, Thos. Russhe, John Hennyngnam, John Harvy of Oulton, Edm. Lee, Rob. Reynold, son of Rob. Reynold, sen., — Drury. Westm. 20 Dec.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 4d.*

20. Sir Henry Guldeford, comptroller of the King's house. Licence to export 300 quarters of wheat. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Dec. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

20. Christopher Hewster. Grant of the free chapel or hermitage of St. Margaret, near Conysborough, in the same way as held by John Porth, Edmund Boswell and Thomas Ude; Ude, who held it by patent, 24 Nov. 11 Hen. VIII., having assumed the religious habit of a regular canon at the Augustinian church of the Holy Trinity of London. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Dec. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 6.*

22. Wm. Hastingys. To be comptroller of customs in the port of Lynne. Westm., 22 Dec.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 37.*

22. Commission of the Peace.

Sussex: T. card. of York, W. archbishop of Canterbury, R. bishop of Winchester, R. bishop of Chichester, the abbot of Batell, the prior of Lewes, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Wm. earl of Arundel, Hen. earl of Northumberland, Arth. viscount Lysle, Geo. Nevell lord Bergevenny, Thos. West lord de la Warr, Thos. Fynes lord Dacre, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, Sir Thos. Boleyn, Sir Thos. Nevell, Sir David Owen, Sir Thos. Fynes, Sir Goderd Oxenbrigg, Sir Wm. Fynche, Sir Hen. Owen, Sir Edw. Bray, John Hales, Wm. Shelley, Ric. Lyster, Ric. Covert, John Sakevile, John Dawtreay, Ric. Sherley, Edw. Lewkenour, Ric. Devenyshe, Rog. Copley, Thos. Thetcher, John Thetcher, Wm. Scardevile, Ric. Sakevile, John Stanney, Thos. Shirley, Wm. Staple, John Parker, jun., Edm. Pakenham, Geo. Gyfford, — Erneley, son of John Erneley. Westm., 22 Dec. — *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 4d.*

23. Hen. Acres, yeoman usher. To be keeper of Stokkestof park, *alias* Toxstath, Lanc., in the King's hands by the minority of Edw. Stanley, son and heir of Thos. earl of

1524.

GRANTS in DECEMBER 1524—*cont.*

- Dec. Derby. Westm., 23 Dec.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII.* of Norfolk, J. bishop of Lincoln, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, Sir John Digby, Sir Everard Digby, Edw. Sapcote, Edw. Catesby, Edw. Mountegewe, John Haryngton, John Calcott, Edw. Watson. Westm., 26 Dec.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 2d.*
- GRANTS. 24. John de Rouces, *alias* John Breer, born at Bellegarde, Besançon dioc., in Germany. Denization. Westm., 24 Dec.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 8.*
26. Commission of the Peace.
Rutland: Thos. card. of York, Thos. duke

962. VENICE.

- Camb. Univ. Instructions by Andrea Gritti, doge of Venice, to Vincentio Zatani, MS. commander of the galleys in 1524.
No. 582. *Pp. 100, parchment. Part Latin, part Italian.*

963. CAMBRIDGE.

- Camb. Univ. A grace, passed in 1524, giving to Thomas [Wolsey] archbishop of MS. York, and lord high chancellor of England, the power of making and abolishing statutes.—*Lib. Grat. B. 447.*
2458, p. 157. Ditto, of same year, to Dr. Capon, Mr. Bland, and Dr. Gardiner, for Sir Rob. Reeyd's lectures.—*Ib. 448.*

964. WOLSEY'S "PROCURATIONS."

- R. O. 1. "Procurations due unto your Grace by reason of your visitations legantynes now in this vacation between Easter and Trinity terms, in and about London exercised."

The account is in three columns, the first showing the places, the second the procuration fees, and the third the value at which the benefices were rated:—[Beth]lem, 40s., rated at 50*l.* St. Giles' in the Field, 40s., r. 50*l.* St. James' there, 40s., r. 50*l.* St. Stephen's, 27*l.* 12s., r. 690*l.* 0s. 4*d.* Westminster, 66*l.* 13s. 4*d.*, r. 2,500 marks. St. Bartholomew's Priory, 15*l.* 5s. 5½*d.*, r. 381*l.* 17s. 1½*d.* St. Mary Spittell, 9*l.* 14s. 11*d.*, r. 243*l.* 13s. 4*d.* Crechirche, 13*l.* 6s. 8*d.*, r. 333*l.* 6s. 8*d.* Elsing Spittell, 6*l.* 11s. 3*d.*, r. 164*l.* 1s. 4*d.* Clerkynwell, 5*l.* 14s. 4¾*d.*, r. 153*l.* 0s. 0¾*d.* Halywell, 7*l.* 17s. 7¾*d.*, r. 197*l.* 1s. 2*d.* St. Elyns, 6*l.* 3s. 11¼*d.*, r. 154*l.* 8s. 6*d.* [St.] Laurence Pounteney, 40s., r. 50*l.* [St.] Thomas of Acorns (*sic*), 8*l.*, r. 200*l.* [St.] Barthilmew Spittell, 12*l.*, r. 300*l.* . . . hall College, 20s., r. 25*l.* [Whit]tundon College, 28s. 9½*d.*, r. 54 marks. Total of procurations, 189*l.* 8s. 5*d.* The following are respited:—Savoy, on account of the master's absence; St. Mary Overy's and St. Thomas Spittle, on account of the prevention of the bishop of Winchester.

P. 1. Broadsheet. Endd.

- R. O. 2. Procurations due to "your Grace" (Wolsey), from various places mentioned, since Hilary Term 1524, after the rate of the 25th part. Names of the places given, with their valuations.

Sum total, 439*l.* 12s. 2¾*d.*

P. 1., large paper. In John Alen's hand (?)

965. REVELS.

- R. O. "Our soverayn lord kyng Harry the VIII. of hy koraghe and nobles (noblesse) to mayntayn, grauntyd hys gracyus favor to the nobyll lord Lenard Gray, brother to the lord

1524.

Markus Dorset, that the same lord Leonard, with other lords and gentyllmen, to the nombyr of all 16 persons, that the sam lord Lenard and hys bend scholld edyfy a kastell in the lystes or tyllt yerd at Greenwyche in the Kyngs ground at the Kyngs charge, the tower or kasstell to be assawtyd at tyem a poyntyng, as by artykyls there of proclamd by hawrads dyd opynly appeer. Wher foor our sayd soverayn lord kyng Harry the VIIIth cummand me Rechard Gybson hys ewmbyll servant the vith day of Novembyr the xvi. yer of hys gracyus rayn, that hys plesyer was that I schulld to the sam lord Lenard be aydyng and sarvysabyll, and for hym make and provyd all thyngs that the sam lord Lenard cum myttyd to my charghe. Wher foor ther was by the assent of the lord Lenard ordaynyd and maad a mountayn and ther unto an ewnykorn, the whyche best was ryght byg, and ther un was born and susteyned 4 schyllds of dyvers kolours, red, whyght, yellow and blew; and also ordaynd and bowght baners of sundry sorts, koot armer," &c. as follows.

From Mr. John Broun, alderman, and the King's painter, banners and coats of arms; "iiij. pessys of clothe payntyng of Antyuke, wherewith the kastell was enornyd," 4*l.* 10*s.* Bought at Krepyll gaat a metal bell for the watch bell of the castle, 8*s.*; timber for the four shields, and painting them, 9*s.* 4*d.*; 2 bundles of brown paper for the unicorn and the mountain of rock, 2*s.*; 4 lb. of glue, 1*s.*; a bushel of wheat flour for paste, 16*d.*; 16 hoops and 400 spleters for "inbossyng of the best," and repairing the mountain, 22*d.*; 2 cwt. of rope, 31*s.* 3*d.* "Spentt by the lorde Lenarede in sekrett" 4 lb. spruce ochre, 6*d.*; 8 lb. verdigris, 8*s.* 6*d.*; 12 lb. Spanish white, 6*d.*; 2 gallons red vinegar, 6*d.*; 1 quart of pink, 4*d.*; 2 gallons of size, 16*d.*; 8 qr. of coals, 4*s.*; 4 faggots, 2*d.*; 2 lb. of packthread, 8*d.*; 2 lb. of "ynkkyll," 12*d.*, for the tail of the unicorn; 4 lb. candles, 5*d.*, for the workmen in the morning and evening. To Thos. Doke, painter, 13 to 17 Nov., 1*s.* a day, and four others at 8*d.* and 6*d.*; "a pryke of tymbyr for the eunykornes horn," 3*d.*; hire of John Taborret's barge to carry the mount to Greenwich, 3*s.*; to six laborers for carrying it from the Prince's Wardrobe to the water, 12*d.* Total, 7*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* To young Karkett, the scrivener, for writing the articles of the challenge, and for the table on which they were nailed, 4*s.*

Jousts held 29th Dec. 16 Hen. VIII. at Greenwich. Expences of the dresses for the King, the duke of Suffolk and others, to the number of eight. Bought of Wm. Botre, mercer, 66 yds. of purple damask at 6*s.* 8*d.*, for two mantles and two hats for the King and Suffolk; 56 yards of purple sarcenet at 4*s.*, used for two ladies' gowns of strange fashion, two gowns with bolsters, of the old fashion, long gowns with great bolsters for four gentlemen of the chapel, 2 bridle reins wherewith the ladies led the lords before the Queen, and girdles for the Duke and others, 6 bonnets from the King's store, given to the gentlemen. Bought of Mrs. Mekyn, silkwoman, 2 cauls of Venice gold, 27*s.* From Botre, 1 piece of cyprus, for the ladies' heads, 4*s.* From Mrs. Lydkoot, 2 packets of lawn ribands and 2 lawn frontlets, 4*s.*; 1 oz. of riband, 11*d.*, for hair laces; laten pins, 8*d.* From — Dawbenay, Watling Street, 44 yds. Welch cotton, at 7*d.*, for lining the sarcenet gowns; 8 lbs. carded wool, at 3*d.*, for stuffing the bolsters of the gowns. From — Burton, gold-wire drawer, 36 oz. of round silver of damask, at 4*s.* 4*d.*, used for "heeres and berds" by the King, Suffolk, &c. From John Northrop, haberdasher, 2 felt hats, at 16*d.*, to be covered with damask. Hire of 2 women's hair from Mrs. Pyke, in Chep, 2*s.* Wages of 6 tailors, for 7 days, at 8*d.* and 6*d.*, 24*s.* 8*d.*

For the "meskeler" at Christmas time. Bought of Wm. Botre, mercer, 11 yds. 3½ q. of black velvet, at 9*s.* 8*d.* a yard, used for 12 sleeves for 6 rich garments, enriched with cut work of the broken cloth of gold in the King's store; 6 yds. of yellow satin, at 6*s.* 4*d.* for 6 capes; 7 yds. of purple damask, at 6*s.* 8*d.*, of which, and the robes used the day before, were made 6 long gowns; 3½ yds. of purple sarcenet, at 4*s.*, for covering 4 felt hats, at 12*d.* each. To workmen for the "translacyun of garments," 8*d.* and 6*d.* a day. Carriage of 2 cart loads from London to Greenwich and back, 3*s.*

Total:—For the mountain and the unicorn, 9*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; for the jousts, 39*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; for the maskeler, 12*l.* 4*s.* 11½*d.*

Total, 60*l.* 15*s.* 3½*d.*

Pp. 11, slightly mutilated. In Gibson's hand.

1524.

966. WINE FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

R. O.

Received by Morres Parre, yeoman for the King's mouth, by the King's order, 43 tuns of Gascon wine in hogsheads, from the ship "*Minion*," and from a prize 11 tuns Gascon and 4 tuns Rochelle wine, of which 20 tuns were delivered to Edw. Wawes and Alyn Kyng, the purveyors for the King's use; and of the remainder some sold at 6*l.* and 8*l.* a tun to my lady Princess, the archbishop of Canterbury, my lady of Oxford, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, Sir Thos. Lovell, the Master of the Horse, Mr. Swelyngton, Mr. Thos. Palmer, Mr. Ratclyf, Mr. John Wells, Sir Wm. Compton, Sir John Vere, Sir Wm. Skevington, Horsle of Chelmsford, Barker, Roger Deell, the earl of Essex, Sir Wm. Par, Robt. Amadas, Lawrence Brown, and a stranger; and some given to the French queen, the Cardinal and Master — Karre.

Lighterage of 58 tuns of wine, and 34 tuns 1 pipe of honey, 24*s.* 6*d.* To the porters and wine-drawers, 36*s.*; craneage, 18*s.* 2*d.*; 960 hoops, 4*l.*

Pp. 3. *In Gibson's hand.* Headed: To the King. *Endd.*: An account of Morris à Parr for wines.

R. O.

2. Note of receipt by Nicholas Warren, 5*l.* from Parre (here called Pery), for the subsidy of 33 tuns of honey 28 May; and by Thos. Hennedg of 25*s.* for the petty customs.

967. The PROVOST OF BEVERLEY.

R. O.

"The injuries and wronges doyne to the Provestre of Beverley." The Provost claims the wardship of the heir of the late Christopher Kelke, for his lands held of the provestre by knight service, in Kelke, Welwyke, and Sowthdalton, but it is refused by his widow, who says she has the lands in feoffment. Sir Rauff Elerker withholds 4*l.* a year, the rent of lands in Rysbe, held of the provestre; has ploughed up the lord's banks, and brings the lands out of knowledge. His lands are held by knight service, as was found by an inquisition after his father's death. Rents of other lands in the Hye Streete, Beverley, Lokyngton, Gyllyng, and Hoton Craswike, are withheld by Mr. Copyndall, Wm. Twaytts, my lord of Northumberland, Wm. Daniell, and Mr. Hothome.

Laurence Starkey occupies, but refuses to pay the charges for, the parsonages of Bolton and Clapham appropriate to the archdeaconry of Richmond, which Mr. Dalby let to the late lord Mounteagle for nine years, for 112*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and all ordinary charges; and he "falls in decay," so that it is supposed he will not be able to pay the rent.

Debts claimed of Mr. Thos. Dally:—

The King's subsidy due this present April for the archdeaconry of Richmond, prebend of Styllington, common of the church of York, provestre of Beverley, and the common of the church there, prebend of Northeleverton, in Suthwell, and the parsonage of Burnebroghton, 58*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* To the prior of Merton, for "certain gryssyng," lying in Cornebrughe, half year's rent, 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* To the prioress of Molsbye, for two closes, 23*s.* 4*d.* The chamberlain of Beverley delivered to him three chalices "with patant to chaunge," wt. 34½ oz., 7*l.* Anne Dalby claims for her child's portion, given to him by her father Robt. Dalby, 25*l.* Total, 98*l.* 15*s.*

Pp. 3.

968. The FISHGARTH OF ESK.Calig. B. v.
69.

B. M.

Commission to Thomas lord Dacre, lieutenant of the East Marches, the prior of Carlisle, Sir Chr. Moresby, Richard Salkeld, to settle the disputes which had arisen between the subjects of the two realms relative to the fishgarth of Esk.

Copy, p. 1.

1524.

969. The SUBSIDY.†

1. "The of the tax of temporal persons inha[biting] within thyle of [Ely.]"

R. O.

"The certificate of Nicholas bp. of Ely, John Huddelston and Philip Parys, commissioners by special instructions, deputed within the Isle of Ely to tax and practise the loan to be made to the King's highness, wherein is contained the name of every person, with his valure taxable, and the sum of the loan taxed, severally set under each of their heads."

Ely.—32 names. (The loan is put at a tenth of the value.)

Downham.—6 names. [Little]port, 3 names. [Wite]heford (?), 2 names. * * *
* * * Household of my lord of Ely at Downham, 6 names.

Wylberton, 2 names. [Had]denham, 12 names. [S]utton, 11 names. Mepall, nil. Wycheham, 4 names. 7 names. 5 (?) names. 12 names. Wysbyche, 27 names. [Lev]eryngton, 4 names. Owtewell, 5 names. Upwell, 4 names. Elme, 1 name. 5 names [N]ewton, 6 (?) names. Wyttesey, 14 names.

Pp. 11.

2. A Book of Payments.

R. O.

* * * 1,027*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Bristol, 455*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Town of Cambridge, 94*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Cambridgeshire, 959*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Hunts, 765*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Cornwall, 1,108*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* Exeter, 327*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Devon, including 55*l.* for the Countess, 4,147*l.* 16*s.* Kingston-on-Hull, 117*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* York city, not certified. * * * Wapentakes of Tykhyll, Agbrige Morley, Stanecrosse, Barkston, Osgoderosse, Skyrake, Howden and Howdenshire, and Steyncliff, 817*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Essex, 3,398*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Herts, 1,080*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*, with certain sums paid by anticipation. Gloucester town, 209*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Gloucestersh., 1,453*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Herefordsh., 488*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Canterbury, 265*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Kent, with lords Cobham and Clynton, 4,024*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Lincoln, 144*l.* 4*s.* * * * [Winnin]-brige and Threaweles, in Kesteven, cccc Lancaster, not certified. London, 8,211*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Middx., 1,098*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Royal household, 1,098*l.* 4*s.* The Princess's household, 25*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The Cardinal's household, 313*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Northampton, 1,892*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.* Nottingham town, 50*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Notts, 158*l.* 19*s.* 8½*d.* * * *
Norwich, 749*l.* 6*s.* Great Yarmouth, 118*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Norfolk, 2,800*l.* 9*s.* Suffolk, with the duke of Norfolk and lord Willoughby, 3,374*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Newcastle, not certified. Oxford town, 104*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Oxfordsh., 1,102*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* New Windsor, 93*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* Berks, 1,487*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Rutlandsh., 202*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Shrewsbury, 101*l.* 7*s.* * * *
565*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.* Bath, 41*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Somerset, 2,981*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Dorset, 1,767*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Chichester, 60*l.* 11*s.* Southwark, 359*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Surrey, 1,375*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* Sussex, 2,047*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* The earl of Arundel, lords Matravers, De la Ware, and Dacre, 113*l.* 12*s.* Southampton, not certified. * * * Worcester, 47*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Hants, 1,928*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Lord Audeley and viscount Lisle, 50*l.* Coventry, 488*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Warwick, 722*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Leicester town, 90*l.* 10*s.* Leicestersh., 851*l.* 9*s.* Wilts, 3,018*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Worcester city, 83*l.* 16*d.* Worcester, 586*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* * * * Total, 62,646*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Pp. 7, mutilated.

3. [Valuations for the Subsidy in London.]

R. O.

In the par. of St. M[arg.] Lothbury:—Sir Brian Tuke, 1,000*l.*; John Sadler, 400 marks, 1,000*l.* The same for the orphans of Hugh Upton, 300*l.*, and 6 others. Par. of St. Marg. Patens: Sir Jo. Champnes, 2,000 marks; and 4 others. Par. of St. Laur. Poultny: Geo. Monoxe, in goods, 400 marks, 2,000*l.*, in lands, 200*l.* Paul Wythipoll, in lands for his wife's life, 28*l.*, in freehold copy, 20*l.*, in goods, 300 marks, 2,000 marks; and 11 others. Par. of St. Martin Vintry, 19 persons. Par. of St. Benet Sherhoge: Ralph Warryn, alderman, in lands, 50 marks, in goods, 2,000 marks, 3,000*l.*; and 14 others.

† Many of the documents under this head are of a later date.

1524.

The SUBSIDY—*cont.*

Par. of St. Edmond's, Lombard Street: Sir Jo. Milborne, kt., 400*l.*, 1,000*l.*; and 26 others. Par. of St. Augustine, Bread Street, 23 names. Honey Lane parish, 18 names. Par. of St. Martin Outwick: Mr. Peckam, the King's cofferer, has a place in the par., whose lands and substance cannot be ascertained, "because his most abiding is with the King's grace, and at his manor in Dennam." The Merchant Tailors' lands, 132*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*, their money, plate, and jewels, 110*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and 14 others. Par. of St. Pancras: 13 names. Par. of St. Michael [in the Querne: 28 names. Par. of St. Nicholas Acon: 14 names, and 6 others, described as great occupiers, who will not confess themselves to be of any value, but say they will answer before the lord Chancellor and his commissioners. Par. of St. Margaret Moses, in Friday Street: the Cordwainers' Hall, lands, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in the church box of St. Margaret, 23*l.* 17*s.*; and 13 other names. Par. of St. Botolph without Bishopgate: 16 names. Par. of St. John, Walbrook: 12 names, including the Skinners' Hall and a legacy in the par. church. Par. of St. Peter's at Paul's: 12 names. Par. of St. James's Vintry: 16 names. Par. of St. Mildred, in Bread Street: 12 names. Par. of St. Michael's, Queenhithe: 19 names.

Pp. 11. *Two pages missing at the beginning, as appears by the leaves having been lettered A, B, C, &c.*

4. Division of Districts.

R. O. *Hundred of Gore.*—He[n]don], Eggeware, Stanmer Magna and Parva, Kyngsbury, Pynner, and Harrowe with Roysey, Sudbery, Wembele, Aperton, and Harrowe Wyld. Commissioners, John Densell, Thos. Roberts, John Palmer.

Hundred of Edelmeton.—Edelmeton, Totenham, Enfeld, Hadley, and South Mym. Commissioners, the earl of Rutland, Robt. Wrothe, Wm. Asshebie.

Hundred of Istelworth and Spelthorne.—Istelworthe, T[wick]enham], Howneslowe and Heston, Stanwell, Stanys, Estbedford, Feltham, Hanworth, Sunbury, Hampton, Todyngton, Shepperton, Lyttelton, Lalam, and Ashford. Commissioners, lord Windsor, Robt. Chaseman, John Croke, Robt. Burgyn, for Wm. Walwyn.

Hundred of Elthorne.—[H]yllyngdon, Colham, Harfeld, Ryselip, Ykenham, Northall, [Gr]enford, [P]eryvale, Norwood, Cramford, Hardyngton, Harmansworth, Drayton, Hanwell, New Craynford, and Hease. Commissioners, Edm. Peckham, John Rudygate, Roger More.

Hundred of Osulstone.— . . . en, [Hol]borne, Seynt G[iles], Mary[lebone], Padyngton, Hampstede, Seynt Jones Street, Clerkenwell, Knyghtsbrydge, [Ch]elcheth, Fulham, Yelling, Acton, Wyllesden, Kensyngton, Chesewyk, Iselden, Newington, Harnsey, Fyncheley, Fryerne Barnett, Hackeney, * * * Est Smy[thfield], and Stepneth with Poppler, Ratclyff, Lyme[house], Myl[wall], [B]ednallgrene, and Oldeford. Commissioners there, Thos. Crumwell, Sir John Daunce, Sir John Aleyn, Sir Roger Chomley, Sir Edm. Wallyngham, Hen. Whyte, Wm. Cavendish.

Pp. 5, *mutilated.* *Endd.*: [The] namys [of all the hun]dreds whythe [the na]mys of the commissioners appointed within the countie of Midd. for the valuacion of [the sub]sidie last . . .

R. O. 5. List of names in the [city of Winchester].

"Household servants dwelling in the place of St. Cross's," 17 names, 16*s.* 4*d.*

"Hyde Street: the parissones of St. Bartholomez of the Soke party in the same street," 17 names, 43*s.* 10*d.*

Household servants dwelling within the place of St. Elizabeth, 9 names, 4*s.* 8*d.*

—, 25 names visible (of which the sum is 43*s.* 4*d.*), total 59*s.* 8*d.*

Household servants to the lord bishop of Winchester, 34 names, 4*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

"Summa totalis subsidii prædicti infra sokam prædictam," 23*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

R. O. 6. View of the account of Guthlac Overton, collector of the third payment from Thos. marquis of Dorset and others of the grade of nobility, 399*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; of which paid in fees to the commissioners and collector, 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Debtors

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in arrear: Rob. now earl of Sussex, late visc. Fitzwater,* and Wm. lord Mountjoy.

Lat., 1 *skin*.

R. O. 7. Receipt by John lord Grey and Sir Thos. Lucy of 42s. from Wm. Harte of Cogenho, Northampton, as a loan to the King.

R. O. 8. Fragment of a subsidy roll for cos. Middx., Somerset, Dorset, Cambridge, Hunts, Linc., Oxf., Berks, Beds, Bucks, Norf. and Suff., and for Bristol.

P. 1, mutilated.

R. O. 9. Second payment of the subsidy granted a° 14.
Total of 16 rolls, from 392 collectors, 66,064*l.* 6s. 6½*d.*
Third payment: total of 7 rolls, 5,871*l.* 12s. 1½*d.*
Fourth payment: total of 7 rolls, 9,438*l.* 6s. 8½*d.*
Sum total, 80,874*l.* 5s. 8½*d.*
Lat., pp. 2. *Endd.*: Subsidies, a° xiii°.

970. [CLERICAL SUBSIDY.]

Lansdowne
MS.
452, f. 1.
B. M.

List of prebendaries, vicars, &c. in the diocese of York, giving the values, and their third and fifth parts.

Mutilated at the commencement.

Prebendaries.—Thos. Dalby, of Stillington, value 41*l.* 18s. 10*d.* Prior of Bradstok,† of Usthwaite, 40*l.* Rob. Langton,‡ of Wighton, 50 marks. Wm. Wilson, of Barneby, 16*l.* Wm. Burghe, of Apesthorpe, 26s. 8*d.* Nich. Chanterell, of Grendale, 25*l.* Wm. Taite, of Botewant, 17*l.* 17s. John London, of Bilton, 15*l.* "Communia Ecclesiæ Cath. Ebor.," 440 marks.

Thos. Magnus, master of the chapel of St. Mary and the Holy Angels near York cathedral, 19*l.* 1s. 10s. John Milde and John Simpson, prebendaries there, 8*l.* 6s. 8*d.* and 9*l.* 4s. 4*d.* Thos. Donyngton, under treasurer, 16*l.* 13s. 4*d.* Seven chanters.

The list gives the names of the vicars, rectors, chanters, chaplains, &c. in the deaneries of York, Aynstye, Doncaster, Pontefract, Craven, York cathedral, and the collegiate church of Ripon.

Lat., pp. 24.

R. O. 2. Prest money received from Lincoln.

Holland: The guilds of Our Lady in Boston and Corpus Christi, and 38 persons (named), 302*l.* 2s. *Kesteven*, 46 persons, 362*l.*

The cathedral church of Lincoln: Chr. Tamworth; Chr. Mausingberd, chanc.; Dr. Peryne, subdean; Thos. Lyllylow, canon; John Pope, prebendary; Wm. Mooke, parson of Welborne; Wm. Pells, vicar of Pynchbeck; Dr. Topclif, vicar of Gaynsburgh; Willm. Cunstable, vicar of Westrasy; Dr. Daylyson, dean of Thornton College; and Edw. Darby, archdeacon of Stowe, 164*l.*

Pp. 5. Signed by the duke of Suffolk and Blays Holand.

R. O. 3. Taxation of benefices in the county of Suffolk.

Pp. 28. Endd. in a modern hand: No. 7.

971. ARCHDEACONRIES.

R. O.

[*Archdeaconry of Barnstaple*]: Deaneries of Chamlegh (?), 12 churches; Molton, 29; Toriton, 18; Hurtilonde, 14; Tirewille, 27; Chilmlegh, 6. *Archdeaconry of Cornwall*:

* Robert Viscount Fitzwalter was created earl of Sussex in 1529.

† His name was Thos. Walsh. (Le Neve.)

‡ He was succeeded by John Higdon on the 2 Dec. 1524. (Le Neve.)

1524.

ARCHDEACONRIES—*cont.*

Deanery of Estwellshire, 21 churches; Westwellshire, 14; Pondre, 26; Kere, 15; Penwid, 18; Sidre, 13; Minor Tregresshire, 16; Bruggewant, 20. *Archdeaconry of Totness*: Deanery of Totness, 15 churches; Ypelton, 10; Plimton, 11; Tamerton, 12; Tanstok, 15; Moirton, 12; Wallesworth, 17; Hokamton, 14; Wodleg, 16.

Salisbury diocese.—Archdeaconry of Dorset: Deanery of Schefton, 32 churches; Pymperne, 31; Whitechurch (*Albi monasterii*), 38; Dorchester, 43; Brudeport, 29; Wymburn, 2; *Archdeaconry of Sarum*: Deaneries of Ambresbury, 16 churches; Paterne, 22; Wilton, 8; Chelk, 28; Wyly, 34. Prebends, &c. belonging to the cathedral church taxed at 10 marks and upwards, 49; 38 prebends, 6 vicarages, 1 church, 4 chapels. Ditto, rural (*silvanæ*?) churches belonging to the cathedral church, 9; and belonging "ad communia Sarisburiensia," 15. *Archdeaconry of Berkshire*: Deanery of Abendon, 48; Neubury] (*Two others lost.*) [*Archdeaconry of Wiltshire*?]: Deanery of, M[almesbury?], 21; Avebury, 22; C[r]ecklade, 22.

Hereford diocese.—Archdeaconry of Hereford: Deanery of Hereford, 12; parish churches in and out of the town, 20; Weston, 13; Leomenster, 24; Webbele, 34; Frome, 40; Irchenefeld, 24; Ros, 20; the Forest, 21. *Archdeaconry of Shropshire*: Deanery of Bureford, 23; Stoctesdone, 24; Lodelawe, 17; Pontesbury, 9; Clone, 18; Wenlake, 26.

Bath diocese.—Archdeaconry of Wells: Deanery of Frome, 28; Kary, 34; Merston, 24; Axebrugge, 21; Ivelchester, 25; Poulett, or jurisdiction of Glastonbury, 7; Poulett, 7. *Archdeaconry of Staunton*: Deanery of Bruggewater, 16; Dunsterre, 25; Taunton, 25; Cruk, 20. *Archdeaconry of Bath*: Deaneries of Bath, 12 churches; La Radeclyve, 26; "Nomina dignitatum," 32 churches; in the jurisdiction of the dean of Wells, 13; *Communia ecclesiastica Wellensia*, 4.

Winchester diocese.—Archdeaconry of Surrey: Deanery of Suthwerk, 13; Ewelle, 45; Guldeforde, 45; Croydon, 10. *Archdeaconry of Winchester*: Deanery of Winchester, 27; Aweltone, 17; Sombourne, 18; Suthampton, 12; Alresford, 23; Isle [of Wight] (*Insula*), 21; Drogenesforde, 26; Basyngestoke, 44; Aundever, 31; Forde, 11.

Worcester diocese.—Archdeaconry of Worcester: Deanery of Worcester, 26; Poywik, 17; Kydermunstre, 14; Wych, 16; Persore, 30; Warewik, 36; Kyngton, 30; Blockeley, 6; Evesham, 9. *Archdeaconry of Gloucester*: Deaneries of Bristol, 18 churches; Dursell, 13; Haukesbery, 16; Dutton, 10; Stonhouse, 24; Cirencester, 23; Feyrford, 12; Stowe, 29; Campden, 28; Wynchecombe, 15; Gloucester, 24.

Coventry and Lichfield diocese.—Archdeaconry of Coventry: Deanery of Coventry, 15; Stonleye, 28; Merton, 19; Arden, 27. *Archdeaconry of Stafford*: Deanery of Stafford, 16; Newcastle, 8; Alveton and Lecks, 17; Thomworth and Tuttebury, 16; Lapley and Tresell, 22; prebends of Lichfield, 21. Benefices not exceeding 10 marks: Coventry, 2; Stoneley, 2; Merton, 3; Arden, 5. *Archdeaconry of Derby*: Deanery of Derby, 25 churches; Starnesdale, 27; High Peak (*de Alta Pecca*), 8; Esseburn, 13; Castelacre, 15; Repindon, 9. *Archdeaconry of Salop*: Deanery of Salop, 30; Newport (*Novus Burgus*), 11. *Archdeaconry of Chester*: Deanery of Chester, 17; Wirhale, 12; Middlewich, 6; Maklesfeld, Frodesham, 8; Nantwich (*de Wico Mauban*) and Brexius, 13; Mauncestre and Blakeborne, 10; Werynton, 11; Leyland, 5. Small benefices in the same deanery, 10; in new part, 10.

A paper roll, the commencement lost.

972. MUSTERS.

Royal MS.
14 B. x.
B. M.

"A view made owte of dyverse commyssioners bokes in the shyres hereafter ensuyng of the nombre of able men to serve the Kyng in his warrs, recyaunte within the same shyres, and moustred before them, with alle suche harneys and habyllaments of warre, beyng ther in a redy and viewed by the seid commyssioners as hereafter more playnely is expressed and declared at large."

Beds: archers, 726; billmen, 1,722; harness ready for soldiers, 177. *Middx.*: archers, 536; billmen, 1,103; able men, having neither bills nor bows, 2,065; harness, 682. *Kent*. archers, 1,624; billmen, 4,760; able men, with neither bills nor bows, 272; harness, 1,619.

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Dorset: archers, 1,487; billmen, 1,347; harness, 1,223. *Berks*: archers, 806; billmen, 1,007; harness, 343. *Leicestersh.*: archers, 1,022; billmen, 1,870; harness, 679. *Herts*: archers, 1,003; billmen, 2,369; harness, 654. *Oxon.*: archers, 656; billmen, 1,470; harness, 81. *Bucks*: archers, 988; billmen, 1,631; harness, 70. *Warwicksh.*: archers, 1,052; billmen, 1,808; harness, 1,483. *Cambridgesh.*: archers, 675; billmen, 1,657; harness, 631. *Cornwall*: archers, 636; billmen, 611; harness, 1,710. *Northamptonsh.*: archers, 1,714; billmen, 2,849; harness, 650. *Devon*: archers, 5,455; billmen, 6,265; harness, 3,766. *Somers.*: archers, 3,020; billmen, 6,900; harness, 2,480. *Worcestersh.*: archers, 1,522; billmen, 2,144; spearmen, 2; harness, 170. *Rutland*: archers, 254; billmen, 478; harness, 103. *Gloucestersh.*: archers, 1,488; billmen, 1,804; harness, 931. *Hants*: archers, 3,081; billmen, 5,804; harness, 4,674. *Heref.*: archers, 895; billmen, 1,778; harness, 157. *Chesh.*: archers, 3,606; billmen, 4,063; harness, 2,271. *Staffordsh.*: archers, 1,903; billmen, 3,707; harness, 1,144. *Shropsh.*: archers, 998; billmen, 2,960; harness, 616. *Wilts*: archers, 943; billmen, 2,144; harness, 462. *Suff.*: archers, 2,999; billmen, 7,763; harness, 4,337. *Norf.*: archers, 1,851; billmen, 6,177; harness, 2,368. *Isle of Wight*: archers, 424; billmen, 376; harness, 307. *Essex*: archers, 1,220; billmen, 6,310; harness, 1,640.

Total, 128,250 men; being 43,034 archers, 82,877 billmen, 2,338 able men, with neither bows nor bills, and 2 spearmen, 35,328 harness.

A vellum roll. Endd.

2. ————— to —————.

R. O.

According to his orders, has mustered all the King's tenants in the offices and stewardships held by him, together with all his own tenants and household servants. The King's tenants number 60 archers and 60 billmen. His own are 40 horse, of which 10 are demilances, 10 javelins and targets, and 20 light geldings with northern staves. They can be ready at an hour's warning.

Two drafts of the same letter; p. 1.

973. HARBOURS.

Otho, E. ix. 77.

B. M.

List of the harbours in Anglesea, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, where ships or balingers can land.

Anglesea.—"The roode of St. Donwen is forland," and the three enterings there; the bay of Malltrayth, and the crick in the midst of the said bay; the crick of Aberfrowe; the crick of Crigille; the crick of Kemyran; the bay of Roscollyn, and the roode of the said forland of . . . ; St. Bride's bay; the bay of the Holihead, and the haven in the midst; the crick of Classelyn and bay; the roode of the Cardinals betwixt the skerres and the shore; the crick of St. Patrik; the crick of Kemmys; the crick of Kemlyn; the Mylne bay; the crick of Amlogh; the crick of St. Hillary; the freshwater roode "and St. Hillary is forlong"; the roode of the two islands of Stadan; the crick of Dulas and the entering there; the bay of the Reedeworth and the crick of the said bay; the roode of the Table Rownde; * * * of Prestolme, and the entering of Pe . . . ; . . . see Roode, and so along by the shore . . . ; [the] havyn of Bewnares.

Caernarvonshire.—Aber Kerrek Gwynyon in Cruthyn; the bay of Morva Rreaney in Cruthyn; the haven of Conwey; the haven of Aber Meney, entering at the bar of Caernarvon in the south croke; the bay of Dynlley, between Karrek Yllan and the bay of Caernarvon; the bay between Karrek Yllan and Penryn Dynllayn; the crick of Abergierch; the crick of Porths Yskadan, of Porth Ygwylen, Porth Ychen, Porth Penllech, Porth Colmon, Porth Velyn, Porth Yeagowe, Porthoe and the isle of Bardesey, and Porth Nydny; the bays of Aberdaron and Nygull; the roode of the two islands of Stydwall; the crick of Aberfoigh; the bay of Castellmarch; the bay of Stidwalls to the geist; the haven of Pullely in the midst of the said bay.

Merionethshire.—The great bay from Llanviangell y Traythe unto the haven of Devye,

1524.

HARBOURS—*cont.*

within which bay there be,—*Ardudwy*, the crick of Aber Artro, and the haven of Bermowe; *Estiner*, the crick of Syssynnye, and the haven of Devye.

Pp. 3, mutilated. Endd.: The names of all the havens and creeks in North Wales wherein any ship may land.

974. SHIPPING.

Otho, E.ix. 25. Mutilated account of ships, dedeshares, and money.

B. M. [Number of ships Mariners in each ship,] * * * 10, 12, 13, 10, 15, 30; total, ccciiii^{xx} [Dedesh]ares for each ship, 12, 12, 3, 8, 3, 12, 14, 4, 3, ... 4, 3, 3, 4, 8; total, 125. Tonnage of each ship, 100, 140, 52, 110, 40, 100, 200, 80, 50, 100, 60, ... 50, 60, 50, 70, 140; total, 1,733. Money for each ship, 15*l.* 10*s.*; 16*l.* 10*s.*; 5*l.* 17*s.*; 15*l.*; 5*l.*; 18*l.*; 9*l.* 10*s.*; 5*l.* 10*s.*; 12*l.*; 8*l.* 5*s.*; 7*l.* 5*s.*; x 5*l.* 10*s.*; 8*l.* 16*s.*; 6*l.* 10*s.*; 7*l.*; 6*l.*; 8*l.* 5*s.*; total, 217*l.* 13*s.*

Number of ships, 7. Mariners for each, 38, 10, 10, 26, 8, 15, 10; total, 117. Dedeshares for each, 12, 3, 4, 16, 2, 4, 4; total, 45. Tonnage of each, 100, 52, 50, 140, 40, 70, 50; total, 502. Money for each, 17*l.* 10*s.*; 5*l.* 17*s.*; 6*l.*; 17*l.* 10*s.*; 4*l.* 10*s.*; 8*l.* 5*s.*; 3*l.*; total, 62*l.* 12*s.*

P. 1, mutilated.

Otho, E.ix. 54. 2. List of Ships at various Ports, with Tonnage.

B. M. * * * The *Herry Grace Diew*, the *Gret Galey*, the *Mary Rosse*, the *Petir Pomgarnet*, the *Gret Nycolas*, the *Gret Barke*, the *Lesse Barke*, the *Kateryn Fortun*, the *Mary George*, the *Mary James*, the *Sweepstake*, the *Swallow*.

Ships of London.—The *Mary Grace*; the *Mary Gloria*, 300 tons; the *Marget Bonaventure*, 190; the *Nycolas Draper*, 180; the *Cryst*, 180; the *Christoffer Davy*, 160; the *George Foye*, 120; the *Maudelayn*, 120; the *Mary Grace Honyngs*, 110; the *Lyvetenandes Schipp*, 110; the *Herry Tothill*, 90; the *Saveor*, 90; the *Powle*, 80; the *Cate Prow*, 70.

Brestow.—The *Newe Shipp*, 200; the *Mary Towere*, 160; the *Mathew*, 130; the *Edwarde*, 110. * * *

The names of the ships of two ports lost by mutilation.

[N]orwyche.—The *Barbar[a]*, 100; the *Edward*, 100; the *James*, 90; the *John Evangelist*, 80; the *Nycolas Dornelis*, 75; the *Mary Harper*, 76; the *John* of Peter Semer, 70.

[Y]ermowth.—The *Mary [K]atryn*, 70; the *George* of Blakney Havyn, 110; the *Peter*, 90; the *Mary P* 80.

Lyne.—The *John* of Patyes, 100; the *Mary James*, 80; the *Trynyte*, 100; My lord Wylbys Barke, 65; the *Antony* of Mr. Palmers, 60; the *Jennet* of Boston, 80; the *Thomas* of Hull, 100.

P. 1, mutilated.

Otho, E.ix. 66. 3. Suggestions for Economy.

B. M. Headed: * * * " ping and or
 . . . thereto appertaineth."

"[In]primis, for lack of good provision had and seen the
 and yet daily doth leese, when timber, plank and such
 had and occupied to his ships 20 d. in every noble best
 may appear.

"Item, the charges for keeping of the King's ships by year which
 . . . this 20 years past, and yet is to the sum of six score or seven score
 for the wages of them that keepeth the said ships, and for
 is so charged there is no service by them done, as by due
 pr may appear, for the which there may be saved the one half
 of the specified with good and profitable service done
 for the same.

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"Item, at all such times as workmen being writs, with other that be taken to work on the King's ships, ... lack of good looking to certain workmen that are prentices with are covenant servants by the year for four nobles, 30s. or 40s. by [the] which after the rate ought to have after their yearly wages after their labour, some 7*d.* by week, some 10*d.*, some 12*d.*, so[me] by week, as his labour is known and perceived; and where no suc[h] seen and had, the King's grace loses some week, when many m[en are at] work, 5*l.* or 6*l.* by the week, which amounteth to a great su[m] whole year.

"Item, where that it hath been accustomed after the voyages and waftings [of the] King's ships after their coming home, at the deliverance of the Kin[g's] artillery, there hath been certain allowance allowed in spending of [the] King's artillery, as in powder, shot of stone, bills, bows and moryse pikes, bowstrings, with other, which hath been greatly to the profit to the masters of the said ships, stewards, boatswains, pursers and gunners, the proof thereof is plain.

"Item, as concerning all sorts of ropes, as cables, cablets, halsers, with such other sorts of ropes, the King's grace in time past hath been served, as by the bo[oks] it may appear, at 13s. or 14s. ster. a 100, where they were bought for Flemish the 100, which is a noble sterling, wherein it plainly appear a gr[eat] loss to the King to lose 14 lb. in every cwt. and to pay double the price, and his Grace not truly served in the same.

" avoiding [the] charges to be charged withal, when need ace may with good order be in assurance to readiness, not paying nor laying out money for [h]yme, as of necessity and need it shall be required, so that if the price doth fall, his Grace shall take the vantage th[at] doth rise his Grace not to be charged thereof, but to pay as the p taking thereof wase.

"Item, it is further to be considered the spence of the King's ropes with pitch and tar [and] canvas for sails, with all sorts of timber, with such other like, how it is consumed and spent; for there is many things passes for lack of a good overseer that might be saved, for it is no more expedient for an owner of ships to bear rule and keep the account of such a costly business, without one to be assistant unto him that hath experience in the same, than it is for a custom[er] to occupy merchandise, for which consideration it is prohibited by Act of Parliament.

"Here might be many things more recited, which I leave apart because it is not so expedient as to report it by mouth."

Pp. 2, badly mutilated.

Otho, E. ix. 79.

B. M.

4. Wages and Conduct Money.

"The charge of w captains, masters, mariners serving in divers of the King's m arrived in Ireland and in other h[is] purposed thither as followeth:"—

Sea wages for the *Hart*, *New Bark*, *Jerfawcon* and *Bark of Boulogne*. Diets of four captains for seven weeks, from the 1 March to the 18th inst., 42s. each. Wages for 480 soldiers, mariners and gunners, 14s. each. Deadshares and rewards, 336*l.*

Wages in harbour for the *Great Bark*, *Pawncey*, *Sweepstake*, *Antelope*, *Murrian*, *M. Hamboro*, *Phawcon*, *Monne*, *Seven Stars*, and last made pinnace. For 1,430 masters, mariners and gunners, for five weeks, from 16 March last to the 19th inst., at 10s. a man, including deadshares and rewards.

Conduct money for 880 mariners and gunners, besides 300 men to serve in

1524.

SHIPPING—cont.

the *Antelope* and *Fawcon* for waiters, and 250 to serve in the ships for the transport of grain at 7s. 6d. a man.

Total, 1,395*l.* 14s.

P. 1, mutilated.

975. VICTUALLING OF TROOPS.

Cal. B. i. 340*.

B. M.

Berwick:—Wheat required for 20,000 men for a month, 2,500 qrs.; whereof is sent to Berwick,—from London, in flour, 1,460 barrels; from Hull, 600 barrels. Ready shipped at London and Orwell, 1,080 barrels = 3,140 barrels.

Calais:—Same quantity of wheat; of which ready to be shipped at London in flour, 2,000 barrels; at Ipswich, 920 barrels.

Remaining at Hull and Grimsby, in flour and wheat, 1,000 barrels.

Berwick:—Beer required for 20,000 men for a month, 5,600 pipes; for brewing which 5,600 qrs. of grain are required. 6,000 qrs. have been sent from Lynn and Hull.

Calais:—The same amount required. 800 qrs. are ready to be sent from Lynn, and 320 qrs. are at Hull with Madeson, so that there lack 4,480 qrs.

Hops required, 28,000 weight: talwood, 4,200; billet to take with, 200,000.

Bread for 25,000 men for eight days will be, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a man per day, 416*l.*; for carrying which 208 carts are required, being 40 doz. in a cart. Beer required, 1,750 pipes. 900 costrells will be used, each holding 10 gallons, making 754 pps.; for carrying which 747 carts will be needed.

Total of carts necessary, 25,000 for eight days; for bread, 208 carts; for beer, 747; for bacon, 20; and for cheese, 25; total, 1,000 carts. Beer for 25,000 men for 16 days, 3,530 pipes. Casks are required to the extent of 2,746 pipes, besides the 900 costrells.

Ready at Berwick and Orwell:—870 pipes of the great and small band; 6,000 clappold, which will make 120 pps.; 79 last of board of Alen King's provision, making 316 pps.; and 242 $\frac{1}{2}$ last of Semper's provision, making 970 pipes. Total, 2,276 pps.; leaving a lack of 470 pps.

Pp. 4. *Endd.*: A proporcion of certeyn vitailles appoynted for an army of 2,500 men with cariage of the same by the space of eight days northwards.

976. ACCOUNTS.

R. O.

Fees and wages in the circuit of Thos. Roberts and John Peryent, auditors, granted by Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

Pembrokeshire.—Sir Wm. Parre, seneschal, 26*l.* 13s. 4d.; Maurice Butler, customer and constable of the castle at Tenby, 7*l.*; Sir Thos. ap Philips and John Thos. Philip, 5*l.*; Maurice ap Harry, constable of Tynby castle, 4*l.* 11s.; Jas. Elliott, porter; Ric. Lloid, King's Attorney, 4*l.*; Roberts and Peryent, 6*l.* 13s. 4d. = 60*l.* 5s.

Gilgarran.—Wm. Vachan, seneschal, receiver and constable, and Griffin ap Griffith, his clerk, 11*l.* 1s. 4d. *Llanstephan*: Sir Thos. ap Philip and Maurice Lloid, 5*l.* *Westhaverford*: Sir Rese ap Thomas and Sir Griffin ap Rese, seneschals and receivers, 20*l.*; John Stephens, porter, 9*l.* 14s.; Sir Thos. ap Philip, bailiff, 60s. 8d.; Maurice Butler, customer, 40s.; Thos. ap Owen, collector, &c. = 43*l.* 14s. 8d. *Mynster Lovell*: Sir Wm. Compton, seneschal, 3*l.* 6s. 8d.; &c., 9*l.* 13s. 4d. *Wyttley*: Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams, seneschal, 3*l.*; Thos. Jones, parker, 6*l.* 1s. 8d.; John Browne, King's painter, 60s. 10d., &c. = 24*l.* 15s. 10d. *Worplesden*: Sir Wm. Compton and Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams, keepers of Henley park, Surrey, 9*l.* 2s. 6d. *Glamorgan and Morgannok*: Chas. earl of Worcester, lieutenant and constable of Cardiff and Cowbridge castles, &c., 140*l.*; Sir Matthew Cradok, receiver, Sir Robt. Jones, porter of Cardiff castle, &c., 18*l.* 4s. 6d.; Edw. Evans, constable of Avon

1524.

castle, 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* ; Sir John Raglan, constable of Kensege castle, 60*s.* 8*d.*, &c. = 258*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* *South Wales* : Sir Rese ap Thomas, chamberlain, 20*l.* ; Sir Wm. Thomas, seneschal, &c., in Cardigan and Caermarthen, 45*l.* ; Sir Wm. Tyler, constable of Cardigan castle, 10*l.* ; Sir Rese ap Thomas, justiciary of South Wales, 40*l.*, &c. = 359*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* *Usk and Kaerlyon* : Wm. Morgan, seneschal and constable of Usk castle, 20*l.* ; Thos. Palmer, constable of Caerleon, coroner, &c., 17*l.* ; annuity to Sir Robt. Jones, 5*l.* = 86*l.* 8*s.* *Lands lately belonging to the earl of Huntingdon* : John Swynefenne, bailiff of Stoke, 53*l.* 4*s.* ; Jas. Mutton, bailiff of Shepton Mallet, 26*s.* 8*d.* ; Henry Parfyte, bailiff of Stratton, 26*s.* 8*d.*, &c. ; annuity to Sir Thos. Lovell, granted by Wm. late earl of Huntingdon, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* = 32*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Ewelme*, lately belonging to Ed. De la Pole, earl of Suffolk, Henry Norres, bailiff, &c., 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Sir Wm. Compton, seneschal and keeper, 13*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* ; Roberts and Peryent, 26*s.* 8*d.* *Total*, 937*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

Pp. 3.

977. RICHARD EARL OF KENT.

R. O.

Valuation of the lands of [Richard earl of Kent], showing the gross annual value of each manor, and the fees and rents chargeable upon it. With the names of officers and others.

Pp. 5. *Large paper ; formerly a roll. Imperfect.* An endorsement, by Peter Le Neve in 1707, states that this roll was made after the death of Richard earl of Kent, and during the life of his widow the Countess, "as may be seen under the title of the manor of Hemingford Grey."*

978. JOHN ROPER.

R. O.

Petition from John Lyttyllecote, who sold to John Roper, Esq., of Kent, late attorney to the King, lands worth 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, for 110 marks, of which 40*l.* was due last Easter. Has applied to his widow Jane, who refuses to pay it, saying she is restrained from executing the will.

P. 1. *Corrected draft.*

979. EDW. SMYTHING.

R. O.

1. Petition of Edw. Smything, Easterling, privileged within the sanctuary of St. Peter's, Westminster, to Master Cromwell, councillor to the lord Legate, to help him to obtain letters of protection, and to redeem four pieces of cloth of Arras, mortgaged, and in part wrongfully detained from him. Two are in the hands of Anthony Duodo, representing the story of Christ's mawndye, and his praying in the garden ; a third in the hands of Harman Hulseman, representing Jesus bearing the Cross ; and the fourth was delivered to Sir John Gryffith, priest, for the petitioner's use.

Pp. 3.

2. Edw. Smything to Will. Brereton.

R. O.

Is informed by the bearer that the King will not give 3*l.* 10*s.* "the stike" for his cloth of Arras. Will lose 100*l.* and more, but, rather than carry them out of the realm again, offers them to his Grace at 5 marks "the styke." At Westminster.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

* Mentioning a jointure of 6*l.* 2*s.* to my lady of Kent.

1524.

980. JAMES ASCUE.

R. O.

Judgment of Wolsey, as chancellor, in a suit between Jas. Ascue, yeoman for the King's mouth, who claims the office of bailiff of Kyrbyshire by virtue of patent 23 March 14 Hen. VIII., and John Standisshe, who claims it by grant of Sir Andrew Wyndesore and others. Decree in favor of Ascue.

Pp. 3, large paper.

A.D. 1525:

1 Jan. 981. MARGARET QUEEN OF SCOTLAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

The King her son has given the abbey of North Berwick to Dame Isobel Hume when it falls vacant by the death or resignation of Dame Alison Hume, now prioress, and has written to the Pope about it. Asks the King to give the bearer a safe-conduct, and to write to the Pope for the said promotion, mentioning expressly that the King has taken the authority into his own hands by advice of the three Estates, and has deprived Albany of all government, and desiring the Pope not to allow any promotions to have expedition in the court of Rome without the King's recommendation. Edinburgh, 1 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

1 Jan. 982. QUEEN MARGARET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

On the same subject. Begs Wolsey will get the King to write to the Pope to the same effect, and grant a passport to this present [bearer] to pass and repass in England "to make finance with his bankers" in London, "for lousing and hamebringin of the said bulls." Desires also that Henry will write in the bearer's behalf to his ambassador at Rome, and give him a passport through the Emperor's lands. Edinburgh, 1 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal.

1 Jan. 983. ANGUS to MAGNUS.

Calig. B. i. 76.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 283.

Received his letter* this Saturday, 31 Dec., regarding the arrival of Albany's two galleys. Will keep his promises to England. Wonders that he does not tell him the king of England's mind or the Queen's, or the king of England's promise to him that if the Queen would not follow his counsel he would take Angus's part against her. Melrose, 1 Jan. *Signed.*

Add.: "To my lord Inbassator to ye kynges grace of England."

1 Jan. 984. BAPTISTE DE TASSIS to HENRY VIII.

Galba, B. viii.

99.

B. M.

The posts between Calais and the court of Madame the Regent were always well paid in the time of Henry's late treasurer ———†; but since the Sieur de Sandres has been treasurer, though they have served very well, and though Wolsey has ordered them to be paid, for which purpose Tassis sent to him a man of his own, he has, during 22 months, paid them only two months of their due. Cannot continue them at his own expence. Malines, 1 Jan. 1524. *Signed.*

Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: Au Roy.

1 Jan. 985. BAPTISTE DE TASSIS to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. viii.

100.

B. M.

Has long solicited the payment of the posts in the service of England between Calais and here. The English ambassadors have done the same, and Tassis has been informed by Jerningham and Knight that Wolsey has given orders to the treasurer at Calais to pay them. Nevertheless, the treasurer, after being for a long time in England, and after, on his return, Tassis had sent a man to him, only paid two months' wages out of 22, and said he would pay nothing more. In this dear time the posts have great difficulty in supporting themselves. Has been all his life in the service of the King

* See Dec. 27, 1524.

† Blank in MS.

1525.

BAPTISTE DE TASSIS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

and his father in journeys to Germany, Rome, and other places, for 25 or 30 years, and still sends all the letters from Milan to Rome and England. Malines, 1 Jan. 1524. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2.

2 Jan.

986. The COLLEGE OF CARDINALS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Testify their pleasure at the promotion of Campeggio to the see of Salisbury. Rome, 2 Jan. 1525.

Lat., p. 1. Sealed with three seals. Add. Endd.

2 Jan.

987. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

On the same subject. Rome, 2 Jan. 1525.

Lat., p. 1. Sealed with three seals. Add. Endd. The addresses of these two letters are transposed.

4 Jan.

988. SCOTLAND.

Rym. xiv. 30.

Truce taken, 4 Jan. 1524, between Robert bishop of Dunkell, Gilbert earl of Cassils, and Alexander abbot of Kampiskynnel, on the one part, and Thomas duke of Norfolk and Thomas lord Dacre on the other.

4 Jan.

989. WOLSEY'S COLLEGE.

R. O.

Wolsey's commission to Sir Wm. Gascoigne, Wm. Burbank, LL.D., and Thomas Cromwell, gent., to survey the monasteries of Tykford, Raveneston, Poghley, Medmenham, Wallingford, and Fynchingbroke, and their possessions, about to be converted to the uses of Cardinal's College, Oxford. Westminster, 4 Jan. 1524.

Lat., parchment. Broken seal in a tin case.

990. WOLSEY'S COLLEGE.

R. O.

Grant by Wolsey to John Higden, dean of his college at Oxford, of the site and circuit of Thoby, Blakamore, Stanesgate, Tiptree, &c.; and appointment of Thos. Cromwell and John Smyth as attorneys for the same.

Draft, Lat., pp. 2, large paper. Corrected by Ric. Broke, who has added this note: "Master Cromwell.—As the letters patents be made, so this charter would be made, &c. Upon Monday I will be at Westminster in the morning to adjourn the term, and there I shall await upon you.—Your own, Ric. Broke."

R. O.

2. Draft foundation charter of Cardinal's College, Oxford, with observations. *Imperfect at the beginning.*

R. O.

3. Another draft.

R. O.

4. Confirmation of the same by Henry VIII.

991. TYPTRE.

R. O.

A description of the demesne lands of the manor of Typtre; with names of the tenants.

Pp. 6.

5 Jan.

992. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

Salodeti Epist.
Pont. xevi.

Regrets that his efforts have proved ineffectual. Had strongly dissuaded Francis from making an attack upon Naples, but, seeing how powerless the Pope was, he has sent the duke of Albany to attack it. The

1525.

Pope in his weakness has been compelled to make terms with him. Has received letters from the archbishop of Capua that the Emperor was inclined to peace. Intends to observe faithfully his alliance with England. Begs Wolsey to promote a general peace. Sends John de Cassalis, and recalls the archbishop of Capua. Rome, 5 Jan. 1525.

5 Jan. **993. CLEMENT VII. to KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.**

R. O. Desires credence for John Casalis, whom he is sending to the King, as well as for Melchior [Langus], now nuncio there. Rome, 5 Jan. 1525. 2 pont.

Lat., vellum. Add. Endd.

994. CLEMENT VII.

R. O.

As the Pope's desire for peace has not only had no good effect, but the war in Italy is greater than before, the French king besieging Pavia, and sending another army to attack Naples, his Holiness must do one of two things; either take up arms, which he will not and cannot do, or give some security to the French king, so far as he can do it without injuring either party or giving up his part as common father. To avert danger that may arise from the passage of the French army through his states, he has entered into a treaty with Francis, by which each of them promises not to molest the other, but he does not intend to give up his ancient love and paternal affection for the Emperor and the king of England. By the said amity each will promote the safety of the other, and guard his person and his dignity as his own; the French king shall not attempt to recover Parma and Placentia, but shall allow the Pope to possess them quietly; if he recovers Milan he shall receive for his own use salt from the apostolic chamber, as before the war in the time of Leo; he shall not disturb the Florentine republic, but forgive the injuries they have done him at the instigation of others; neither party shall give protection to vassals of the other, and the King will assist the Pope against his rebels; the abuses against the liberty of the Church in France shall be removed, and cardinals and others hold benefices there freely, and the same in the duchy of Milan, if he recover it; the King shall not injure the marquis of Mantua, but favor him in the possession of what he now holds; and he will aid the expedition against the Turks in person, and contribute to the defence of Hungary according to the Pope's decision. The Emperor, the king of England, the archduke of Austria, the Venetians, and the other princes whom the Pope is urging to peace, are invited to join this amity. An honorable place is left for them, and also for the republics of Italy. If the Pope, the Emperor, and the kings of France and England join, each will be surety for the other.

Lat., pp.2. Headed: "Copia."

5 Jan.

995. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. v. 8.

B. M.

Thanks him for his kindness when he was with Wolsey, and for his gift. Has delivered his token to the King, and thanked him for his favor to Wolsey's goodly purpose concerning his college, "which ye too[k for one] of the most highest recompense that he could do unto you for [such] service your Grace hath done unto him." Showed him how [glad] Wolsey was "that his Highness did so rejoice [in your] said foundation and college, for which ye have made him and the [Queen partici]pants of such suffrages as should there be done,—delivering unto hy[s Grace a] book of the same." Spoke also of the good that it would do by bringing youth up to virtue, and promoting the faith and the King's honor. The King says more good will

1525.

JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

come of it than any man can imagine,—as, no doubt, he will tell Wolsey when he comes to him on Monday next.

Mentioned Wolsey's proposal for making a secret search in several places at once, and that Wolsey would be at the Cross with the clergy, and have a notable clerk to preach against Luther and those who brought Lutheran books into England; after which proclamation should be made for all who possessed copies to bring them in by a certain day, on which sentence of excommunication should be fulminated against all who disobeyed, and those convicted compelled to abjure or condemned to the flames. Besides which Wolsey would bind the merchants and stationers under recognizances never to import them. The King approved the plan, especially as to the recognizances, which many would fear more than excommunication, and thought my lord of Rochester would be most meet to make the sermon. "His highness is as good and gracious in this quarrel of God [as could be] thought, wished or desired, and for the furtherance of this goodly as fervent in this cause of Christ his church, and maintenance of [the same,] as ever a noble prince was."

Told him what a great name he had made for himself throughout Christendom by his notable work against Luther, which this suppression of Luther's adherents would increase. Begs that Wolsey will encourage him in this matter when he sees him. "The world is marvellously bent against [the faith], and it is the King's grace and you that must remedy the [same]." "The King and all the court reporteth the noble house y[our Grace] hath kept this Christmas, and of the notable cheer ye have [made to] nobles and servants."

After dinner today went with the Lords into the Queen's chamber. The King approached with the Queen towards where he stood, and said to her, "Madam, my lord of Lincoln can show you of my lord Cardinal's college at Oxenford, and what learning there is and shall be, and what learned men in the same." Explained to her accordingly Wolsey's project after the King left, and showed that literature would be so encouraged that men would resort to England from all parts of Christendom for learning and virtue, "and how the students should be lymytt by the readers to the same," what provision should be made for the exposition of the Bible, and how Wolsey had made her a participant of the prayers of the college; for which she gave Wolsey great thanks, and was marvellously glad. Eltham, Eve of Epiphany.

Hol., pp. 4, mutilated.

5 Jan.

996. BOURBON to HENRY VIII.†

Vit. B. VII. 4.

B. M.

Captivité, 43.

* * * " . . . ain je croy[s]. amplement nostre retraiete de Provence en la duche de Milan que avons trouve assez m toutesfoys on y a'fait se quil a este possible pour l[a] salvation dicelle." Have determined to hold Alixan[drie], Cosme, Cremone, Lodes and Payve. The last was well stored, as it was thought the French would besiege it; which they have done, and they are losing men and reputation there daily. Has been to the Archduke, and found him well disposed. He sends 2,000 lanceknights and 300 horse at his own expence, besides a band of Almaines whom Bourbon has with him. Hears from one of his servants that the French say he has made a disgraceful retreat from Provence. Stayed there three months and eight days, waiting for a battle, and did not retreat willingly. Believes he knows this from the ambassador. Desires as much as ever to serve him, "jespere

† Incorrectly said to be addressed to Wolsey in the "Captivité de François I."

1525.

avecques * * * a cognoistre a
 ny crainte de luy, car au plaisir de Dieu nous
 mectr[ons nos gens] si pres les ungs des aultres que a grand peine nou[s les]
 demesterons sans bataillhe." Will show that he has no fear. If any man
 of his own quality charges him with retreating from fear, will answer him
 with his body. Those who pursued him gained little, and they will do less
 now. There could not be a better time for the King to invade France than
 now, as the King and all the captains are here.

Has declared his intention more fully to the ambassadors. Trent, 5 Jan.
Signed.

Fr., pp. 3, mutilated. Add.

5 Jan.

997. BOURBON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Writes to the King about his affairs and the Emperor's. The King
 and Wolsey know that Francis is here with his principal captains, that his
 kingdom is unprovided, and it is impossible for him to draw back his army,
 owing to the heavy snow on the mountains, and the strength of Bourbon's
 band. Henry will never have a better opportunity of invading France.
 Trent, 5 Jan. *Signed*: "Le plus que tout vostre bon cousin et houbessant
 filz, Charles."

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A, &c., Mons. le Legat. Endd.

5 Jan.

998. CHR. MORYS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has made searches in the Isle of Thanet with Wingfield and Crippys,
 and found a puncheon of mace, a hogshead of cloves, five hogsheads of oil,
 &c., damaged. The poor people, with the children, have gathered the
 pepper, which the bearer will show. Has seen 500 of them so employed, in
 which they save not their drink. Has put the wet spices to dry, and taken
 an indenture upon the Portuguese factor. The complaint made by the
 Portuguese to the King is not true; as, when the ship ran aground, they
 cut down her masts and took out her cargo. What floated to sea was
 carried off by a great fleet of the French that was in the Downs. Sand-
 wich, 5 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To my lord Legate's grace." Endd.

6 Jan.

999. OUDART DU BIES to [BERNERS,] DEPUTY OF CALAIS.

R. O.

Asks a safe-conduct for Pierre Gedoin, a messenger sent by the chan-
 cellor of Alençon to prepare a lodging for him at Calais and a passage to
 England. Boulogne, 6 Jan. *Signed.*

P.S.—Sends the safe-conduct he desires for the merchant of the staple.

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A mons. le Debitis de Callais.

7 Jan.

1000. JOHN LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

This Saturday, 7 Jan., received a letter from the capt. of Boulogne,
 asking for a safe-conduct for the chancellor of Alençon's servant to come
 hither, and prepare lodgings and passage for his master, which Berners has
 sent. Encloses Du Bies' letter. Asks how the Chancellor shall be received.
 Calais, 7 Jan., 12 noon.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lorde Cardinalles good grase.

7 Jan.

1001. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

Rym. Fœd.
 xiv. 32.

Suppression of St. Fridiswide's, Oxford, Linc. dioc., and other monas-
 teries. Commission to Jo. Aleyn, clk., Jo. Skewse, and Jo. Seyntclere, for
 the conversion of the above house into a secular college, and appropriation

1525.

WOLSEY'S COLLEGES—*cont.*

of its revenues to the use of the same, considering that the funds for the support of teachers are becoming daily less sufficient, and in danger of being extinguished; also for translation of the inmates to other houses.
7 Jan.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 10d.

7 Jan.

R. O.

1002. [CLERK] to WOLSEY.

Wrote in his last that the Emperor's army and the troops sent by the French king to Naples under Albany were very near, and likely to fight if the French king had not sent fresh succors. The Imperialists refuse to fight except upon a certainty of victory, so that it will be long enough before they find such a chance. When the succors came to Albany our army returned to Lodi, 10 miles from Pavia, where they are nearer the French king, and can annoy him more. Albany then sent back the troops which had joined him, and went on to Naples, passing through Luke, where he had "a flees" of 20,000 ducats not to molest the city, and is now in the territory of the Florentines.

On new year's day received Wolsey's letters of the 8th Dec. Has declared their contents to the Pope, to make him steadfast to the King and Emperor, showing him that Wolsey knew no reason why his Holiness might not openly take their part for any advantage the common enemy had gained. The Pope answered that God knew the good mind he bare to the King and the Emperor, and how contrary it was to all his purposes that the French king should succeed in Italy; but that Clerk knew well the success of the latter, and the total ruin of the Emperor's affairs in Milan. He thought Clerk had not kept Wolsey fully informed of the truth; and said that, since the French king came last into Italy, there never was any likelihood that the Imperialists would do well, considering their evil demeanor and their want;—that this would have been seen before if Pavia had not held out so long;—that the Venetians will do nothing for the Emperor;—that the Imperialists here have lately offered to give up the towns they still hold in Milan *in deposito* to the Pope;—that the French king sees himself to be at such a "fordell," and the Emperor's army at such an "afterdell," that he will make no conditions till they have totally left Milan;—that there is some one from the French king in England with whom Wolsey is practising;—that neither he nor the Emperor care for the wars in Italy, and that no news had come from the latter for four months, until the tidings just received from the Archbishop;—that the French king is so strong here that no one dares meet him;—that he has arrived on the borders of the Florentines, and demanded 60,000 ducats of them;—that they had sent three couriers to the Pope that night, asking him to provide a remedy, for they could not resist;—and that while every one was thus negligently inclined to peace, he could not be expected to enter the war, or to contribute to it, either privily or openly. It would be thought great folly if, now that the enemy was at his doors, he did not assure those "pieces" that he was bound to keep safe;—not that he would enter any league contrary to his amity with the King and Emperor, but only that the French king should promise not to disturb him, and he would promise not to hinder any of his enterprises.

Clerk answered that he had always written to Wolsey what he thought most true, and that he followed the Pope's opinion more than any other man's, as most likely to say the truth; and that Wolsey's letters were dated 8 Dec., at which time he had received only Clerk's of the 19 Nov., when the Emperor's affairs were proceeding well, but could not continue so without great help, which Wolsey wished the Pope to supply. To his question whether it would be wise of him to enter the wars, Clerk answered that

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every one thought the French king had long ago promised not to meddle with him or the Florentines, and that he would not have allowed the French king to come so far if he had not secured himself. To this he said that he could not have assured himself, unless he had assured Francis in like manner, which he will not acknowledge having done before now. Reminded him that at his election, and since, he had told Clerk and other agents of the King that he would profess neutrality, not to forsake the King and Emperor, but to mediate for a peace,—and if that could not be attained that he would join them, though he suffered all manner of extremities for doing so; and that the King, trusting in this promise, tolerated his neutrality, contrary to all reason, when the Pope might have taken their part with safety, as the French king could not have resisted them all. Everything, however, has happened contrary; the enemy has been emboldened by the Pope's neutrality, and the King and Emperor, whose last hope was in his Holiness, are excluded from this new convention. Besought him to consider that the commonalties, thinking he had deceived their princes, might attempt something *in odium sanctitatis sue* which the princes could not easily restrain, and that all the Christian princes were on their side, and none but the Pope with the French king.

At this the Pope asked Clerk what he would have him do. He could give no aid to the allies, and must either take this way with the French king, or allow himself and his friends to be destroyed to the profit of none but the enemy. He added that he would send some one to Wolsey to explain his purpose.

Advised him, if he would make such a bargain with the French king, not to give himself a prey to him more than necessary, but to confine the terms of this convention *de non offendendo et impediendo Gallum* to Milan, the obtaining of which was all Francis professed to aim at, so as to give other princes some hope of help from his Holiness if France should invade or be invaded elsewhere. This would be profitable to the Pope, and would keep the French king in fear of him. After two or three replications, when he perceived what Clerk meant, the Pope "myslyked not the motion never a dell," and said the thing might be ordered after that manner. Doubts not it would be, if the matter was still untouched, which no one thinks it is, though the Pope "will not be aknowen therof in no wise."

Gave him the King's letters of recommendation for the Scotch matters, with those from the Scotch king. He is pleased at the concord between the princes, and in writing of briefs and disposing of benefices will do what is best to maintain it. Albany, by the favor he has here from the French king, could do the king of Scots much wrong, but for the favor and respect shown him for the sake of the King's highness. The Duke says that the right of conferring benefices, &c. belongs to him, for the King has "entered" before his age, contrary to law and the decrees of the Parliament. The card. of Ancona, protector of Scotland, has hitherto taken the Duke's part in asking for the expedition of benefices at his nomination, and in soliciting briefs for the relaxation of the bishops; but Clerk told him that as protector he should not defend a declared rebel, and threatened to find means to remove him from his office. On this he gave as his excuse that he did not know the King had the peaceable rule of the kingdom, but that now he had heard it by his letters he would act as a protector, saying, "*Quicumque est rex ipse erit dominus meus*;" and the Pope has undertaken that he shall do so. According to the Pope's advice, entertained him with fair words and offers on the part of the King, Wolsey, and the king of Scots, as he is of great authority and reputation, and likely to do good service to the King and Wolsey. Doubts not he will be their steadfast friend.

Russell has gone to Naples to buy horses, and will probably return in a week and go towards England. Thinks he will have to take home with him the rest of the King's money, or "make it into Flanders," as they can find no

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[CLERK] to WOLSEY—*cont.*

exchange here to the purpose. The Pope is sending the Prothonotary de Casalis, master Gregory's brother, to justify his amity with the French king. Asks Wolsey to entertain him well, as Clerk has frequently found him prone to do his Grace service. The Pope sent for Clerk, and told him he had received letters from Spain from the Archbishop, who had returned to Lyons, saying that the Emperor had recovered from his quartan, and was content to make peace, leaving the duchy of Milan to one of the French king's younger sons, who is to marry his niece, daughter of the late queen of Portugal; and that no preparations are being made for war. He also said he knew that the Viceroy was practising a truce privily through a page of the French king's chamber, who had been taken prisoner. He would, therefore, tarry no longer; for the Emperor, who was far off, might have leisure to counsel with his friends, but he had his enemies at his door, and so must either fight or agree. The former he could not do, as there is no hope of the Emperor, who for three months has not sent men, money or letter, though he knew his army in Italy was distressed, and his agents here have entered into privy practices without informing his Holiness; he could, therefore, conclude this amity with the French king, and no one could blame him for assuring his own without prejudicing others. After repeated inquiries about the form of the amity, the Pope showed him a bill with certain articles abbreviated, of which he promised to send Wolsey a copy by the Prothonotary. Thinks it is a league defensive, for there is first, *quod alter alterius personam et dignitatem tueatur*; which words, Clerk told him, "were very large and pregnant, for the dignity of a king consists in many things," and he must be careful not to bind himself unawares to something inconvenient. There is another article, *quod recuperato ducatu Mediolanensi per regem Gallie, et peracta pace inter principes, papa tenetur ad defensionem*, with other articles for the assurance of his "pieces" and those of his friends. Told him that it was said that the coming of the French towards Naples was only to give him an excuse for entering into this amity without delay; to which he replied that men might say what they chose, his Holiness knew the truth.

Believes this amity is already stipulated this 7th day of Jan. It is thought the Florentines and Venetians and "other mean power of Italy" will soon enter it, for a place is left for the King, Emperor, and others, as usual. The Pope, doubtless, thinks it better to have the Emperor at Naples, and Francis at Milan, than that one of them should have both. The Spaniards, though they did not hold both in quietness, yet dealt with his Holiness as they pleased, and showed what they would have done if they had had better success. The Emperor's affairs in Italy have been ruined by the pride and presumption of his ministers. The Pope expects by this means to establish peace in Italy, for those who enter the league will be bound to defend the French king in Milan; and Clerk thinks he intends to make a similar arrangement with the Emperor for Naples, so that neither party may have any hope of obtaining what they covet. If after this he procures peace in other countries, he will have done a great act; but "this see apostolic hath ever feared too much friendship and concord between princes," and has gained by dissensions. Thinks, however, that the danger to be feared from the Turk will make him anxious for peace, though, if the time served, he is as studious of his own particular as any man can be living, *without any great respect or regard to any frynd, and therfor the King's highness (?) thorow your Gracis high wisdom in handling your matters must use him accordingly.**

Now this amity is concluded between Francis and the Pope it is thought

* Cipher undeciphered.

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that Albany will return. If not, the Emperor's troops at Lodi will follow him unless they make some appointment with the French king, which the Pope thinks they will do. Hears they have prepared ships at Jeane, and if the wind serves they may come in time, "so that the salvagarde of the realm of Naples, if they conclude no truce, hangeth in the sky." If the French arrive first, *actum est*, which the Pope would repent as much as anything that ever happened, but he makes no provision, as though no help was needed, or the realm could help itself.

The Pope asked if the King would be content if the Prothonotary were sent to the French king, and through France; for if he were, he would see many things by the way to tell Wolsey of, and he would speak with the archbishop of Capua, who, it is supposed, would not be allowed to write by any one else. Said he thought Wolsey would not object to his doing so. Has told him "that the accustomed maner of Fraunce is to throst as many (sayng your honor) lyes and untrewes talys for the advauncement of ther own affayres in the crys of lyke messangiers as they be able to carry," and that he should hear all, and believe but few. Rome, 7 Jan.

Pp. 14. Headed and endd. in Clerk's hand: Copie of a letter sent unto your Grace by the prothonotary Casali. *Endd.:* Rome, 7 Jan.

Vit. B. vii. 7.
B. M.

2. Original of the preceding, signed by Clerk.

Pp. 14, mutilated.

8 Jan.
R. O.

1003. ADOLF DE BOURGOGNE [LORD BEVERS] to WOLSEY.

Asks him for licence to export from England three or four shiploads of corn to victual seven or eight ships of war, as there is a great scarcity here, and that the bearer may take another shipload to Waterford in Ireland. Berghes-sur-le-Zoom, 8 Jan. 1524. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

9 Jan.
Calig. B. ii. 83.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 284.

1004. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Since his last letter of the 27th, has not been able to learn news of the Frenchmen who have continued all Christmas with the archbishop of St. Andrew's. Soon after their arrival at Dunbar they took a ship of Flanders laden with Scotchmen's goods, and coming under safe-conduct, seized the bishop of Dunkeld's bulls, and delayed coming to the King and Queen. Sharp letters were sent them to make delivery of the ship and bulls, or appear before the Council, but they did not come till the 5th, Twelfth even, and, as the Queen was ill, had no audience till the 7th. Davy Beton came after his visit to the archbishop of St. Andrew's, and presented to the King and Queen two letters from the French king, dated Avignon, 15 Sept. Sends copies of them and of Francis's instructions, "whereby the whole return of the said Mr. Davy Beton's business in France doth appear unless he have brought any other privy messages to any the lords as yet not known nor perceived." The Queen would not allow Magnus to be present at the audience given to Groselles. They brought letters to the Queen, and had articles, which she promises to show to Magnus. She promises to remain steadfast to Henry, though she says the French king has offered her son his younger daughter in marriage with a large pension, has sent her 5,000 crowns (not 30,000 as she said before), and promised her a great county in France. But as yet the money is not delivered, and these matters are mere words. She says Albany consents to her having authority, but desires her to keep a good part to France, and that Groselles intercedes with her for the archbishop of St. Andrew's, which makes her more suspicious of the latter than she was before. The Archbishop told Groselles that Magnus had put him in hope of Henry's getting him made cardinal, which Groselles said

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MAGNUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Francis could do better than any other. The bishop of Dunkeld's bulls are not yet delivered, but Groselles promises they shall be.

Sends copies of the letters he wrote to the archbishop of St. Andrew's and Angus as mentioned in his last. The Archbishop wishes him to remove the Queen's suspicions of him. She has several times sent for him to Council, but he says he would be in danger of his life from the earl of Murray and others. The bishop of Aberdeen remains also at St. Andrew's, saying he is so unwell he cannot come out of doors. The Archbishop is noted as a great dissembler, and the Frenchmen being with him so long is very suspicious; yet he professes to be even more anxious for the weal of both realms than when Radclyff was here. He has kept a great and solemn Christmas, at which many lords were with him, but neither Angus, Lennox, nor Argyle. Is informed, however, that some of their councillors were with him. It is believed that if Albany have the giving of benefices during James's minority, the King cannot depend on the Archbishop. He wrote to Magnus lately that the abbacy of Melrose, about which James and Margaret had written to Henry, was made sure for a kinsman of his. Understands, however, that the Archbishop obtained a resignation of the said abbacy long before. Angus complains of Magnus not giving him information of the King's mind. He has had meetings with various persons, of which he has told Magnus nothing. Believes, however, he will not go over to the French.

Was lately asked by Sir Jas. Hamilton if the King would object to a divorce between Margaret and Angus. Replied that he could not say, as he had never heard the subject discussed. Hears from the Controller that the Queen could be reconciled with Angus if he would allow a divorce, but understands that even in that case she would not consent to his reconciliation with Arran. Arran is dissatisfied at Murray and the French party coming into favor through Henry Steward. He said to Magnus that, sooner than James should fall in danger of Frenchmen, he would go with him into England. The realm is so divided, it is hard to say whom to trust. There is no justice, but continual murders, theft and robbery.

Two things require special attention: 1. If the Queen is to continue in authority, good councillors must be got for her. As it is, she would not be tolerated but for Henry. 2. The King should write to Arran, thanking him for his devotion to England. He seems steadfast, though, for old acquaintance, he is familiar with the Frenchmen. He says the French are urgent that the King should be ruled by the three estates,—a lesson they learned at St. Andrew's. Advises that the Earl should have a reward. Dan Carre, of Sesforth, and Mark Carre, are also favorable to England. If God send peace, they intend to visit the King; and if war be between England and France, Dan Carre is willing to serve Henry with a good band of men. Edinburgh, 9 Jan. *Signed.*

Add.

10 Jan.

Add. MS.
4,622, f. 62.
B. M.

1005. DUKE OF MILAN to [HENRY VIII.]

Henry's many benefits induce him in his present necessity to ask for assistance. The war by which he has been distressed for the last six months has exhausted his revenues for the next two years, and has so distressed his subjects that he can hope for no further subsidy from them, and every one sees plainly that the enemy will have an almost certain victory. Trusts that the King will be as kind as he has always been. "In mandatis dedi egregio D. Augustino Scarpinello." . . .

Lat., imperfect, p. 1. Modern copy.

1525.

10 Jan.

1006. DUKE OF MILAN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Although he must have heard from Rome of the critical state of affairs in Italy, cannot but communicate with Wolsey on the late unexpected occurrences, and desires credence for his ambassador Augustine Scarpinello. Cremona, 10 Jan. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

Add. MS.
4,622, f. 69.

B. M.

2. Modern copy.

Pp. 2.

10 Jan.

1007. DACRE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

This day two of the queen of Scots' servants arrived with a letter, which he transmits, with a copy of his answer. Gave them a safe-conduct, in consequence of the importance of the communication. Nawarde, 10 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To my lord Cardinal's grace.

11 Jan.

1008. JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS.
15,387, f. 155.

B. M.

Theiner, 538.

Has nominated Robert Schawe, of Paisley, to the diocese of Murray, vacant by the death of ——— Hepburne, and John Hamilton, of Kylwynnyng, natural son of Jas. earl of Arran, to the abbey of Paisley. Asks the Pope's confirmation of the appointments. Edinburgh, 3 Jan. 1524.

Lat.

11 Jan.

1009. LETTERS from the DATARY.*

R. O.

St. P. VII. 47.

"Substantia Reverendissimi Dom. Datarii super his quæ Sanctissimi Domini nostri nomine die 11 Januarii scripsit."

The Pope has recalled the archbishop of Capua because the king of France was not willing that he should go to England, nor open to him his intentions respecting the peace. He sends the prothonotary Casalis to declare his innocence of the declaration made by the king of France, which is simply a security of non-offence on both sides without any prejudice to the king of England or the Emperor, and the Florentines are included in it. With these exceptions the Pope remains in his usual neutrality. His reasons for this course are the danger from the Turk,—his defencelessness against the Emperor, from whom he has received no letters these three months,—the power of the French in Italy,—the tumults in the city of Sienna where Renzi is powerful,—the danger of losing Naples, which is destitute; and though the French have sent the duke of Albany there, perhaps when the Duke sees his opportunity he will not retire. The Viceroy is ill disposed to the Pope, and, under the colour of dismissing a chamberlain and a secretary, French captives, to obtain their ransoms, discussed with them the subject of a union with the French king, saying that they had better agree together than have recourse to the Pope, and that the Emperor did not care much for the dukedom of Milan, or whether it fell into the hands of the duke Oliensis; nor did the king of England, who would not lend in its defence 50,000 ducats. Why, then, should not the Pope consult his own security? To tempt the Pope to declare himself against France, the Viceroy offered him the dukedom of Bari with 20,000 ducats for his nephew, and the dukedom of Ferrara at the end of the Milanese war for his nephew on his marriage with a sister of the Emperor; which he refused. He even offered to put the investiture of Milan in the Pope's hands; but his Holiness thanked him, regretting internally that he should be thought more likely to be swayed by his own interest than by regard for the Emperor. All these are proofs of the Pope's firmness.

* Erroneously assigned to the year 1528 in the State Papers.

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11 Jan. 1010. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vii. 15.
B. M.

The Prothonotary was despatched on the 7th. Sends a copy of the letter he wrote on that day. Albany continues his journey toward N[aples], but has not moved much since Clerk wrote. As his force is small, the Ursyni are trying to raise horse and foot hereabouts, which the Pope will not allow. It is thought it is merely done to draw the [Emperor's] army from Milan to preserve Naples. The Emperor's army has [moved] from Lodi to Cassano, and intend to take and fortify the castle [of] Marignana, which is about equally distant from Pavia, Lodi, and Milan, and very suitable for annoying the French,—for it is thought they might retake Milan unless the King diminish his army at Pavia, more than he would dare to do. Their number is 6,000 Spaniards, 8,000 Almaines, and 4,000 Italians, besides those in Pavia, who are said to be 5,000 Almaines besides the citizens. They have 800 spears and a good many light horse, who, well paid and captained, might do any great act. They doubtless would, if they had money and “stoma[ch to] adventure,” for the French camp has less money and less order. “They passe us nothing butt in confusion son of the Venetia[ns] take example of the Pope's Holynes, and move not.” His Holiness will not acknowledge that he is the cause of their doing so, and says he has told them not to take example of him, as they are bound by treaty, and he is not. He has sent a loving brief in answer to the king of Scots' letters, which will show him that his causes are furthered for his uncle's sake. This brief was sent unawares with other briefs by Casali. Will try to help the next suit James has here. Letters to the Pope today state that Albany is at Pontgybons in the territory of Senys. The Ursynys began to collect forces to join him, having received a commission from Francis, and the Colonysis in like manner began to raise men to defend Naples, where their family have rents of 80,000 ducats. The Pope has, however, stopped both parties * * * “[la]nds of the Chur[che] thought that the Emperors campe whiche departed owt of Lody towards a place cally[d] between Pavia and Mylan,” would have taken Milan, or done some other great feat. Hear today that they went no further than Cassano, and spoiled nearly 300 footmen, and then returned to Lodye, where they say they will wait for 4,000 or 5,000 more lanceknights, and then offer battle, which no man thinks they will risk. No news from the Emperor except what came through the Archbishop. Ro[me], 11 Jan. Signed.

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

11 Jan. 1011. The BISHOPRIC OF SALISBURY.

Rym. xiv. 33.

i. *Hants and Wilts.*—Writ to the Escheator for restitution of temporalities, on the nomination by the Pope of Laurence [Campeggio] cardinal priest, of the title of St. Anastasia, as bishop.

ii. Similar writs for Somers. and Dorset, Lincolnshire, Oxon. and Berks, Sussex,* Gloucester, and the marches of Wales, and London.'

Mandate to the tenants of the bishopric. Westm., 11 Jan.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 22.

13 Jan. 1012. JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.

Vit. B. vi.
(11.)

[App. xxix.]

B. M.

Thanks him for the promotion of Gavin [Dunbar], his tutor, to the see of Glasgow, with exemption from the primacy and legatine authority of St. Andrew's. Begs him to leave untouched these privileges, granted by desire of the duke of Albany, and not to allow Jas. archbp. of St. Andrew's

* Surrey and Sussex.

1525.

to infringe them. Asks credence for the bearers, John Duntan (Duncan) and John Thruton. Edinburgh, Id. Jan. 1524.

Lat., copy, p. 1, mutilated. Endd. by Clerk: Literæ Regis Scotiæ contra Archiep. S. Andreae.

14 Jan.

1013. JOHN LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received this Saturday a letter from the captain of Boulogne, saying that the chancellor of Alençon, who is now at Boulogne, will be here tomorrow. Wrote yesterday what order they had taken with him; but he thinks Wolsey will receive this letter as soon as the other, for neither ship nor boat can pass, owing to the contrary winds. Thinks he will be in great haste to cross, and they have no occasion for retarding his passage till they know the King's pleasure further. Calais, 14 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lorde Cardinalles grase.

14 Jan.

1014. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

The letter printed under this date in St. P. iv. 290, belongs to the year 1528.

16 Jan.

1015. WOLSEY to PACEHarl. MS.
283, f. 26.B. M.
Strype's Mem.
1. No. 12.

Since last writing, have received divers letters from Mantua, Verona and Trent, after your arrival, the last of 24 Dec., giving an account of the duke of Bourbon. The King is advertised that Francis, lying at Pavia, intends to send Albany to Naples, for defence of which it was said that the Viceroy had left Lodi, in pursuit of whom Francis had sent St. Pol. By letters of the duke of Milan, of 22 Dec., we are advised that if Francis send any power to Naples to draw the Viceroy from Italy, he will be disappointed, for as soon as his powers are united he intends to attack the French. Should the French king succeed in his enterprise, and gain the upper hand in Naples, he is not likely to listen to peace. Seeing the danger that may occur if the Imperialists be weak or unsuccessful, letters have been sent to the bishop of Bath, to be shown to the Pope in that event. Sends a copy of the letters, states the arrangements, and notifies to Pace that he is to go to Venice. Is to induce the Venetians to remain firm to the Emperor, pointing out the danger if the French are supreme in Naples and Milan. Suggests other arguments that he is to make use of, intimating the King's enmity in the event of their non-compliance. Suggests that they should send a resident ambassador to England. Westminster, 16 Jan.

Add.

16 Jan.

1016. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vii. 17.

B. M.

* * * * *
 "spected betwene [th]e Fre[nch] only concludydde, but also [great t]riumphys have been ma[de by] the same by the space of 4 dayes contynually in the cite of M[ilan]." The French king has again assaulted Pavia, and lost many men. It was lately determined in the Emperor's camp to march with the whole army against the French today. Cannot say whether it will be done. If it is, the war will probably be ended either by battle or an abstinence, or by lack of money. The Pope intends to send to the King to excuse his new amity with Francis. Hears the person will be Sir Gregory Casalis' brother. Trent, 16 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated.

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16 Jan.

1017. WOLSEY to [JOHN CLERK] BISHOP OF BATH.

R. O.

Perceives by his letters dated Rome, [13] Dec., that his own letters, dated [3] and [10] Nov., have arrived, though after some difficulty in the way. Commends him for his "devices and discourses had with the Pope's holiness to very good purpose, and his discreet order taken for the return of the King's money." Has heard that the French king, who is still at the siege of Pavia, "hath sent and advanced, or intendeth shortly to send forth the duke of Albany towards Naples, after whom it was first said that the said viceroy of Naples and other the Emperor's folks (leaving Lodi) passed, and took their way thitherward for defence of the same;" on which the French king sent after them the count St. Pole, "thinking to interclude the Emperor's folks between both companies."

Hears also, by letters from the duke of Milan to his ambassadors, dated 22 Dec., that the Viceroy will not be induced to abandon Italy by any attempt upon Naples, but will fight as soon as his force is united. The King is much pleased at this news.

Has heard frequently of a secret treaty between the Pope and the French king, for alliance and other great matters. Thinks this is true, as the French king dare hardly undertake such an enterprise without the Pope's favor, and from "demonstrations which at the former time were shewed for passage of the French men through Plesance," it is thought that the Pope does not proceed sincerely. The King has hitherto relied entirely in Wolsey's constant assurance that his Holiness will not be moved from his constancy either by fear or adversity, even though he should be compelled to flee from Rome, or by desire of exaltation or by lucre, trusting that if it came to the uttermost he would take the same part in peace and war against the French as they would. But as this does not seem to be observed so constantly as was written and affirmed, it is now time to be somewhat more plain with his Holiness. Clerk is to tell him that the present proceedings lead straight unto continual war and to the damage of Christianity. The King has always been most desirous of peace amongst Christian princes, for war against the Infidels; all his wars have been for that purpose; and he has defended the Church by sword and pen, as in the case of the friar Martin Luther.

If the Turk is successful in his attacks on Belgrado and Rhodes great danger may ensue to all Hungary, and even Italy and Rome itself; and now that the Lutheran sect is so rapidly spreading through Germany, France, Spain, Flanders, Denmark, Scotland, and perhaps England, the Pope should endeavor to check it by some act tending to the reformation of enormity, and the observance of Christ's laws, or else "it is hard to know how much the malice of the ghostly enemy might work or have power in them."

If the Pope is moved by any reason to further the cause of the Prince who is the only disturber of Christendom, the following consequences will ensue. The war will become much more hot, as the Emperor will never make peace if he lose Milan and Naples; and if the French king gain them, being a prince of such ambition and cupidity of dominion, he will by little and little draw other parts of Italy unto his subjection, and finally attempt the empire of Rome, "which had, or not had, the Pope's Holiness might be sure that the same constitute *inter Scillam et Charibdim*, should be fain to condescend to all the will and pleasure of the said French king, who, notwithstanding any good countenance that he doth now make, would not then fail to use and dispose of the Pope as of his chaplain," whereby the dignity of the see will be greatly lowered, and dishonor will for ever be written and spoken of the Pope who was the occasion of it. If (as men say) the Pope intends to erect a kingdom in Etruria, which is a feudary of the Holy See, thinking it would be a defence, it will be the surest way to bring the See into danger, as the behavior of the vassals of the Church

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is well known ; and if he impair the See for the exaltation of his kinsfolk, such an act will be discrepant from the expectation which all men have had of him.

The Lutheran heresy makes it necessary to act wisely and speedily, lest Germany be estranged from the Church ; and Wolsey fears much, lest an evil example should do much harm in England. Campeggio's journey into Almain has done much good. Shows the danger to be expected from the Turk. Cannot see how it may stand with the pleasure of God that the heads of the Church should thus involve themselves and their state, by conjunction with temporal princes in the wars ; "but that, as I verily suppose, since these leagues, offensive or defensive, or both, have been used to be made in the name of any Pope, God hath stricken and sent affliction unto the whole Church, and generality of Christendom for the same ; and these contracts and contentions used for enhancing of particular families and countries have not hitherto proved either to endure, or to do good and furtherance to the Papal dignity." Clerk is to show the following proposals to the Pope, by way of friendly counsel. The Viceroy should immediately give battle, before Lautrec and the other captains from the frontier of Spain, Picardy, and Burgundy arrive. They have been sent for by Francis from fear of battle, and now is the time to fight. If this be done to advantage, Milan and Naples will both be saved, and both Albany and the King brought near to ruin. Though Henry will not be particularly concerned in this, yet, for the love he bears the Emperor, he will give 50,000 cr. to the Viceroy and the army, if successful, and the residue of the 50,000 cr. in Sir John Russell's hands may also be converted to their use. If, however, the Viceroy thinks it better to follow the French army to Naples, he should garrison Lodi, Cremona, and other fortified places. The Pope may perhaps exhort the Venetians to assist him and the Emperor. The peasants of Bononia should be induced to fortify the passages through that country, and to refuse victual to the French army. The third plan is, that as overtures have lately been made to the Viceroy on the Pope's behalf, both he and the French king should place in the Pope's hand those parts of the duchy of Milan which they now hold, for a certain time, within which treaty may be had for a convenient peace. The Emperor then to conclude a peace, and leave Italy with his army. The Pope should set forth that overture as soon as possible ; which being accepted, Naples will be out of French power, and Milan will not be lost to the Emperor. The French king will then probably retire, despairing of success, and a good peace may ensue, with honorable appointment for the duke of Milan.

Henry has sent his principal secretary, Ric. Pace, to the Venetians, to solicit the speedy setting forward of their army, and Sir Gregory de Cassalis to the Viceroy, to exhort him, as will be seen by the copy of their instructions enclosed. Sir John Russell is to accompany the Duke of Bourbon. Pace is to tell the Venetians that if their breaking the conventions with the Emperor give the French an opportunity of obtaining Naples, Henry will consider them his enemies. He is also to say secretly to the Duke and Council that it is not unknown to the King how inhumanly the Spaniards have acted in Italy, thereby making the people favor the French ; but that the King trusts to do so much with the Emperor, that he shall have the investiture of the duchy of Milan for the Duke, when Italy is delivered from the French and Spaniards. Clerk may say the same to the Pope, as it may encourage him to assist in the expulsion, but he must be circumspect, for, if his Holiness favor the French, it would be dangerous to disclose to him the secrets of the King's mind. The Emperor's letters to his ambassadors (of which a copy is enclosed) say that he has sent 20,000 ducats into Italy ; but as it is not certain whether the money is arrived, he may advance the residue of the 50,000 cr. to the Emperor's army, if he think it necessary. Sends a copy of overtures made by the bishop of Capua,

1525.

WOLSEY to [JOHN CLERK] BISHOP OF BATH—*cont.*

in the name of the French king, to the Emperor, with the answers. Thinks they are of little importance. The Pope is not to credit any sinister reports that may be spread by reason of the French king's mother's servant being in England. Nothing is meant or shall be concluded, directly or indirectly, without the Emperor's and the Pope's consent. If any reasonable offers are made, they shall both be informed.

Pp. 23. Partly in Tuke's hand. Headed: Copy of my lord Legate's letter to my lord of Bath.

The dates are supplied from the modern copy in Lambeth MS. 245, f. 42.

1018. WOLSEY to [SIR THOMAS MORE ?].

Cal. E. II. 153.

B. M.

* * * * * [th]at my lord deputy of Calais hath by his l[etters] notified th[at] the chancellor of Alençon arrived at Calais† [la]st past, accompanied with 20 hor[ses], waiting with] all diligence to pass over into this the King's real[m]. And in ex[ecution] and declaration of his charge, the said chan[cellor] hath brought] certain letters of Robert Tetts directed to John Joachym the [copies] whereof ye shall receive herewith. They contain how there should be a confederation et† alliance tracted and published bet[ween] the] Pope, the signory of Venice, Sienna, Lucca, and th[e] French Kin[g], the which news, if they be true, be of great [weight and] consequence; for if the said league be offensive, and the sa[me] give ai[de] clearly to expel the Imperials and Spaniards out of Italy,—f[or] now they be scant of ability to withstand the Frenc[h] in] Milan, and defend the realm of Naples,—the] Pope, V[enetians], Fl[orentyns], Senenses, and Lucenses taking part [with th]eyme, they shall not only be far too weak to ma[ke re]systems, but compelled clearly to abandon Milan and Naples and [c]onsequently all Italy. Howbeit I can not think [th]e Pope and Venetians be so far destitute and [far] from reason that they would suffer the French king, [who, t]hey perfectly know, always hath coveted and aspy[red unto] the monarchy of Italy, to have by expulsion of the Imperials such a great foot (?) in the sa[me] as] undoubtedly he should attain to his ambitious appetey[te; for] they being intercluded between Naples and the Pope should be as a chaplain and the Venetians as and tributories. This manner of league also is [far] discrepant from the Pope's purpose which for the in so much to heart as [estab]lyshyd peace amongst Christian princes, which [is not] likely to succeed if the realm of Naples [be taken] from the Emperor, but that the same shall be semy [cas]us belli et discordiæ. But I suppose if any be made between the foresaid parties, the same containeth ty e Venetians, Florentines, Senenses and Lucenses shall ta te nor give any aid against the French king in the duchy of Milan, and percase the same s have bounden them self to give defense thereof, and the French king semblably (?) of lyc e alleged . . . self no thing to attempte against the said Pope dorys, ne also peraventure against Naples, if that the Pope, trusting that by the expul[sion] out of the duchy of Milan the Emperor ch hitherto hath directed all his mind and co t regard of his surety or profit of hys friends to the matters of Milan only shall be [more f]acyle to truce or peace than he hath hitherto is the least that may be judged in this matter s to (too?) ill, I pray God that good resistance may be ma[de again]st the French king, while we shall be

† Corrected to "there." ‡ So in MS.

1525.

treating with [the ambassador] that cometh now out of France, our bargain sh[all be like] to be the better, wherein to have some good success in despair by reason of one clause in the he (*sic*) head whereof I have set a tot. As soon as t[he Chanc]ellor shall be arrived, I shall not only advertize the King'[s grace] thereof, but also of such communication as shall be [had] between us. And t[hus] fare ye well."

Corrected draft, pp. 2, hol., mutilated.

16 Jan. 1019. EARL OF CASSILLIS to WOLSEY.

R. O. Was sorry to learn, by "passages" coming North from London, that
St. P. iv. 291. there had been great disorder on the Borders, especially on the part of the Scots. Made the more haste forward, and has inquired this 15 Jan. of the most famous gentlemen on the Borders, who say that peace has not been better kept for a long time. Will ascertain, after crossing the Borders, how the peace has been kept by England. Is much pleased to see the people so peacefully disposed on either side. Feltoun, 16 Jan. '24. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

18 Jan. 1020. STORES.

R. O. Inventory of stores at the King's beerhouses, Portsmouth, taken 18 Jan. 16 Hen. VIII. by lord Lisle, Sir Fras. Bryan, vice-admiral, Jas. Betts and Wm. Gonson.

The brewhouse called *the Rose*:—A great copper kettle, a meshing tonne, an underback, a stuk, 8 rothers, 24 stuk maunds, 2 hop maunds, 2 styck forks, a wortfate, 2 colefats, 4 gutters, 1 kevetonne, 1 flote, 1 aperne of ledde, 8 small kettles, 1 fylling kettle, 24 yeast tubs, 2 pair of slugs, 1 iron coal rake, iron pitchfork and hook, a pudgale, a bucket, 4 fylling kilderkins, 2 trattors. *The mill*:—4 millstones, 1 hopper, 1 iron crow, 2 spindles, 2 ryndes, 2 lyftys, 2 trendylls, 2 tonnys, 2 callers, 2 mylpyks, 1 millwheel, 4 horsehoods, 4 pair of traces, 4 horse collars. The contents of the other brewhouses, the Lyon, the Dragon, the Whiteharte, and the Ankre, with their mills, consist of similar articles.

Empty casks of the King's in Portsmouth, 500 pipes. The brewhouses are delivered to Ric. Palshid, and need repairs.

Pp. 7, copy.

1021. CA (?) to [MARGARET OF SAVOY].

Vit. B. vi. (2.) " [Tr]emoille.

[App. xxix.] mille de gens de po (?)

B. M. in tan.

. mable.

. ent.

. ally.

[Le capita]ine Apremont,

[Le cap]itaine Roscer,

[Le capi]taine Jehan Beaufilz,

[Le ca]pitaine Cuchy,

[Et] le capitaine Trissack, tous de la nation Francoys; et plusieurs aultres dont lon ne scait les noms, sans le capitaynes Suisses, lantskneyts et Ytaliens, qui sont en nombre de 4 ou 5 mille, desquelz en ya deux capitaines Suisses fort extimez. * * * *

Mad[ame]

Duc

parsonaiges son.

avec [l]ayde de Dieu la [bat]aille aux

1525.

CA (?) to [MARGARET OF SAVOY]—*cont.*

. . . [e]sperons la gaigner. Les Francoys
 sur la riviere de Thessin et ne scait lo
 Je [ne] vous escrips aultres nouvelles [parceque vous serez] advertye par
 monsieur de Bourbon de tout

M[a]dame de ce que surviendra de n
 advertyr par les premieres postes a
 faire comander voz vouloyrs et plaisirs pour
 du C[r]eateur, au quel je prie, Madame," &c. De Laudes, 18 Jan.

"[Votre] treshumble et tresobeissant subject et servit[eur],
 "CA"

Pp. 2, mutilated.

20 Jan.

1022. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.
105*.

B. M.

Is writing to the King in behalf of some merchants, subjects of the
 Emperor, who arrived in England after being shipwrecked, as Wolsey will
 see by the copy of her letters, and those of De Praet. Begs that they may
 have their goods back on paying the ancient dues of the kingdom. Malines,
 20 Jan. '24. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

20 Jan.

1023. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. III.
232.

B. M.

James earl of Arran is in his service, and Robert abbot of Paisley, to
 whom he has granted the bishopric of Murray, vacant by the death of James
 the last bishop, and to "dene" John Hamilton, natural son of Arran, the
 abbey, on the promotion of Robert. Requests Henry to write, for the expedi-
 tion of the bulls requisite. Begs a safe-conduct for Hamilton, as there
 is no "sicker" peace between them and France. Edinburgh, 20 Jan.
Signed.

P. 1, mutilated. Add. Endd.

20 Jan.

1024. QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. VII.
58.

B. M.

To the same effect. Edinburgh, 20 Jan. *Signed:* "Your humblyl
 systar Margaret."

P. 1. Add.

24 Jan.

1025. THOS. DALBY, ARCHDEACON OF RICHMOND, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Transmitting to the Cardinal his report, by virtue of Wolsey's com-
 mission, dated Westminster, 30 Aug. 1523, directed to himself and John
 Metcalfe, LL.B., of the value of all benefices in the archdeaconry of Rich-
 mond, to be taxed for the subsidy granted by the convocation of York in
 1523. The report is written in Dalby's hand on 12 sheets of paper. York,
 24 Jan. 1524.

Lat., on vellum.

ii. List of benefices of the archdeaconry of Richmond, for the year ended
 in Feb. 1524, showing the names of the holders, and the clear value and
 amount assessed upon each, that amount being a fifth of a moiety of the
 yearly value of livings of 8*l.* and over, and a fifth of a third part of that of
 smaller livings. Total number of livings: 90, of the value of 8*l.* and above;
 480 of smaller value; and 21 abbeys and religious houses, of the value of
 8*l.* and above. *Signed:* Per Thomam Dalby.

Pp. 12, in Dalby's hand.

1525.

24 Jan.

1026. MARGARET QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

Cal. B. I. 215.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 292.

Articles sent by her to Henry VIII., "quhilkis we desire to be anseruit with the hastiest expedition for the furthering of the maist gude and loving way betwixt thir twa realmis."

Thanks him for his good reception of her ambassadors reported by Cassillis. Is pleased with the articles and credence brought by Cassillis; but she knows the lords of this realm will sooner incline to France than to England. They greatly desire, however, the marriage of James and Mary, and would abandon France if they were made sure of it. They will not make a perpetual peace otherwise without comprehension of France. They will have no confidence that the marriage will be fulfilled if it depend on Henry being discharged of his promise to the Emperor. The credence of Cassillis was not shown openly, because Gonzolles was in this town ambassador from France, of whose deliverance she sends copies to Magnus that Henry may see she conceals nothing from him. Feared that if they had seen Cassillis' articles while he was here they would have "written more effectuously to France," and caused Gonzolles to be sped the quicker. But after his departure they shall be shown this. Monday, 23 Jan.—Desires to know in all haste how she is to act in the above matters.

* Has written before for the expedition of the bulls of Melrose to my lord Maxwell's brother, by which she should have a pension of 1,000*l*. Begs he will pay 400*l*. Scots for it to John Lauder. Cassillis has shown his credence before the Council this 24th January, and the Council have made answer in conformity with her own written answer; but they will make no conclusion till the rest of the lords come.

Cal. B. viii. 18.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 292.

2. Another copy of the preceding, omitting the last two articles, and with the following additional:—

Begs him to consider in what case this realm stands, the Lords trying to draw her son "to the cast of France," and take him out of her hands, especially the bishop of St. Andrew's. Hopes he will bid Norfolk repair to the Borders for a time with 10,000 men. The Lords disobey the King her son, and keep her from her living; her only trust is in Henry, especially since his good message by David Wod and Cassillis. Desires that some man be appointed to lie on the Borders with 3,000*l*. "to answer us as we need," for the guard of 200 men; the Lords stand more in awe of them than of anything except artillery. Dare not trust her son out of this castle without them, as Magnus can show. Met with no opposition so long as she had them. Is surely informed they are trying to bring Albany back. Hopes Henry will help her. Could have had 5,000 *cr.* from the French king, which Gonzolles offered her, besides other profits, but nothing will make her desert Henry. Hopes Henry will get the Pope to allow her the appointment of bishops. Thanks him for his answer about Angus, but the Earl has not kept his promises to Henry. Requests a supply of powder and artillery.†
Signed.

* These latter articles are not included in Calig. B. viii.

† In Masters' MS. (fol. 187) there is an abstract of a letter from Margaret to Henry, as follows:—"She saith that, so that the marriage between the young King (James) and the Princess of England may be made sure, the Lords will be content to forsake all other, and make perpetual peace without comprehension of France; else not. But your Grace signifieth that there is marriage appointed betwixt the Emperor and my lady Princess, and till such promises be discharged your Grace may not fulfil our desire. She writes that it is hard to keep the lords of Scotland from adhering to France. She would have money of king Henry for her own charges and her son's; as also to maintain a guard of 200 men, &c., for the young King is not well obeyed. She thanks the King that he hath taken such order with the earl of Angus that he shall not come to court, &c., without licence; which promises the said Earl, she saith, hath not kept, &c.; therefore, that the King should enforce and urge them."

1525.

24 Jan. 1027. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. i. 88.

B. M.

"Copy of a letter sent from the bishop of Aberdeen to Robert

St. P. iv. 317.

Barton, comptroller."

Has received his letter this Tuesday. As Walter Ogilby reports, the Queen has declined to consent to the articles proposed by the Lords, "the which, I trust, shall redound to a great inconvenience hereafter." Was unable through illness to come to Edinburgh according to his promise to the Queen, but is glad he was prevented, as he would not be where good counsel is not heard. Wonders at Barton wishing him to be there. Believes within few days "ye woll here of newes that ye have not heard yet." Will follow none but the King and the common weal. St. Andrew's, 24 Jan. "Your own bishop of Aberdeen."

P. 1.

Calig. B. i. 81.

B. M.

2. The earl of Rothes to "my lord Comptroller."

The Lords on this side are bound with ropes of sand.* They are to meet at Stirling on Tuesday next. "They have cryit down the kyngis selis that nane obey to thame." Aberdeen and the Prior keep no diet with them. After the Council they hope to draw Arran and Murray from the Queen. St. Andrew's had from Magnus, and has sent to the King, a draught of the articles presented to the Queen by the Lords, which she refused. "Be I lychtit," (before he alighted?) St. Andrew's sent for him to Falkland, but was displeased when he came; desired him, however, to go on to Stirling, which he refused, saying, he "was not at the beginning nor couth gang na ways." For this all the Lords are angry with him. St. Andrew's also showed him he was advertised by post of the Queen's purpose. Begs the Comptroller to give her his counsel. "With my evil hand, quhilk ze knaw. Rede and ryve."

A fair copy, p. 1. Headed: From th'erle of Rothes.

24 Jan.

1028. [CASSILLIS] to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. vi.

423.

B. M.

Came to Edinburgh the . . January inst. Next day presented Henry's letters to the King his sovereign, the Queen and the Lords of the Council, who received them thankfully. Presented Henry's articles and credence secretly to the Queen, Gonzolles being here daily laboring for his congé, which he has just obtained. Henry will perceive by the Queen's letters that she has had secret consultations with the Lords upon the matter. "Writtin of Edinburgh," 24 Jan. *Signature lost.*

P. 1. *Add.*

Calig. B. i. 135.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 310.

2. "Copy of my lord of Cassillis' credence sent to the archbishop of St. Andrew's." [From Wolsey.]

(1.) The Cardinal desires his Lordship to look well to the surety of the King, "our master," in his tender age, to see that he be brought up virtuously, to expel all simple folks or persons of evil governments, to "conweyne heyr (?) with the Queen's grace for ordering of the King's house and person," and to commit his education to the most prudent and virtuous persons in Scotland, of whom the Queen shall be principal. My lord of St. Andrew's should be principal in authority under her, labor to create unity between her and the Lords, and give her his best counsel. England can make no perfect conclusion of the matters "send be ws now laist in Ingland, without amity and order be put in our sovereign lord and his realm." If he be well counselled, "ye men of gud all gangand ane gait, ye matters quhilk we wor sent for woll be addressit in sic ane sort yat ye consel of Scotland will hald yaim content of our deliverance." (2.) Wolsey further

* Apostyled by the copyist: "Anglice, not sure bound."

1525.

trusted the Archbishop would help his young master for the love his father had shown him in his promotion ; so doing, Wolsey will cause the King of England to intercede with the Pope to get him made legate of Scotland, with power to confirm all the abbacies in Scotland as Wolsey does in England.

Pp. 2.

24 Jan. 1029. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. II.
101.
B. M.
St. P. IV. 299.

Wolsey's letters dated the 5th, touching the matters discussed with the Scotch ambassadors, and the Pope's briefs, arrived only on Saturday night the 14th. Next day, Sunday, went with Maxwell, the controller, the lords of Jonston, Domlenerik and Emmysfeilde, Mark Carre, and others, to the Castle, where he found the young King sitting at Council, and Groselles declaring his commission from Francis, the Queen being then in her chamber sick. After a little pause told the King that although it was said that Albany should have the disposal of spiritual benefices, he would see by the Pope's brief, which Magnus then delivered, that the Pope, owing to Henry's intercession, respected James's privileges. Groselles and the Frenchmen would have remained to hear the contents of the brief, but Magnus caused them to be removed, saying he wondered Francis would send to Scotland as ambassador the man who kept Dunbar in defiance of the King. James gave humble thanks to the Pope and Henry. The Queen is overjoyed. Davy Wood came home about the same time, and has done much good. Cassillis came on Wednesday night, and speaks most honorably of England. The Queen could not be more steadfast and devoted to Henry. The Frenchmen presented a commission for Groselles to ratify a truce with England for eight months without prejudice to the contract made at Rouen. They have offered to James the French king's younger daughter, and to the Queen the county of Longy, with 20,000 cr. a year. They also desire fires of joy to be made in honor of the French king's triumph in Italy. The Queen caused the answer to Groselles to be delayed till Saturday the 21st, when she got him despatched, that he might not be privy to the message brought by Cassillis. Sends copy of the answer. The Queen replied to four articles :— 1, that she knew no cause for joyful fires, and had more trustworthy news than they; 2, that the Lords had only done their duty in setting the King at liberty; 3, that she, as the King's mother, ought to have been made privy to the proposed marriage; and, 4, that neither the King nor she were bound by the contract made at Rouen. They have delivered Dunkeld's bulls, and are ready to deliver the Flemish ship with Scotchmen's goods on receipt of 150 cr., as they have no plenty of money. The Frenchmen to return in their galleys.

The Queen thinks the Lords would be better satisfied about the marriage of my lady Princess by a letter from the King or Wolsey. The commonalty are more inclined to England than to France. If letters are sent from England care must be taken that the posts are not intercepted on the Borders. Angus, Lennox and Argyle have been at St. Andrew's, and it is said the Archbishop and others have combined with them for peace with England. Sends copies of correspondence with the Archbishop and Angus. Has good hopes of the alliance, as the French brought no money. Has disabused the Archbishop of a suspicion conveyed to him by some ungracious person that Magnus was displeased with him for receiving the Frenchmen and Angus. The Archbishop has always promised well to England, and said he would bring over the Lords, even at great charge to himself; on which Radcliff and Magnus promised his expences should be paid. Hears nothing from him about this; but such a household has not been seen in Scotland for many days as the Archbishop still keeps up, giving livery nightly to 21 score horses.

1525.

MAGNUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

The Lords, hearing of Cassillis' return, have written to the Queen for leave to come hither, demanding sureties at the same time. Sends copy, with the Queen's answer. Fears the Queen will not accept their reasonable petition, which may provoke the return of Albany. If the Queen were to take Angus and the other Lords into favor, she would have all Scotland at her feet. Is informed that now not one of them will come without another. Arran and Angus are both here, and would have the Lords come in. It is only the archbishop of Glasgow, Murray and Ross, that are against it.

Cassillis says Harry Steward has done much good in these French matters;—that secret letters had been brought by Groselles for a marriage of the Queen to Albany, which Steward intercepted, and persuaded her to remain firm to England, though some suspect she has written privy letters to France.

Sends a bill of the Lords to whom Magnus thinks it would be advisable to give pensions. The Queen says she will write at this time to the King and Wolsey. Is sure it will be for money. Has great difficulty to avoid being held in suspicion of one or other party.

Groselles, who received his dispatch from the Queen on the 21st, went to Leith the next Sunday, and crossed to Fife in the afternoon. After putting Dunbar in order he goes to France.

Cassillis has sent Wolsey's letter to the Archbishop of St. Andrew's with his credence in writing. Sends copy. The Queen at first wished him not to show his instructions till all the Lords were present, but today she caused him to declare them to those who are now here. Magnus assisted at his declaration, but after a consultation the Council refused to conclude without the other Lords. The Queen probably writes to Wolsey the opinion of the Lords, but her letters were made before they came together. She desires an advance of money for her son's household, and has just asked Magnus to mention it. Edinburgh, 24 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

. . Jan. **1030.** JAMES V.

Cal. B. vii. 75.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 315,
note.

Proclamation against consorting with Jas. archbishop of St. Andrew's, Gawen bishop of Aberdeen, and John prior of St. Andrew's, who have traitorously refused to come to Edinburgh on safe-conduct, and kept up private councils and trysts in St. Andrew's with Archd. earl of Angus, John earl of Lennox, Walter Scott of Beauxhame (Brauxholm), kt., and other broken men, and have lately seduced from their allegiance Colin earl of Argyle, and others. Edinburgh, — Jan. 12 James V.

English copy.

25 Jan. **1031.** SCOTLAND.

Cal. B. vi. 394.

B. M.

St. P. vi. 316,
note.

Proclamation by the Lords at St. Andrew's, dated 25 Jan. 1524, ordering a convention to be held at Stirling on Monday, 6 Feb., to redress the disorders daily occurring for lack of justice during the King's minority, and release him from the control of certain private persons who keep him in an unwholesome and unpleasant place. On the persuasion of the earl of Cassillis, the Lords were willing to have come to Edinburgh on the 15th Jan. last, on condition that a good assurance were made between all persons and parties,—that the King were brought out of the castle, and allowed to pass, by advice of the Lords, to all parts of the realm,—that no artillery should be shot from the castle, and that no footbands nor "wageouris" should be raised to waste the King's money,—and that mutual pledges should be given when desired by either side;—but these offers were refused. No letters

1525.

under the signet or privy seal are valid during the King's minority, unless passed by a council chosen by the three estates.

Add.

25 Jan.

1032. KATHARINE OF ARRAGON to WOLSEY.

Add. MS.
19,398, f. 47.

B. M.

Wood's Let-
ters, I. 260.

The King has spoken with "Arondell, the heyre, for a marriage to be had between him and one of my maids." It will be necessary to obtain his father's consent, or he cannot assure her of her jointure. Asks Wolsey's favor to him, that his cause now before him may shortly end, that he may go to his father and make sure of the jointure during the present term. Is anxious to provide for those who have done her service, before God calls her to account. Ampthill, 25 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate.

26 Jan.

1033. JAMES ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S AND OTHERS to HENRY VIII.

Cal. B. VI. 430.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 312.

Thank him for his good will to the King his nephew, which they request him to continue, as Margaret, who is entirely guided by evil disposed persons, is bringing up her son badly, and keeps him in unwholesome air. She lately summoned the writers to Edinburgh to hear certain things disclosed by Cassillis on his return, but refused them reasonable guarantees for their surety, notwithstanding their late imprisonment. Hope Henry will not support the Queen, unless she consent to the appointment of a wise council. St. Andrew's, 26 Jan. 1524. *Signed:* James of Sanctandr—Gawan of Aberdin—Prior of Santtand—Erl of Angus—Erl of Ergyle—Erl of Lenox.

Add.

26 Jan.

1034. ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S to the ABBOT OF CAMBUSKENNETH.

Cal. B. III. 68.

B. M.

Received his writings long before the coming of the earl of Cassillis or David Wod, "in the mass of Dr. Magnus," a discreet man, dated London, 1 Jan., stating how honorably he is received, and the good intentions of the King and Wolsey towards the King's nephew. Had heard of letters coming from the Cardinal by Wod and by Cassillis, one of whom returned on the 14th, the other on the 17th. Had not received them as yet, as it was not safe for him to enter Edinburgh, and the Queen had not allowed them to be forwarded. He, the lords of Aberdeen, the prior of St. Andrew's, Angus, Argyle, Lennox, and others, had asked leave for free access to the town, and sent articles for that purpose, which the Queen refused. Sent a copy to Magnus, and a paper to their friends in England, by a servant of Angus, to be conveyed by Sir Chr. Dacre. Seeing how much the Queen is misguided, had arranged for a convention to be held at Stirling on the 6th Feb., conformably with the credence of Cassillis and the wish of the Cardinal. Has issued proclamations stating that the King is kept where he is against his will. Proposes to be at Dunfermline on the 28th. Proposes that Magnus should speak with the convention at Stirling. The archbishop of Glasgow has obtained an exemption from the jurisdiction of St. Andrew's, who is primate and *legatus natus* of Scotland;—some say by the influence of England, others of Albany. Begg him to obtain Wolsey's interposition, and have the exemption annulled. "We pray zow, by ye claith to be our gown of the fynest; ze ken our stature. We can writt na mar. And als bryng ws twa fyne bonetts, syde nekit for our luggs, that the castell has done na guid to." St. Andrew's, 26 Jan.

Add.: "To my lord of Cambuskenneth, &c."

Hol., pp. 4. Endd. in the hand of the latter, "At Loundon, ye viij. day of Febr.," *following memoranda:* "Me^d. to get licens for grane. Item, ye conductus, &c."

1525.

1035. The LORDS at ST. ANDREW'S to QUEEN MARGARET.

Calig. B. VII.
25.
B. M.

i. "The thingis to be desirit of ye Quenis grace for forty of the lords yat are to cum to Edinburgh agane ye returning of ye erle of Cassillis, to be schawin be Walter Ogilvie."

1. As his message may be presumed to be important, it is necessary that most of the Lords be present; and as there is a feud between Arran and Eglinton on the one part and Angus on the other, and also between Lennox and the said earls of Arran and Eglinton, the Queen shall cause an assurance to be made between those Lords for the bodily safety of their kin and friends under pain of infamy and a fine of 10,000*l*. 2. The Queen shall bind herself by writing, signed by the King and herself, that no one coming to Edinburgh at this time to serve his Grace shall be imprisoned or hurt, whatever be their opinions, and desire that no weapons be borne, nor gathering of people held, without the advice of herself and the four Lords named to assist her, viz., St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, Arran, and Argyll. 3. The Queen shall bring the King to his own palace in the abbey, where she may "mair easily be lodgid than in the castle;" and that the captain of the castle be commanded not to fire upon the town without order of the whole Lords of the Council, and that he give his son and others as security. 4. If the Queen will not remove to the abbey, Ogilvie is to desire the delivery of lord Avendale, Sir James Hamilton, James Stuart, lord Avendale's brother, and the captain of Edinburgh's son and heir, as pledges for the security of the Lords, and they shall not be required to come within the castle; but the Queen may have what hostages she pleases.

Jacobus St. Andr.
Gawan, byschop of Aberd'.
Jo. prior of Saintandr'.

Pp. 3. Endd. : "Copies."

Calig. B. VII.
23.
B. M.

ii. The Queen's answer to the above.

1. The matters which Cassillis is instructed by England to confer about are of more consequence than any action of party between any of the Lords. 2. The King her son will remain in what place he pleases under her direction, having been committed to her keeping by Parliament. 3. The Queen thinks their demand unbecoming true subjects. 4. As to their fear of imprisonment, the last time the bishops of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen were confined in Edinburgh Castle, it was by the advice of the Council, not out of private dislike, and because they refused to acknowledge the King's authority. 5. It is unreasonable to demand that there be no "futband" about the King's person for his security. Albany had a band of footmen constantly about him, and none objected to it. It would be dangerous for her son to be without. She will follow their counsel when they are obedient to her son.

Pp. 4.

26 Jan.
R.O.

1036. PACE to HENRY VIII.

Since the last league between the Pope, the French king, the Florentines, the duke of Ferrara, and marquis of Mantua, leaving a place for the Venetians, the Pope and French king have done all they could to induce the last to join it, and send their men to the French camp, or at least to lay down arms and not assist the Emperor. Francis has sent a new ambassador to them with many great offers, "and the duke of Bourbon, and Viceroy, and one other, who was there at the conclusion of the league taken between the Emperor and them at my being there." The Pope's friendship with Francis perplexes the Venetians, so that they do not know how to act. On the 14th, since which date he has had no news, neither party had received an answer, except general words about their men on the borders of the duchy of Milan. The Emperor's troops have victuals, artillery, and powder daily from them. The French king could not have continued as he has

1525.

done if he had not had victuals from the territory of Placentia, the Pope's city. Divers Almains have come from his army, complaining that they have not had one month's wages for seven weeks' service. Since Bourbon's arrival on the 9th inst.,* there has been great hope of the Emperor's affairs. He intended to leave Laude on the 17th to succor Pavia, and either force the King to raise the siege or give battle. The Imperialists are making some secret practice to recover Milan. Does not know how it will succeed, but the battle is hourly looked for, and, it is expected, will be cruel. Has just heard from Bourbon, by a courier sent to the Emperor's brother, that the Pope has sent him a message to treat with the King, and to give up to him the duchy of Milan. The Duke answered that such appointment should be made with the points of swords and spears. He assures Pace there is no hope of any agreement; that he and the whole army are well disposed to do some notable act, and he hopes soon to send good news. "Since that time, I have understood out of the field the Pope's practices made by the archbishop of Capua" to the contrary. He is now in the Emperor's camp, "as I do signify unto the King's highness more at large." 26 Jan.

Pp. 2. In Tuke's hand. Headed: Copy of Mr. Pace's letters to the King's highness.

1037. ii. THE SAME to TUKE.

Sends off this post in haste to inform the King that Bourbon was within 10 miles of the King, the 20th inst., and that the same day he advanced nearer, purposing to give battle, notwithstanding some practices made to the contrary, which are mentioned in his other letters.

P. 1. Copy in Tuke's hand. Headed: To Mr. Tuke.

Copies of the above, in modern hand, will be found in Nero, B. VII. 77, Vit. B. VII. 28, and in Lambeth MS. 245, f. 100.

26 Jan. 1038. ADRIEN DE CROY to HENRY VIII.†

R. O.

Writes to the ambassador the disposition of his and the Emperor's affairs, from whom Henry will hear everything. Milan, 26 Jan. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: Au Roy.

26 Jan. 1039. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Milan, 26 Jan. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A, &c., mons. le Legat.

27 Jan. 1040. ANGUS to [MAGNUS].‡

Calig. B. III.

71.

B. M.

Has received his "gude effectows writyn" at Glammis, the 20 Jan., dated Edinburgh, the 18th, informing him that the King of England will decide on nothing without consulting the interests of Angus; which he believes. Cannot believe his assertion that by his good offices the Queen will cease her displeasure, as he is excepted out of the number of the Lords to be convened. It would have been no dishonor to her if he had been invited. Thinks that the mission of Grosellis (Gonzolles) has been more successful than Magnus imagines; that he has a commission with a secret article against Angus, for his "coming forth of France, and passing in England." Francis and Albany are greatly displeased, and have written very sharply to the Queen. Has had no time to speak with those Lords that favor England. St. Andrew's, 27 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

* "10th" in Vitell. and Lambeth MSS.

† "My lord enbassetor."

‡ Probably 1524, but uncertain.

1525.

28 Jan.

Calig. B. III.
60.

B. M.

1041. ARGYLE to JOHN DRUMMONT of INNERPEFFRE.

A meeting has been appointed at Stirling on the 6th Feb. next, between the lords of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, and the Prior, and Angus, Lenox, and others, well willers of the King. Desires he will be at Stirling that day. He is well furnished with spears and fensible gear. At Campbell, 28 Jan.

P.S.—“If I had founden the Lords in any evil mind, but all utterly for the common weal, I would not have written for you.”

Copy, p. 1.

28 Jan.

Calig. B. VI.
400.

B. M.

1042. JAMES ARCHBISHOP OF SAINT ANDREW'S to [MAGNUS], AMBASSADOR OF ENGLAND.

Received this day the Cardinal's letter by David Wood, and another the day before by a servant of the earl of Cassillis, which he transmits. The messengers have not had access to deliver their credence. The Lords here have written a letter to the king of England by a servant of Angus at the Earl's Ferry. Expects [Magnus] and Cassillis at Dunfermling according to the message conveyed by Cassillis' servant, when he hopes to have their advice in answering the Cardinal. Prays him to remind his Grace of the revocation of the exemption of Glasgow from the see of Saint Andrew's. Begs to have notice if Cassillis and the Ambassador desire any of the Lords to be with him at the meeting. Had ordered Walter Ogilby to send a copy of the articles directed to the Queen by the Lords “for our sure resorting there.” St. Andrew's, 28 Jan. 1524.

Add. : “To my lord Ambassator of England.”

Hol., pp. 2.

30 Jan.

R. O.

1043. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

The King and Queen here have promoted the abbot of Paisley to the bishopric of Murray, as Wolsey will see by their letters to the King and himself. The Abbot is a man of worship, in high displeasure with the French for his loyalty. By Norfolk's advice has used his counsel greatly since he came to these parts, and has found him the most forward to follow the wishes of England. He requests Wolsey's protection for his servant, the bearer, whom he has commissioned to sue for his bulls, and compound with the Lombards. Edinburgh, 30 Jan.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

30 Jan.

Vit. B. VI. 165*.

B. M.

1044. WARHAM to [WOLSEY].

By his letters of 31 Dec. learnt what he had already heard in person from him at Richmond. Declared his mind about it then, and is in the same mind now. Hopes [Wolsey] has not forgotten the answer he gave. Would not write about it again, except that it would be negligent not to answer his letter, which asked specially for Warham's opinion. Will be present at the time and place [Wolsey] mentions, and give all possible assistance to these great matters. Knoll, 30 Jan. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

30 Jan.

Vit. B. VI. 29.

B. M.

1045. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

According to Wolsey's last letters, has [come] here to see how the French cause in Italy prospers. Nothing has been done but what Clerk has written. Went to Naples to buy a horse, as he lost his coming out of Provence. Before leaving Rome, there was a talk of the French coming into Tuska[ny], but after his arrival at Naples it was said that Albany was

1525.

coming with a great army. If he had come quickly with a small army he might have won it, for no realm was ever so slenderly provided for defence. The commonalty and some of the nobles take the French part. They attempted to plunder the city, saying that the Emperor was dead, and they would choose a new King from themselves. This faction lasted three days, and the merchants were obliged to defend their houses by strength of men. Since that time they have levied men to defend the realm, but Russell thinks the enemy would have found but small resistance, by [cause] they have been so illtreated by the Spaniards. Sends duplicates of the exchange made here of the King's money. Leaves triplicates with Clerk. Rome, 30 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 2, mutilated.

31 Jan. 1046. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VII. 30.

B. M.

Since the late declaration [by the] Pope and French king, the Viceroy and the Imperialists here in their despair have been anxious for a truce. Thinks they would have left Milan to the younger son of Francis, if they could have had a good sum for the investiture. Now, they hear that 200,000 ducats more are coming from Spain, and therefore [draw] back again, and mean nothing [less] than leaving the duchy. There were three other difficulties,—the King's affairs [both with] France and him,—the duke of Bourbon,—and the duke of Milan. As to the two l[ast], Francis has consented to be ordered as the Pope shall *reasonably* determine; which word, he says, is inserted not because he mistrusts the Pope, but as a bul[wark] against the Imperialists, who will probably be large in asking. As to the first, he said that Henry and himself were at a point, and they should let him alone, for he supposed the matters concluded by that time.

Told the Pope not to believe this, for Francis only said it to raise his estimation in Italy, and make the Imperialists disregard Henry's interests in treating for this truce. The Pope said he supposed so; but it would be well for the Imperialists to take Francis at his word, and make agreement on other points, and then the duchy should be placed in the Pope's hands till Francis showed the King's consent for its delivery.

Said he thought this a good way, and Francis could not refuse it; but that he could not take part in it till he heard again from Wolsey. The Pope asked why. Said that although he thought there w[as no] appointment between the King and France, yet it might be so, as the King might have made his own bargain much more profitably than Clerk could, and therefore he would do nothing that might be prejudicial till he heard again. He answered it made no great [matter], for the truce would not take effect, for the inclination of the Imperialists to leave Milan was merely shown to gain time till they heard from Spain, and were joined by the lanceknights, who had lately come. On the 24th they left Lody and went to Marignana, which is 14 miles from Pavia and x . . . from Milan. Every one thinks they will [win] Milan unless Francis defends it; which he cannot do without breaking the siege of Pavia, when they would revictual it, and he would have more work than ever.

The Viceroy has given the duke of Milan the investiture, and they have sent it to the Venetians. If they had done it three months ago it would have done good; but now the Venetians answer that they will not meddle, as they cannot do so without danger. There was a report five or six days ago that the French King had recalled Albany; but he is still at Sienna, four days' journey from Rome. The said city will give him 15,000 ducats, two great cannons, and four colubryns. He has marched very slowly, and wishes people would be afraid of him, but he cannot bring it about. News has come today that the two camps in Lombardy are very near each other, and

1525.

CLERK to WOLSEY—*cont.*

have begun "to crake and to chyd together;" they ought to fight soon. The Emperor's army has left Marignano for St. Angelo, a place nearer Pavia. Francis has sent the captain word that he will rescue him, which he cannot do without fighting. Expects news of a battle hourly. Albany has gone one day's journey from Sienna towards Naples, where he will find the people well-disposed to receive him. Russell says they are as good Fr[ench] in their hearts as the people of Paris. The only stay is in the nobles, and it is hard to say how they will be[have] when the French approach. The kingdom is in great danger of being lost. [Rome], 31 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 5, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

31 Jan.

Calig. B. III.

153.

B. M.

1047. GEORGE, MASTER OF ANGUS, to SIR CHRISTOPHER DACRE.

My lord of Anguisshe wrote that he could not meet him at Coldstream this Saturday by post, the 28th Jan. Marvels he has had no answer, though he waited four days. If he has any letters or credence for Angus, begs they may be sent to my Lady of Coldstream, or to Dr. Magnus. Angus is surprised he gets not the King's mind, as Dacre had written to his Lordship. Coldstream, Tuesday, 31 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

1048. JOHN LYTYLLCOTE.

R. O.

Petition to Wolsey as Chancellor, for a privy seal requiring the appearance in the Star Chamber of Jane, widow and executrix of John Roper, late attorney to the King, who delays payment of the purchase money of certain lands, saying that she is restrained from executing the will.

Draft, corrected by Cromwell, p. 1. Endd.

1049.

GRANTS in JANUARY 1525.

Jan.

GRANTS.

11. Hubert Heyneman, "boroughmaister" of Neuporte, in Flanders. Licence to export 50 quarters of wheat to Flanders for his household, before next Pentecost. *Del.* Westm., 11 Jan. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

12. Sir Richard Cornewall. To be keeper of the forest of Brengewood, in the lordship of Wigemore, and of "le Poker-ship" in the said lordship, with the custody of the foreste of Prestewoode, at present held by Sir William Uvedale. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 2.*

12. Sir Ric. Cornewaylle, knight of the Body. Grant of the manor of Kenlegh Ryngyld, *als.* Kellengh Owen, in the lordship of Chyrk, marches of Wales, lately belonging to Owen Glyndorday, attainted, and afterwards to Margaret countess of Richmond. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 2.*

12. Commission of the Peace.

Wilts: Thos. card. of York, R. bp. of Winchester, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Edw. lord Stourton, John Tuchet lord Audeley, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir John Fitzjames chief baron of the Exchequer, Rob. Norwich, Wm. Wilton, clk., Thos. Benet, clk., Ric. Hilley, clk., Sir John Bouchier, Sir Edw. Darell, Sir Hen. Long, Sir Edw. Baynton, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir Edm. Tame, Sir Edw. Seymour,

Ric. Lyster, Wm. Paulet, Walt. Hungerford, Jas. Lowder, Thos. Elyot, Rob. Baynard, Anth. Stylman, Thos. Yorke, Barth. Husse, John Bonham, John Erneley, Chas. Bulkeley, Rob. Wye. Westm., 12 Jan.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 3 d.*

12. The abbot of St. Peter's monastery, Westminster. Pardon for liberating, on an insufficient warrant, John Bocher, of Witham, Linc., *alias* of London, in his custody, for the murder of John Smyth at Witham. Westm., 12 Jan.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 31.*

16. Commission of the Peace.

Surrey: Thos. card. of York, W. abp. of Canterbury, R. bp. of Winchester, J. bp. of Rochester, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Chas. duke of Suffolk, Chas. earl of Worcester, Thos. lord Roos, Geo. Nevell lord Bergevenny, John Bourghchier lord Bernes, Rob. abbot of Bermondesey, Sir Edm. Haward, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Thos. Nevell, Sir Hen. Wyat, Sir Ric. Weston, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, jun., Sir Ric. Jernegan, Sir Nich. Carewe, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Matthew Broun, Sir John Gaynsford, Sir Rob. Johns, Sir John Iwarby, Wm. Shelley, Ric. Page, Thos. Hennege, Rob. Wyntershall, John Scot, Christopher More, Wm. Westbroke, John Skynner, Ralph Vyne, Rob.

1525.

Jan.

GRANTS.

Castelton, John Mores, Thos. Polsted, John Danestre. Westm. 16 Jan.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 2 d.

20. William Blower, tenant of lands in Thorle, Isle of Wight. Inspecimus and confirmation of patent 1 Jan. 3 Edw. III., granting the said lands to John le White, of Thorle. Westm., 20 Jan. — *Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 22.

24. Edward Northe, of London. Pardon. *Del.* Westm., 24 Jan. 16 *Hen. VIII.*—*P. S. Pat.* p. 2, m. 14.

24. Commission of the Peace.

Oxfordshire: Thos. card. of York, J. bp. of Lincoln, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Lewis Pollard, Thos. Inglefeld, Sir John Dauce, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Simon Harecourte, Sir Wm. Rede, Sir Edw. Chamberlayne, Sir Walt. Stoner, Sir Wm. Barantyne, Sir Rob. Lee, Thos. Stanley, Wm. Fermour, Thos. Elyott, Luke Langlond, Walt. Bulstrode, John Horne, Thos. Denton, John Osbaldeston, John Buserd, John Brome, Wm. Counser, Geoff. Dormer, Ric. Weynman, Edw. Nowers, Westm., 24 Jan.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 3 d.

24. John Wogan, gentleman usher of the King's chamber. To be bailiff of the manor of Roos, Pembroke, S. Wales, *vice* Gynon ap Gynon, in consideration of his services in England and abroad. Westm., 24 Jan.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 39.

24. Sir Anthony Hungerford. Livery of lands-as-s. and h. of Sir John Hungerford. Westm., 24 Jan.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 6.

Writ for the Privy Seal of the above. Hartford, 11 Dec. 16 *Hen. VIII.*—R. O.

25. Robt. Beamond and William Halse. Licence to export 500 quarters of barley. Westm., 25 Jan. 16 *Hen. VIII.*—*S. B. Fr.*, m. 8.

26. Ric. Pomeroye. Wardship and marriage of John, s. and h. of Thos. Giles and Joan his wife. *Del.* Westm., 26 Jan. 16 *Hen. VIII.*—*S. B. Pat.* p. 1, m. 24.

28. The duke of Norfolk, treasurer and admiral of England. Licence to export 300 quarters of wheat. Westm., "the day above wretyn." (*If this refers to the previous entry the date is 28 Jan.*) *Fr.*, 16 *Hen. VIII.* m. 1.

28. William Nudgate and Francis Sydney. Licence for two years to export 400 tuns of beer. Westm., 28 Jan.—*Fr.*, 16 *Hen. VIII.* m. 1.

28. John bp. of Exeter. To hold a market on Saturdays at his manor of Chuddelegh, Devon, and two fairs yearly, one on the eves, days, and morrows of St. Barnabas and St. Mathew. (*This grant is in the form of a charter, but witnessed by the King.*) *Del.* Westm., 28 Jan. 16 *Hen. VIII.*—*S. B. Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 14.

28. John Perken, of Rychemound, Surrey. Pardon for salmon poaching on the grounds of John Lacy, prior of St. Mary's Merton, at Keyoe (Kew), Surrey. *Del.* Westm., 28 Jan. 16 *Hen. VIII.*—*S. B. Pat.* p. 2, m. 14.

28. John Ketilby, serjeant of "le Chaunderye." To be steward and master of the deer hunt in the lordships of Abbotley, Salwarpe, Elmeley, and Lovet; and steward of Shraveley, Worc., parcel of the earldom of Warwick, in the King's hands by the death of Sir William Uvedale. Westm., 28 Jan.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 23.

1 Feb. 1050. For the MONASTERY OF ST. MARY GLASTONBURY, Bath and Wells dioc.

Congé d'élire to the Prior and Convent, *vice* Ric. Beer, last abbot, deceased. Westm., 1 Feb.

Pat. 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 7.

1 Feb. 1051. QUEEN MARGARET to ALBANY.

R. O. Credence for John Cantley. Edinburgh, 1 Feb. *Signed.* *Fr.*, p. 1. *Add.*

1 Feb. 1052. CHARLES DE LANOY to DE PRAET.

Vit. B. VII. 34.
B. M.

"et par icelles par la copie des lettres l'empereur entendu la volente du Roy d'Angleterre le legat et lestat enquoy y sont les affaires de sa ma[jeste]."

Madame writes that the King has sent Gregory Casale hither to pay the 500,000 ducats, and to ask the assistance of the Pope, Venetians and others. If he had consented to the contribution with the Emperor, matters would

1525.

CHARLES DE LANOY to DE PRAET—*cont.*

have been safer, and probably the Pope [would not have] made this appointment, and the Venetians would have been in the army.

Left Lodi on the xxii . . ult. Lodged at Marignan and then at Vilant . . . to attack the town and castle of St. Angelo, an important place "à cause . . vivres." The marquis of Pescara undertook the enterprise, with four standards of Spaniards, a band of Italians, and . . . artillery. They commenced to shoot on Sunday at dawn, and took the town by assault at 20 o'clock. Most of those within fled to the castle, which was surrendered at the same time. The soldiers were set free on swearing not to serve Francis for four months, and the gentlemen are prisoners. There were 50 men-at-arms, 200 light horse, and 300 or 400 hacbuteers. Hopes to raise the siege of Pavia. Desires him to beg the King and Wolsey to do their duty, and to send him the news. The camp at Ghisterni, 1 Feb. 1525.

Fr., copy, pp. 2, mutilated.

1053. The FRENCH in ITALY.

Vit. B. vii. 27.

B. M.
Captivité,
p. 48.

* * * * * "passe
le sieur de Bourbon et son armee estoi[ent] on du Roy devant Pavye, et y a eu bien ledit sieur Bourbon a obtenu honneur partout. [Il† est] depuis alle au chateau Saint Jehan Roy avoit mis mille hommes bien fournizs de municions pour la guerre, affin de tenir le p[ays] contre ses ennemys et devoient tenir pour mois. Mais ledit Bourbon a defiaict e[n] jours ledit chateau et gens."

The French say they defeated [8,000]† Spaniards who came to assist Bourbon; but there were only 300 of them. The Duke has more friends in France than ever. The King is in great want of provisions. An egg costs 12 deniers, and a chicken 15s. The gentlemen, the pensioners of his house, and the captains send to their own houses for money. All the great lords are obliged to go and warm themselves in the King's kitchen. The infantry are in the trenches, and dare not leave them, lest they die of [hunger] and cold. It is reported that Francis will return and leave his army in charge of sieur de M[ontmorency]. Villeroy and other noblemen have returned nearly dead with the cold. * * * "se donne

qu[e le Roy env]oye le president de Rouen a Angleterre," because he is one of Bourbon's chief enemies, and the cause of all his misfortunes. The archbishop of Rouen has gone to Rouen to hold the estates, as to the taxes, which have increased a third. There is great scarcity in France. Albany has been badly treated, owing, it is said, to a plot of the Pope and Italians under color of treating. They fear nothing in France but the English. If they had marched forward, they would have met no resistance. The Emperor and his Spaniards are much feared. The King hates the Cordeliers Observants, and wishes to destroy them. Every town in France is victualled for eight days. Bourbon has great renown there.

It is reported that the duchess of Lorraine has sent to Bourbon, without her husband's knowledge, 6,000 or 7,000 men, paid for three months.

Fr., pp. 2, mutilated.

1 Feb. 1054. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vii. 33.

B. M.

Has received [from] Sir Gregory Casale his two letters of the 16th . . . ult., with copies of a letter to Clerk, and one from the Emperor to his ambassador there. Will go to Venice tomorrow, as the King wishes.

† The word "Il," now lost, is printed in the *Captivité* from a copy by Bréquigny, as if visible in the MS. at that time.

‡ Supplied from marginal notes.

1525.

Doubts whether the Venetian army will be sent to join the Emperor's; but hopes by the King's mediation that they will either do so, or else not send it to aid the French, which he has lately feared. Is sorry that Clerk did not receive Wolsey's letter before the Pope concluded the amity with Francis, for he thinks that then the Pope would have delayed it. Now he thinks the letter will do some good. If Italian affairs could be brought to the point which Wolsey devises, the end would be good and honorable. Has sent the copy of the Emperor's letter to Bourbon and the Viceroy. Does not know whether the money mentioned has arrived in Italy.

Has also written to Bourbon about going to Flanders if matters in Italy do not succeed, and in no wise to shut himself in Lodi or Cremona, as he intended when with Pace.

On the 27th ult., Albany was near Senys, when he restored Fabius Petrucius, who had been expelled by the citizens, and who is married to one of the Pope's nieces. For doing this the Duke obtained money. It is said he will go on to Naples, being assisted by the Ursynys, who raised men for him about Rome, the Colonneysis doing the same for the defence of Naples. Does not know what the Pope will do, but no one thinks he will allow the French king to take all. When he sees by Wolsey's letters that the King and the Emperor will stick together, he will be forced to consider, because his excuse for this new amity was that he heard of practices by the King and Emperor with Francis. Has no fresh news from the camp; at which he marvels, as the armies were within four or five miles. Will not hear soon, as he is going out of the line of posts. Trent, 1 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

2 Feb. 1055. PACE to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. vii. 35.
B. M.

According to the letters received from Casale, will start today for Venice. The chief obstacle he will find there will be the Pope's practices. Has written to Clerk to induce the Pope to conform to the King's and Emperor's mind, and give up the practices with France, notwithstanding the amity lately concluded, for no man can be bound to procure that another man should violate his promise.

Has some hope that the Pope will regard some of his old promises to the English ambassadors. If he wu[ll not], despairs of succeeding at Venice. Trent, 2 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated.

2 Feb. 1056. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. ii.
132.
B. M.
St. P. iv. 315.

Since his last letters of the 24 Jan. there is great appearance of trouble and business to be between the Queen and Lords, as Wolsey will see by a proclamation issued by the King's Council, and another issued by the Lords. Sends copies also of a letter from the bishop of Aberdeen to the Controller, and of other two letters to divers persons; the one from the Lords, the other from the bishop of Argyle. The Queen has much need of wholesome counsel. She is mustering men to conduct her and the young King to Stirling, where the Lords have appointed to be next Monday. Has advised her not to go and meet them with a power, but to let them come hither upon some reasonable way to do the King service. It is expected few will fight against the Lords, and that there will be a danger of their taking the young King from his mother. Sends two letters he has received, one from the archbishop of St. Andrew's, the other from Angus, in answer to what he had written to them in accordance with Wolsey's letters of the 5th Jan. The Archbishop expects Cassillis and Magnus to meet him at Dunfermline, which the Queen will not agree to. Suspects messages to which Magnus was not privy have been sent by Groselles into France, and

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MAGNUS to WOLSEY—cont.

that the Queen is putting off the time till they hear thence ; unless she have explained her mind otherwise in her two great packets of letters to the King and the Scotch ambassadors. Some things may be noted touching the secret thing disclosed in Wolsey's last letters, and the words of Henry Stuarde touching Albany reported in Magnus's last. The galleys are still waiting for wind to depart. Sees no likelihood of anything favorable to England, except in the Queen, and even she was not well pleased when it occurred to her that the marriage of my lady Princess rested only on a possibility. She had written her letters before Cassillis discharged his mission to the Lords. Is consulting with Cassillis how to avert any sudden hazard proceeding of this business ; but the Queen seldom seeks his counsel, nor that of the abbots of Holyrood and Paisley. Here is dangerous tarrying, for none are safe who cannot defend themselves. "The gates be so sore barred up that justice cannot ne may have power to issue forth and pass abroad." All letters pass in peril, and he is obliged to send them by others than the posts. Sends copy of a letter to the Controller from the earl of Rothes which will show the danger of executing the King's orders.

Jas. Dog has just come to him to borrow 300 crowns for the Queen, which he cannot lend without orders. Edinburgh, 2 Feb. *Signed.*

Add.

2 Feb. **1057. ANGUS to DACRE.**

Cal. B. III. 154.

B. M.

"Copy of a letter sent to my lord of Angus by Sir Christopher Dacre, kt."

Wonders he has received no answer to his or lord Dacre's letter, and no word of his servant that he sent. Received this day a letter at Hexham "from my cousin master of Angus your brother," excusing Angus's absence. Thinks it a falsehood, for he never received a letter from Angus, and he has waited for him at Hexham with horses ready to keep his appointment. Begs Angus will be at Coldstream on Friday, 10 Feb. Will not show his credence to any other man. Hexham, Purification of Our Lady, 2 p.m.

P. 1. Endd.

2 Feb. **1058. SIR CHR. DACRE to LORD DACRE.**

Cal. B. III. 73.

B. M.

Has just received a letter from Geo. Douglas, signifying the untrue dealing of Angus after the old accustomed manner. Never received a word from him until now, though he had sent him William Hathrington and John Fawconer. Would have met him at Coldstream had he been desired. Had sent his servant Will. Gibson to the Earl, then at St. Andrew's, to obtain information of the affairs of Scotland. Finds he has taken part with the bishop of St. Andrew's. Encloses two letters,—one to the King, one to the abbot of Cambuskenneth; does not know from whom. Hexham, 2 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : "To my lord Dacre, warden general of all the Marches."

3 Feb. **1059. CHARLES V. to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Has informed him of the news from time to time by De Praet, but has not heard from Wolsey for a long time, and sends his squire Cilly, the bearer, to obtain news. Has recovered from his quartan fever, so that he is able to attend to business, hunt, and take recreation. It is now time to act against the common enemy, and obtain their rights from him. Writes on this subject to his Ambassador, for whom and for Cilly he desires credence. Does not think they will ever have the enemy at such advantage as now. Madrid, 3 Feb. 1525. *Signed.*

In Charles's hand : "Je suis maintenant du tout gary, graces a Dieu."

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1525.

4 Feb.

1060. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.

105**.

B. M.

Is sending to England the Admiral de Beures, Josse Laurens, president of the Council, and Jehan de la Sauche, the Emperor's secretary, for whom she desires credence. Malines, 4 Feb. '24. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. and endd.

4 Feb.

1061. HUNGARY.

Vesp. F. I. 13.

B. M.

Lewis II. of Hungary to the Pope.

Complains of the subtlety of the Turks, who intend to attack him in the spring. Their vast preparations have induced the Tartars to join them. The rumor is confirmed by the count Thomesien and the king of Poland. Since the death of his father Wladislaus, Hungary has been the bulwark of Christendom against the Turks. Disputes of the Christians the main advantage to their enemies. Without aid of the Holy See this kingdom cannot be saved. Has refused the proffers made by the Turks, who have consequently laid siege to Belgrade, and harassed them for the last three years. His ambassadors Stephen Brodericus and Franciscus Marsupinus will give further information. Poson, 4 Feb. 1524.

ii. The same to Charles V.

Much desires concord between Charles and Francis. These dissensions excite the hopes of the Turk, who, having secured his Eastern empire, intends to attack Europe. He made truce with the Sophi. Requests that he will not suffer Hungary to be destroyed, but make peace with France, and turn his army against the common enemy, remembering likewise the interests of his brother Ferdinand the archduke. Poson, 4 Feb. 1524.

iii. ——— to Cardinal S. Sisto.

The writer, who has been a prisoner in Moldavia, sends the Legate, who had entered Hungary to aid in the war against the Turks, an account of the latter power. The Turk does not fear the Christians; he believes that the practice of arms has grown to desuetude among them, as he found no opposition at the siege of Taurinus or Albanevander (Belgrade), and in his attack upon Rhodes was encouraged by the indifference of Christendom. He is ever active, whilst the Christians are sluggish;—intends to attack Italy;—is aware of the disputes of Christian princes. The Venetian ambassador was with him at the time when the writer was prisoner in Moldavia, when "these good Christians" took care to inform the Turk of all the dissensions in Christendom, and what the late pope Adrian had done. They and the ambassadors of the great duke of the Molosci were well treated; not so those of the Sophi. Had his information from a Turk, named Alexander, now Assa, who had been a secret Christian 20 years before, been baptised in Licinania (*qu. Lithuania?*) by one duke Michael, now a prisoner at Moscow. By reason of his illness contracted in Moldavia, was not able to write to his Holiness or to the cardinal Sanctorum Quatuor, appointed protector of Poland after the death of cardinal Grassis. The Turk would gladly make an alliance with Hungary, but the latter declines; and will prosecute the war in person, if he can make a truce with the Sophi. The truculent waywode of Moldavia ought to be deposed, as he advises an aid to the Turks. Recommends Desiderius Erasmus, ambassador of his Majesty. Cracow, Octaves of the Three Kings, 1524.

Contemporary copies, pp. 7.

5 Feb.

1062. LEWIS II. OF HUNGARY to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. F. I. 74.

B. M.

Represents the danger he is in from the Turks, who for the last three years have taken the strongholds of his kingdom, the passes of the Save and

1525.

LEWIS II. OF HUNGARY to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

Danube, and two provinces of Wallachia. They threaten when the Eastern empire is at peace to attack Hungary, and have made an alliance with the Tartars. Poson, 5 Feb. 1524, 8 Lewis II. *Signed and sealed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

5 Feb. 1063. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

Harl. 7035,
f. 174.
St. P. r. 153.

Is glad to hear from Sir Thomas More that the King is satisfied at his communications with the chancellor Alençon, sent by the French king's mother. Defends himself from the accusations brought against Dr. Allen and his other officers in suppressing the small monasteries, and his proceedings concerning the office of the clerk of the markets within the liberties of St. Alban's. Though "some folks, which be always more prone to speak evil," may have informed the King otherwise, Wolsey has taken no steps in the suppression of the monasteries without fully satisfying those who had right or interest in the same. In the foundation of his colleges, intended for the King's honor, the advancement of learning, and the weal of his soul, he will be sorry to acquire anything *ex rapinis*.

Sends a copy of certain clauses taken out of the Pope's letters unto his ambassador, declaring on what terms he stands with the French king, and that he intends doing nothing against the King or the Emperor. "And albeit his Holiness' demeanor in that behalf is not so laudable ne of such sort as I would it were, yet it is not so evil as it hath been bruited and reported; trusting that after the arrival of my last letters, wherein I have been round and plain, his said Holiness shall alter his copy, and per case show himself according to such expectation as your Highness and I have had of him."

Westminster, 5 Feb.

Modern copy.

6 Feb. 1064. SIEGE OF PAVIA.

R. O.

Extracts from Gregory Casale's letters from the camp near Pavia, at the middle milestone, Feb. 4 and 6, at the fourth hour.

Met Pace on Feb. 1, at Trent, and gave him his instructions, on which he returned with all haste to Venice. Went then to Brescia, and showed the Venetians there the King's mind about public affairs, telling them what faith and love he bore to the Signory. They say they intend soon to send their Ambassador, and were astonished at hearing the King's intentions, for they heard from John Joachim and many others that he had already concluded peace or truce with the French. Next went and stopped two days with the duke of Milan, and visited the camp so soon as it was safe, arriving there late yesterday. *Found Bourbon, Pescara, the Viceroy, and the other leaders, most eager for fight. The King's intention pleased them wonderfully, and they wished they had money, which they need most of all.* As a sign of their eagerness for battle, they left Arderagium, which is four miles from Pavia, early this morning, and are now not more than two miles from the enemy. Shall go to Pavia tomorrow. The French army has been drawn up in the camp, expecting battle all day. Our army has been skirmishing with the artillery and light horse. *Tomorrow the king of France will be compelled to fight or raise the siege on the side by the Ticino. If so, the army inside can join them, and they can go straight to cut off the enemy's supplies.*

Heard first of the Pope's declaration in Flanders. There and in Germany all are exclaiming against his Holiness; and Ferdinand complains bitterly

* The passages between asterisks are ticked in the margin by Wolsey.

1525.

that though he would be adored through all Germany, many mutinies have arisen, which will be quieted if he deserts the Pope;—as he affirms he will do. The Pope's agent here says his Holiness will do all that the King wishes, and that he was obliged to place himself in a safe position when he saw that the King would do nothing more. *Hopes the French king will by all means fight, and not make a base retreat. If the latter, will pursue him.* The marquis of Pescara is determined to show that no one wants to fight more than he does. He took the Castle of St. Angelo lately, being the second man to enter it. This has done them great service, as there were many troops there, including 50 lances of Federic de Bozolo, 100 light-armed horse of D. Petrus, and 100 of Æmilius Cauriana, with many exiles and friends of the above lords. Took 1,000 horses and 600 foot. Petrus, Æmilius, and three nephews of D. Federic are prisoners. *Supposes he has heard of the disaster of Don Hugo.* Have not lost more than 100 foot of those who were at Genoa. The fight was with Renzo's troop, who were on their way to join the king of France. Did not believe it till he saw a letter from a captain who was at Genoa.

The generals here urge him to go to Rome, and the Nuncio does the same; which he refuses on account of the prospect of a battle. He will not leave, lest it should be avoided. Cannot hear anything of Russell. Has carried out his instructions relating to Bourbon, who is very well contented with them, and desires to be commended to the King and Legate. Two gates of the park are being attacked, and 3,000 are engaged on both sides. Never saw better forces, or more eager to fight. If he had 100,000 ducats, would spend them in the King's service. *If Wolsey could see these things with his own eyes, he would be of the same mind; for if the French king succeeds in putting off the battle, as he is trying to do, they will be in great danger, for want of money.* Expects that if they fight, the French king will be either killed or taken prisoner. Wishes for fresh instructions with all haste. In the field, near Pavia, 4 Feb. 1525.

Apologises for his hasty writing, but he has been on horseback in arms for ten nights. The Viceroy writes himself. These lords have done much in keeping the army together with so little money.

Casalis thinks that if there is a battle they will certainly win; but since the French have refused battle yesterday and today, they will probably prefer disgrace to defeat, and will be allowed to retreat in safety. If so, they will not be able to force them to fight again until for a long time. If they can intercept the victuals, the French must fight. The army cannot continue for 30 or 40 days without the 200,000 ducats promised by the Emperor. The general wish is nothing but to fight. The enemy's positions are being attacked by the smaller artillery and the light horse, and they are being provoked to come out to a pitched battle, which they could easily do if they chose, for the ground between the armies is flat and open.

They think it a hard thing that money is denied to them now, especially as it will be of little use after the battle. Now, what the Legate wishes for is certain, and a battle will take place, for the French king has promised the Pope that he would rather die than desert Pavia.

The King can therefore bind the Emperor to himself, if he will give him money enough for one month's wages for the Germans. The Spaniards offer to serve gratis, and meantime the Emperor will either get money or fight. The war is carried on most cruelly. No prisoners are saved, and no quarter is given. Our men have slain 50 hackbutmen of John de Medici, whose horse was killed under him. Have just heard that two forts held by the French have surrendered to the forces we sent against them. Don Hugo's disaster was as follows. He set out with 15 galleys and 3,000 foot to attack

* The passages between asterisks are ticked in the margin by Wolsey.

1525.

SIEGE OF PAVIA—*cont.*

Renzo's forces, which he heard had gone to a fort near Savona, and when he had landed, his ships were attacked by the French fleet and fled. He was forced to march along the coast, and, as long as the wind lasted, the French ships followed, firing at his troops, about 100 of whom were killed. The Viceroy, the duke of Bourbon, and the Marquis of Pescara, came to me this morning, asking me to go to the Pope; for they heard he had sent commissioners to the lands of the Church, to provide victuals for Albany's passage into Naples, which he strongly urges. Could not refuse them, but asked to be allowed to be with them till today, for last night it was determined to pitch the camp so as to force the French to fight. The King is in a park at Mirabello, with the Ticino behind him, and 2,000 foot to guard the bridge. La Palice with the Swiss is between the park and the Ticino, and before them a valley with a small stream, which we have determined to cross with the artillery, drive the enemy from their higher position, and go straight to Pavia. If the Swiss cross the water, will attack them. Rely upon the Marquis's advice, who urges a battle. The park is surrounded by a wall, double the height of an English park wall, which the King has had pulled down so as to be able to assist La Palice. Today pitched our camp as was determined. Two such armies have assuredly never been seen so near. Were half a mile from Pavia, with the enemies between us and the city. They had protected themselves from the townspeople by earthworks. Shots were fired from both camps, and many hurt. Intend to attack the enemies' works tonight, and take the higher ground, which would put the enemy in their power. If they are not successful, will afterwards bring up the guns, and fight step by step. If that is unsuccessful, will enter the camp by trenches. The enemy are ready day and night, and the King is continually on horseback. There is daily skirmishing. The generals wish him to go to Rome, which he defers, that he may urge them to a battle, *although, as matters now are, it cannot be avoided. Is tired out with work and want of rest.* Asks for an answer.

Lat., pp. 7. In Vannes' hand. The two sheets of this document have been separated at an early period, the first being endorsed: "The 4th and the sixth of February."

6 Feb. 1065. SIEGE OF PAVIA.

R.O.

From the letters of Gregory de Casale, 4th and 6th Feb.

Assuredly, unless chance is quite adverse, an immediate battle would end in the death or captivity of the French king.

They cannot get away without a battle now. The Imperialists are within half a mile of Pavia; the enemy between them and the town. They shoot into each other's field, and hourly kill many.

The marquis of Pescara took 1,000 French horse and 600 foot, with Don Petre, Don Æmilius, and three nephews of Don Federike at Castell Angell. Both armies now kill all they can, and save none. 50 gunners of John Medices and his own horse were slain.

From letters of the duke of Milan to lady Margaret, Cremona, 8 Feb.

Pavia is well furnished with victuals for a long time. The French king has encamped within the park, and dares not come out, though battle has been offered him on a fair plain divers times. He is in great dread lest battle should be given and the enemy enter. Many skirmishes are made. On Feb. 7, 100 Swiss were slain in a wood besides Pavia. On the 5th the count of Lodron, with five banners of lanceknights and one of Spaniards, sallied out of Pavia, and attacked the faubourg held by the Grysons and

* The passages between asterisks are ticked in the margin by Wolsey.

1525.

Italians; slew more than 500 of them, though they defended themselves gallantly, and took three pieces of artillery, a cart of powder, and baggage worth 2,000 ducats.

From letters of the Viceroy, 5 Feb.

The Viceroy, the marquis of Pescara, and another assaulted one gate of the park where the French had made a bastillon. They entered and slew some, and the remainder fled.

Afterward 4,000 French and five or six Swiss banners attacked them, but were repulsed.

From letters of D. Gaspar, 31 Jan., from Alexandria.

2,000 foot, who were going from Savona toward [the French] camp, were all taken or slain by him and the duke of Manara when crossing the river of Castellaccio and in the town of the same name.

Pp. 3.

6 Feb. **1066. The MARQUIS OF PESCARA to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

In answer to his message by Gregory de Casale can only say that he desires to serve the King and Emperor, whose affairs being common he cannot believe would fail him in his need ("che manchasse neli soy bisogni, el che ne e tanto caro et gratia, per che se veda quanto per el proprio rispetto"). Desires no other remuneration than that his good will should be known to the King. Are two miles from Francis. Hope to meet him tomorrow. From the camp, 6 Feb. 1525. *Signed.*

Ital., p. 1. Add. Endd.

6 Feb. **1067. THOS. BENET to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Has accomplished all things touching the installation of the bishop of Salisbury, for which the chapter demands 10*l.*, which he has deferred till he knows Wolsey's pleasure. "The bishop's vicar here in the cathedral church is destitute, whom your Grace doth name to the chapter," the value whereof is 12*l.* a year. He must be a priest and a singing man, and keep the choir daily. Salisbury, 6 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal and Legate.

7 Feb. **1068. CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Hears from Giacomo that the bishop of London has lately tendered Campeggio's oath of allegiance to the King. Expresses his great obligations to him. Refers him to Giacomo for the news. The Turk is reported to have increased his forces on the frontier, and some horse and foot have therefore been enlisted at the Pope's expence. Buda, 7 Feb. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

7 Feb. **1069. CAMPEGGIO to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

To the same effect. Buda, 7 Feb. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

7 Feb. **1070. FRANCIS DUKE OF MILAN to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Late occurrences have exhausted his strength, but no calamity will prevent him from looking forward to a better time, trusting to the King's kindness and valor. Does not believe Henry will allow the glory obtained by him and the Emperor against the enemy to decay by neglecting Italy, though such was the opinion of some of the princes here, owing to the reports of the enemy. Rejoiced to receive Henry's letter and credence by Casale,

1525.

FRANCIS DUKE OF MILAN to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

and hopes some day to rest on his paternal lands. Thanks the King, and begs his protection. Writes the news to his ambassador. Cremona, 7 Feb. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

7 Feb.

1071. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.
Rym. xiv. 121.

Has received Casale's letter and credence. Nothing could be more acceptable now that they are in danger of destruction unless aided by the King. He will hear the news from Augustin Scarpinello, his ambassador.

Advices an invasion of France. Cremona, 7 Feb. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

8 Feb.

1072. PACE to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. vii. 38.
B. M.

Arrived here yesterday. Was honorably met five miles out of the town by a company of gentlemen. Was brought by them this day to the Senate. Delivered the King's letters to the Duke, who received them reverently. After they were read, declared his charge, and exhorted them to keep their confederation with the Emperor, and send their army to join his. The Duke, after conferring with the Senate, answered that they always intended to observe the treaty, and showed what they did at the expulsion of the Admiral of France at the last war, in which they spent more money than they were bound to do, and saved the duchy;—that now their hasty preparation had prevented Francis going as far as he intended; that their reason for not doing as much as before was that the Pope was procurer of the league, and the Florentines and others were contributors, but they had taken another way, while his Holiness had given Albany free passage into Naples, and the King's money in Italy was recalled; that the Pope had sent them word that he desired peace, and that they would interrupt it by sending their army; that Italy was in such a case, that if they lose their army all their dominion would be lost in eight days, and this might easily happen, as the Emperor's army has no money, and the whole war would be on their necks,—too great a burden for them to bear, especially as they heard that Henry also cared for nothing but peace; that Francis had said, as to an article devised by the Viceroy, that there should be no peace without Henry's consent, that they need not care for that, as peace was already concluded between them. Said the Pope's act in promoting peace was very laudable, but it was a great marvel that he did so, when he caused his Florentines to lend Francis 100,000 ducats for the war against the Emperor, and allowed his vassal, the duke of Ferrara, to send men and money; that, whatever they had heard, Henry would not consent to peace without the express [consent] of the Emperor, although, for the rest of Christendom, he was inclined to an honorable peace that would not prejudice his co[nfederates]; that Francis, who feared the Emperor's army, would be in great perplexity if they sent their [army], and would, perhaps, be compelled to leave Italy merely by the fame of it.

They answered that they would debate those matters. Meantime a post came in great haste, that the armies were within half a mile, had fought several skirmishes, and could not avoid a battle. They cannot now send men in time if they would. Both they and the Pope are doubtful of the issue. The Pope's practices are his great obstacle, as he feared. His resident ambassador came to Pace's house, and told him he would find great difficulty. Answered that the difficulty was not so unpleasant to him as the author of the same,—the Pope his master. Everything now depends on the news from the field. The King must order himself accordingly, and look for no other good from Italy, as they intend none to him, and less to the Emperor. Will

1525.

do no good here because of the Pope's practices, but he may prevent their sending their men to aid Francis, which the Emperor's ambassadors greatly feared.

On the 7th, Bourbon and the Imperialists were so near the French that they shot sclopets at each other, and the French were repulsed in a great skirmish. Francis would not come out, and they say will not, by the Pope's advice. He lately sent seventeen banners of foot from Savona to take Alexandria, but the captain sallied out, and met them in a suitable place, where he slew and captured them all. There has been a skirmish at sea near Genoa, of which there are several accounts. The truth seems to be that Moncada was taken prisoner on the land, and the fleet returned to Genoa, with the loss of three or four barks. Bourbon has done all he could to draw Francis out, and to succor Pavia. Has kept these letters two days, expecting news of a battle. Venice, 8 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 5, mutilated. Add. Endd.

8 Feb.

1073. HUMPHREY RATCLIFFE and KATHERINE MARNY.

R. O.

Marriage settlement between Humfrey Ratclif, one of the sons of lord Fitzwalter, and Katherine Marny, one of the daughters and heirs apparent of lord Marny. The marriage to take place before the next Feast of Purification. The fathers of the contracting parties to provide their apparel for the solemnity, and to share the cost of the dinner. Lord Fitzwalter within six months after the marriage shall make an estate of 40*l.* a year to the duke of Norfolk, the bishop of London and seven others, for their use, but shall receive the profits till Katherine is 16 years of age, and another estate of 40 marks to come to them after his death. Lord Marny will grant them, within the same time, an annuity of 40 marks from the manor of Bradepoole, Dorset, during Lord Marny's life, to commence when the said Katherine attains the age of 16 years. If they do not marry, or if before consummation Humfrey dies, or they disagree, George, another son of lord Fitzwalter, shall perform the marriage, with similar conditions. If the marriage with him is not fulfilled, or if she is left a widow without issue, lord Fitzwalter shall have her marriage, promising to marry her to a gentleman of blood, who will give her a jointure of 100*l.* a year, and himself possessing or being heir to property worth 500 marks a year, including the jointure. Lord Marny will leave the manors which he holds by courtesy of England to his daughters Katherine and Elizabeth; his other property to his lawful heirs, except a rent of 12*l.* for a priest and poor men, and except the manor of Leyer Marny, which, if he die without male issue, shall be left to the use of Katherine, if she marry one of lord Fitzwalter's sons, at the rate of 60*l.* a year, as part of her inheritance. Fitzwalter will leave to his son who marries Katherine all his manors, &c., with the exception of an estate of 100 marks to his other son, and provision for his widow's jointure. Fitzwalter will pay Marny 1,000 marks for the marriage, making over manors to the yearly value of 100*l.* to Norfolk and the others for that purpose. The instalments paid shall be returned if Katherine die before reaching the age of 12, or if she refuse the marriage at 14, or if lord Marny die, so that the King has an interest in her marriage, and the intended marriage is broken off. 8 Feb. 16 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 13. Endd.

10 Feb.

1074. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vii. 37.

B. M.

Wolsey's letters were [well] received by the Doge and Senate. Gives their answer in the King's letter. Moved them, as of himself, to send an ambassador to England, but could have no answer, as it must be debated in the high council, among 200 persons, and decided by the majoaity. They

1525.

PACE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

are in doubt as to the success of the battle, and will act accordingly. Meantime they depend on the Pope, who, in his brief to them for peace, uses not only exhortation, but monition and injunction, and other words very unpleasant to the Imperialists. As to Naples, they do not wish Francis to have it, but they think he will if he gets Milan. Albany is still in Sienna, and calls himself viceroy of Naples and Sicily. The Pope says that, notwithstanding his amity with Francis, he will continue friend to the King and Emperor; but his act[s] are clearly French. The Imperialists have done all they could to fight for eight or ten days, but Francis wishes to wear them out for their money. Great provision is made with bankers for the [payme]nt of the same, when it shall arrive. Venice, 8 Feb.

P.S.—Sends copies of letters just received from the Viceroy, dated . . ij. inst., and others from the Emperor's agents, of the prosperous exploit of the army. If Francis protracts the time, Pace and the Imperialists will tell the Signory that the impossibility of sending their army in time can no longer be their excuse. Sir Gregory Casale writes of his journey to the Pope, at the desire of Bourbon and the Viceroy, to ask him to cease his preparations for conducting Albany into Naples. His Holiness wishes to make the Emperor's army forsake the duchy, and come to the defence of Naples. The Emperor has sent the investiture for the Duke. It would have been better if it had come sooner, as the promise was made long ago. 10 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

10 Feb.

1075. CHARLES DE LANOY to DE PRAET.

Vit. B. vii. 42.

B. M.

Captivité,

p. 62.

Wrote last of the arrival of Messire Gregoire de Cassal. He left four days ago. Wishes greatly for 50,000 ducats, for the [agents] of the Pope act more and more in favor of the king of [France]. The Emperor's camp is a short mi[le from] Pavia; the French camp being between them and the city, so close that they can hear the cry of the watch. Would have attacked them if the camp had not been so fortified. The day Lanoy arrived, Anthoine de Lyeve made a sally against the enemy at the bo[ulevard] St. Salvator, and killed 500 men. "Ledit sieur Anthoine me demanda de la p[oudre], laquelle je luy ay envoye, et entra devant hier deden[s] Pavye, ce qui na pleu aux ennemys." Will do all they can to draw them out and make them fight. They will have trouble if they stay between him and Pavia. Has done them much mischief, for the Spanish culverin men are of good will, and know their trade. Has received his letters of the 16th ult., and Madame has sent him a copy of his letter to the Emperor. Asks him to send the news. The camp of the Emperor, a short mile from Pavia, 10 Feb. 1525.

Fr., copy, mutilated, pp. 2.

10 Feb.

1076. DE HESDIN to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. v.

387.

B. M.

Mons. the Admiral and the sieur de Beures are going to England touching the common interest of the two realms. Has heard for the last two or three months a report, at which he should have felt great regret but for his confidence in Wolsey, the author and protector of the alliances between the two kingdoms. Will do all that he can, conformably with his honor, in whatever Wolsey and the King may command him. Wishes a good understanding existed between him and Madame. De Beures is perfectly trustworthy, and Wolsey may speak freely to him. Malines, 10 Feb.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 3. Add.: "Mons. le Cardinal d'Angleterre." Endd.

1525.

10 Feb.

Galba, B. v.

343 b.

B. M.

1077. DE HESDIN to BRIAN TUKE.

The Admiral and De Beures are sent over to the king of England. Tuke is to tell Wolsey that the Admiral desires the amity of the Emperor and the king of England. Wolsey may treat them frankly. Hesdin was at one time appointed to go with them, but somebody thought him too good an Englishman. He need not say who it is. Tuke may imagine it was the sieur de Hoghstrate, who is no friend to Englishmen. Begs Tuke to recommend him to the Cardinal, and will do him any service he can in return. Malines, 10 Feb.

P.S.—Begg to be recommended to the Admiral, the treasurer of Calais, Sir Ric. Wingfield, and Vessedon (Weston).

Hol., Fr., mutilated, pp. 2. Add. Very badly written, and partly copied by Tuke.

12 Feb.

1078. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. vii. 28.

B. M.

St. P. i. 156.

Has received two letters from Pace, dated the 26th and the 28th, by which he will be informed that the Venetians remain firm to the Emperor,—that Bourbon intends to offer battle to the French,—that his return to Italy has encouraged the Imperialists,—of Bourbon's reply to the Pope's desire for some arrangement with France, "that it should be tried with the sword,"—and of the ill success of Francis against Pavia. On the 26th Bourbon was at Marignion, as is seen also by the letters of Pescara. Francis has lost many men at Pavia. The archbishop of Capua had arrived "in the Emperor's field" to devise some arrangement, without effect. The result must be dangerous for the French king; bloody if he wins; if he loses, the Imperialists will not fail to pursue him, "so as hard and almost impossible it shall be for him to escape into his country, the great snows yet lying in the mountain."

The coming of Gregory Casalis will encourage the Imperialists, confirm the Venetians, and make the Pope change his mind; by which means, and the grant of 50,000 crowns, it will be known that whatever good effect arises is to be ascribed to your Highness, "who, in the time of extreme desperation of the Emperor's affairs in Italy, have been the only reviver of the same." The duke of Milan will be no less grateful for the methods adopted by the King for securing the investiture, which he could not obtain from the Emperor. Should the Imperialists get the worst, which is not probable, "thanked be God! your affairs be by your high wisdom in more assured and substantial train by such communications as be set forth with France apart, than others in outward places would suppose." Westminster, 12 Feb.

Signed.

Add.

12 Feb.

1079. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. viii.

106.

B. M.

It has been long since she wrote to him with her own hand, for two reasons: first, because Wolsey did not write, and she was informed by his ambassador that he was displeased with her for not having despatched the business of the boat, and made the sign [agreed] between them. Has done her best to expedite it; but when matters are undergoing adjudication, it is not possible, at least in these countries, to conduct them according to the will of princes, who are often condemned by their very judges and councillors. Nevertheless, has determined to satisfy him, as he may learn by her ambassadors, especially by the president, bearer of these. Would not have delayed so long, even if she had paid a part with her own money. The second cause of her not writing was that she perceived from her ambassador some coldness in Wolsey, which she imputes to the reports of their enemies, who are trying to dissolve the alliance between England and the Emperor.

1525.

MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Can never rest till she is assured of the good will of the King and Wolsey in everything, and especially about the marriage. Remains still firm, "et en suis la chandoile de tenebres qui demeure seulle en lumiere." Cannot suppose that Wolsey will break off the marriage, about which he and she have taken so much pains. Brussels, 12 Feb.

Hol., Fr., mutilated, pp. 2. Add. three leaves further on: "A Mons. le legat d'Angleterre, mon bon fils."

12 Feb.
Lettere di
Principi, I.
146 b.

1080. GIO. MATTEO GIBERTO, DATARY, to the NUNCIOS IN ENGLAND (GAMBARA and LANGUS).

Commends their diligence in notifying the commissions with which the Cavalier (Gregory) Casale came charged. Yesterday the bishop of Bath showed the Pope a letter of the cardinal of York, full of the same matters that you write of, and very brave; but you, the Prothonotary, will have been able to answer all their objections. The Pope trusts the King and Cardinal will admit that he has acted with sincerity and prudence, and sends an answer to their objections in writing, which you are to read to them, but not to let it go out of your hands, just as the bishop of Bath did not leave the Cardinal's letter with the Pope. They do wrong in blaming the Pope for consenting that the French king should take Milan, as they themselves have explicitly declared that they saw no prospect of peace in Christendom unless the French king recovered it, and that they did not care to defend it otherwise, as you, M. Marchionne (Langus), have frequently written. The King and Cardinal are far removed from all peril, but the Pope is in danger. It was necessary to do what he has done, and the authority of so great a king and of the Cardinal ought not to influence him to the contrary, as he has never ceased to labor for the agreement; yet his Holiness is reprehended, and menaced that every province will become Lutheran,—a threat certainly little worthy of the prudence of the Cardinal, not to speak of revenge being forbidden by the faith, even if the Pope had offended. But the Pope has such trust in God and in his own conscience that he does not care for such menaces, which might perhaps move an inexperienced and timid man, but not his Holiness, who well knows that the King's Majesty and his most reverend Lordship are so prudent that they would not, out of displeasure with him and without any cause, even if it were to gain all the kingdoms of the world, offend against God and that faith in which they were born, and in which they have lived with such great glory that they have merited the title of its defenders.

But, putting aside this consideration, the Cardinal can well imagine how perilous it would be to permit that poison to commence to infect the kingdom, which, after throwing off the yoke of religion, would be less willing to remain subject to that of the King; and his most reverend Lordship would be one of the first to feel this, nor do I believe that he is so little cognisant of the greatness of his fortune that he would place himself in peril of losing it. On considering the reasons which you will have set before him, the Cardinal will doubtless change his sinister opinion of the Pope. Rome, 12 Feb. 1525.

Ital.

12 Feb.
R. O.

1081. LEEDS PRIORY.

Release by John More and Edw. Wodde to Thos. prior and the convent of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Ledes, Kent, of a tenement called the Castle, with its appurtenances, at Osprenge, in the parish of Feversham. 12 Feb. 16 Hen. VIII.

Lat., p. 1. Endd.

1525.

13 Feb.

1082. COMMISSIONERS FOR SEARCHES IN LONDON.

R. O.

1. "12 Feb. a^o xvi." Present, the Cardinal, the bishops of London and Lincoln, the abbot of Westminster, the Marquis (Dorset), Fyneux, Brudenell, Broke, Fitzjames, Ric. Wingfield, and Thos. Moore.

For the City of London.—The Mayor, and every alderman in his ward.

St. Martin's.—Sir Thos. Nevill, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam the elder, Sir Robt. Jones (*in the margin*).

Southwark, Bermondsey, The Banke, St. Olaves, Kentishe Strete, and Parys Garden.—The duke of Suffolk, and such as he shall appoint.

Lambeth and Lambeth Marsh.—The duke of Norfolk.

Kennington, Newington, Camberwell, Clapham, Wandsworth, Battersea, and Wimbledon.—Lord Edm. Haward, John Scotte.

St. Katherine's, Tower Hill, East Smithfield, Whitechapel, Shoreditch, and Hexton.—Sir John Daunce, Sir Wm. Skevington, and Sir Edmund Walsingham.

Hackney, Newington, and Kingsland.—Robt. Elrington and Wm. Jekett. *In the margin*: The earl of Rutland and Robt. Wrothe.

Islington, Cowcross, Trillmislstrete, Holloway, St. John's Street, Charterhouse Lane, Clerkenwell.—My lord of St. John's. *In the margin*: Sir — Weston, Sir — Babyngton, Mr. Scuse.

Holborn, St. Giles, Paddington, and Kingsland.—Sir Henry Wiat, Sir Ric. Weston. *In margin*: Sir John Husee, Halis, Solicitor.

Tothill Street, King Street, the Sanctuary, St. Stephen's, and the Palace.—Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Andrew Windsor, Thos. Lucas.

From Temple Bar to Charing Cross.—Thos. Hennedg, Ric. Page, Mr. Scews. *In margin*: John Mordaunt, Mr. Audeley, Mr. Benham (?)

Chaunceler Lane.—The King's Attorney, Ric. Clerc, of Lincoln's Inn.

Kensington, Hammersmith, Knightsbridge, and Chelsea.—Sir Thos. Moore, Mr. Solicitor, Sir Wm. Essex. *In margin*: Mr. Attorney.

Kilburn and Willesden.—Nic. Jenyns, of London, Thos. Roberts.

Highgate and Hornsey.—Ric. Haukes, John Palmer.

Stepney, Milesende, Poplar, Radclif, Lymehoost, and Redereth.—Lord Fitzwalter, Sir Robt. Constable, Sir John Nevile. *In margin*: Lord Darcy.

Pp. 3. Endd.: Privie Serchis. The names in the margin are added in a different hand.

R. O.

2. Certificate of Sir Thos. Nevile and Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam of the prisoners within St. Martin's Sanctuary, 13 Feb. 16 Hen. VIII.

In Bland's Alley.—Walter Hall, late of the King's "Barbary," lodged with Thos. Morehous. Thos. Talbot, sanctuary man, for murder. Eliz. Troublefeld, with Anne Jenyns. Richard Green, sanctuary man, for murder.

In the Cok Alley.—Robt. Cokkes, tailor, for felony, at Simon Bright's house. Wm. Broun, sherman, for felony. John Carre, tailor. Thos. Craker, for murder. Wm. Wodde, vintner. Thos. Johnson, turner, late servant to Chas. Knevet, for trespass. Thos. Lewes, yeoman. John Floyd, tailor, for debt.

P. 1.

13 Feb.*

1083. WOLSEY to SAMPSON.

Vesp. C. III. 3.

B. M.

St. P. vi. 386.

Wrote by De Rieux of the offers made by Bourbon, and the King's resolution for the common affairs, in the event of no peace being formed. Considering the time of year, we are anxious for the Emperor's answer.

* Dated in the margin.

1525.

WOLSEY to SAMPSON—*cont.*

Meanwhile the King makes the best preparations to advance the Emperor's affairs in Italy. Are surprised that no word had come from the Emperor into Italy since the descent of the French king into the Milanese. The King had despatched Sir Gregory Cassalis to Bourbon, and Pace, then lying at Trent, to Venice, appointing Russel to reside with Bourbon, to prevent the Pope and Venetians from siding with the French, who had sent Albany to Naples. The French had made their boast, under color of Joachim's being here, that they were assured of the king of England. Is to explain these proceedings to the Emperor, by translating the copies of the letters sent into French or Latin.

Regrets he has to inform the Emperor of a matter which, if not duly explained, might be detrimental. It has been frequently reported that De Praet, his resident here, had made sinister and false reports, ascribing to himself "the gratuities showed by the King's highness." I have remonstrated with him at various times, in perfect confidence. On the 11th inst. I showed him Pace's letters dated Trent, 26 and 28 Jan., touching the news of Italy, in the presence of the duke of Norfolk and others; and in speaking of the state of the armies in Italy, I observed that the coming of Cassalis would be advantageous in bringing comfort and money to the Imperial troops; and I alleged that as Cassalis left when the Emperor's affairs were apparently desperate, the Pope would "change his copy"; with other conversation. On the 11th, at night, one was taken by the ordinary watch riding to Brentford, and on being searched a packet of letters was found upon him, broken open, brought to the King's solicitor, sent by him to Sir Tho. More, and by him to me, sitting in Chancery the next morning. Perusing the same, and finding their falsehood, I countermanded the Ambassador's letters sent by one of the Fulkers the day before, and a packet also to the lady Margaret, which I herewith send, that the Emperor may understand that De Praet has contrived no few and false matters, both in Spain and in Flanders. I leave the Emperor to judge what the King will think of the Ambassador's letters directed to Allemayn, condemning the King's amity as being only faint and slender. Had the King not put great trust in the Emperor, he would long since have objected to De Praet as inexpert and unmeet for his office. As for myself, his malicious words touching myself and the Pope are little to be regarded.

After the discovery, I sent for De Praet, and in the presence of Norfolk, the lord Marquis, the bishop of London, Sir Ric. Wingfield, and others, explained these circumstances, taxing him with untruth for imputing remarks to me derogatory to the Florentines and the Pope; likewise objecting another expression in his letter to this effect:—"if we should gain the battle all will be well; our master will escape the danger of such friends and confederates as he has had hitherto; and let me say that he is little obliged to any of them, whoever they may be." And elsewhere:—"when matters succeed well, he (Wolsey) knows not what to say (*il ne scet que dire*), and when otherwise he talks wonders. I hope one day to see our master avenged, for he is the main cause of all his misfortune," &c. What suspicion he would have the lady Margaret conceive by the King's coming to Bridewell, because John Joachim was lodged near it, will be seen also by his letters.

To these remonstrances De Praet, being not a little abashed, made exception, complaining of his letters being intercepted, and saying that ambassadors wrote what they thought good; that hitherto he had made no ill report, and had written thus in consequence of John Joachim having been here eight months; that the King refused to contribute to the defence of Italy, &c. Among other arguments, I replied that on the return of the archbishop of Capua, Joachim, who was a merchant, had come here for his own affairs, and as soon as I found that he had a political purpose I apprised De Praet of the same, and have always made him privy to the communications with Joachim, who is lodged in a house within the Black Friars, belong-

1525.

ing to Mr. Larke. I advised the King not to consent to the truce proposed at Rome before the decease of De la Roche, as I considered it prejudicial to the King, and for other reasons; and when at last the King, postponing his own interests, sent a commission to Rome for concluding a truce till May twelvemonth, it was for the Emperor's sake. Wolsey then proceeded to answer the other objections of De Praet:—one, that the King had refused to send over an army into France; the other, to contribute to the affairs in Italy. De Praet could make no reply, and said that, whenever the Emperor commanded, he would explain. I ordered him to forbear writing, "saying that the King's highness and I would advertise the specialties whereof, with the original letters and writings of the King's titles and rights."*

Modern copy.

2. Modern copies in Harl. MSS. 297 (f. 221), 6260 (f. 39), and 6345 (f. 22 b, dated 13 Feb. 1525); and one in Lambeth MS. 245.

R. O.

3. Draft, corrected by Tuke, imperfect, the last sentence ending at the word "advertise."

A leaf evidently lost.

Vit. B. vii. 20.

B. M.

4. Draft of the same, in Latin.†

Pp. 11, mutilated. Endd.: Extracta quibusdam literis missis a D. de Prat ad Cæsarem.

13 Feb.

1084. ARCHDUKE FERDINAND to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has already written to the King of the pleasure with which he received Casale's message. The King's energy in the common cause is owing to Wolsey. Thanks him for his services. Insprugg, 13 Feb. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

13 Feb.

1085. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vii. 43.

B. M.

Has received his letters of the 16th ult. Though the Pope's outward demeanor does not seem to require so sharp or plain a [rebuke], yet, as many think there is more concealed than seen, and that the Imperialists fear lest he will make some demonstration to the benefit of the French, thought it well to declare to him the contents of Wolsey's letters, without exasperating him too much, which the Imperialists have done already more than necessary, and would have done more still but for Clerk's advice. That the Pope might better see Wolsey's pleasure, translated the letters into Latin, and read them to him, not omitting protestations of Wolsey's good will to the Pope, nor anything that might mollify what seemed too sharply spoken, so that he took this "sowir saws swetly powderd," as Clerk trusts, to edification hereafter, and, he is sure, to no displeasure. He then, smiling, asked Clerk how it seemed to him. Told him his demeanor had been long suspected; that, supposing all he did was for the benefit of the confederates, or for the common weal and for peace, the confederates have tolerated his demeanor, and have long expected some good effect from it, but now it is rather the contrary, for the enemy has more presumption than ever, and attempts Naples and other things which he never thought of before; that men must think that all these practices were for his own pr[ofit]; and it is said that there are other secret covenants. He asked what Clerk had written to Wolsey, telling him always to have [re]spect not to affections but to the truth. Told him (what is the truth) that he had always had a good opinion of his Holiness, believing that he never

* This passage is supplied from the MS. mentioned in the margin.

† This is followed by an extract of a letter from Wolsey to Clerk. (See Vitellius, B. vi. 262.)

1525.

CLERK to WOLSEY—*cont.*

intended anything but peace,—that he [did not] seek farther with Francis than for his own assurance,—that he was driven to this [not] so much by fear of the French as by the Imperialists, who were too importunate to him to assist in the [war]ris,—and that he did it rather for an excuse to keep out of the war than for any fear of Francis. The Imperialists before this were discontented at his neutrality, and told him they must consider him as against them, which words were highly taken.

As to Clerk's writing, Wolsey must consider that, as long as Clerk is in favor, he will have better expedition in the King's and Wolsey's affairs; and, therefore, his Grace must not show that Clerk writes anything but the best of the Pope and his ministers. Considers his favor here for his own interests as nothing compared to the fulfilment of Wolsey's desires. Said that, as to public affairs, he wrote his own opinion and other men's, and that others wrote as well as he, but that he knew Wolsey believed his Holiness would act according to his honor and the common weal of Christian princes, especially his old friends; but since report and the French king's acts showed that the Pope had some privy secret with him that might be the occasion of more war, Wolsey could do no less than show him the danger that might ensue to him, the Holy See and all Christendom. His Holiness answered that he took it in good part, and it comforted him to think that, whatever was reported, Wolsey had a good opinion of him; but, as it seemed to Clerk, recalling part of Wolsey's letter, "the powder whero[f] [seems] to be molton, and the bitternes nott all digestid," he said, sighing, that it comforted him most that he knew his own conscience clear, and called God and all the saints for his judges that he had done nothing with the French king, secretly or openly, but what all the world knew, to which he was compelled for his own assurance, and by the indiscreet and unkind treatment of those who ought to have been his friends. For the justification of that, he referred to what Clerk had written and his Nuncio declared; that the world would soon see that what he has done is not for his own p[rofit] nor that of his kindred, but to avoid many dangers which daily happen because the Imperialists do not trust him nor care for his counsel. He said he had kept Albany at Sienna for three weeks, and that he would have been in Naples if he had not hindered him; that he had brought Francis to consent to the Imperialists having all they now have in the duchy of Milan, except Pavia, the siege of which he would raise, and return to France, leaving the city in the Pope's hands, with a caution of 500,000 ducats that it should be restored to the Imperialists after the truce, if peace were not made. These conditions the Viceroy refused, which, the Pope said, was such an evil service to the Emperor that he could never compensate; for Francis would never be brought to that point again. He also complained much of the double-dealing and causeless mistrust of the Imperialists; and he would show that he had cause not only to be ware of them, but to assure himself with France.

The same day he sent the Datary, who, under pain of excommunication both to Clerk and Wolsey if they revealed it, showed him intercepted letters from the Viceroy to lady Margaret and the Archduke, mentioning the diffidence and doubleness of the Pope, and saying plainly that he is not to be trusted. Told the Pope that the King was determined to stick to the Emperor in Italy, and that, the battle once struck, [Clerk] had orders to deliver to the Viceroy the 50,000 crowns which were sent for the war in Provence. This money had been remitted by exchange into I[taly], and could not be recovered so shortly without great loss; and he therefore asked the Pope, in the name of the King and Wolsey, to advance the money for a m[oneth] or two, and he would arrange with the merchants who had received it to repay him. He answered that, for the King's sake, he would procure from the merchants that the money should be returned as soon and

1525.

with as little cost as possible, but that he had not 30,000 ducats in ready money. Could get no other answer from him; and, considering the short time he has had the see, and the debt in which he found it, he cannot be much beforehand. Russell, who had part of this money, has gone. Does not know whether he spent any at Naples. Has sent a post after him, for he only left three days before the arrival of Wolsey's last letters. What Clerk kept is already diminished, but he will manage that it shall be all forthcoming. My lord of St. John's and Fermar's money is without remedy, as he is sure it must be in England by this time. The other merchants say they have returned the money to Venice, Lyons, Bruges and other places, and can get none here but at great loss. There is truly very little here. Wolsey has retained the letters of exchange; but [if they were returned] and a gain allowed, the merchants would repay the money. Asks for further instructions.

As to the bishopric of Dunkelme, the Pope will do therein all [that] may be. Finds that it was sped in May and the bulls sent by France, so that the solicitor thinks they are in Scotland already. The bulls can be [no] clearer sped than they are. There are pensions assigned, one of 200 ducats to a Friar, and one of 100 ducats to a servant of Albany, which will be hard to revoke, as they were granted when Albany was in peaceful possession of the governorship. The Friar is learned, and in great favor with the Pope and many Cardinals, especially the Datary, because he can right well . . . and pratt after his country fashion, and can find com[muni]cation in learning, wherein the Pope delighteth much; for a pastime at his table at dinner, the Pope has the Friar present. Clerk himself assisted the Friar to obtain it, but has now asked the Pope to provide him something else, which he said he would do for Wolsey's sake. Advised the Friar to be content with 100 ducats with the Bishop's consent rather than risk it all. Albany is still marching slowly towards Naples. Part of his forces have passed through the town here. He is expected here today or tomorrow. He has 400 spears and 5,000 foot, but the Ursyns have raised for him 3,000 or 4,000 foot and 100 men-at-arms. The Pope allows both parties to get as many men as they can.

The Imperial army has taken by force Castell Angell, where there were little less than 1,000 horse. The French king said he would rescue it, but it is not the first promise he has broken. The Imperialists then marched on towards Pavia; their vanguard is within half a mile of the town, and the enemy between. They have been thus since the 7th inst. Has heard of no attack by the French, though they have double the number of horse that our men have. "As yett apperyth nott that they [dare for their] lyffys steer," our men have used them so hardly. They have had sundry skirmishes, and a report of some good success is hourly expected. Rome, 11 Feb.

P.S.—Master G[regory] and Russell arrived after writing this. Kept the letter to hear their news. Took master Gregory to the Pope, to whom he declared Wolsey's pleasure. The Pope received him well, and answered him much as he had answered Clerk.

Assures Wolsey that himself and the other ambassadors have spoken as vehemently to the Pope as became them, but it will be hard to cause him to help the Imperialists, either openly or secretly, in the defence of Milan. He himself wishes, and he has brought the Venetians to the same opinion, that the French king should have the duchy. If it were not for shame, thinks he would help the French in the invasion of Naples, that the Imperialists might the sooner leave the duchy. He has suggested this to the Venetians. The Imperialists are in great fear. When Wolsey is once at a point for his own matters, advises him to cause them not to be so stiff in that of Milan, for the Pope, the Venetians, and the other Italian powers are determined that the Emperor shall make no monarchy here. The Pope tells him that the Venetians would not enter the league in Adrian's days until they were

1525.

CLERK TO WOLSEY—*cont.*

assured that the King and Wolsey would never allow the Emperor to have the duchy for himself. Showed him that this is now out of doubt, as the investiture has been delivered to the Duke. He answered it was too late now; that it should have been done before other men had been forced to provide for themselves; that the delivery of the investiture was to no purpose, for Francis was so obstinate that, if now repulsed, he would again attempt it; that the Duke could not resist him himself, and would still be subject to the Imperialists.

Alba[ny] is expected here tonight. He and Laurence de Medices married two sisters, heiresses, in France, who are both dead; Albany's wife without issue; De Medices left one daughter, his sole heir, now six or seven years old. She lies at a "meanlye fayr hows" beside the palace, where Albany, as the Pope's kinsman, is lodged, that he may be excusably the better entertained. The Pope has received letters of the ——— inst. from the camp, but with no news, except that the garrison had made a sally, spoiled cer[tain lod]gyngs of Memorancy and others, and taken four ca[rts] loaded with powder, which they needed; and that the captain had sent word to the Viceroy that he need not make more haste than he sees fit, as the garrison can endure well enough for a while. Rome, 13 Feb. *Signed.*

Kept the courier yesterday [in hopes of] good news. Albany came at night, [recei]vyd by no great men, and with no sole[mnity]. It is thought he was ashamed to come in openly, as he and his company are so badly horsed. No man rode with him but the Datary. He will not go much farther towards Naples till there is news from Lombardy, and the Pope considers that there is now pro[vision] made in Naples to resist him. His Holiness mindeth nothing le[ss than] that Francis should have Naples, and Clerk has showed him that if the French conquer in Lombardy he must keep them from [Naples], especially as Albany is so near, and has intelligence there. He asked why the Emperor's agents did not hinder it, as it would be better to preserve Naples than risk both. Said, that though they were obstinate, he should look to the matter for his own interest, for it did not seem that he would be best at ease if the French king had both. He answered that it was not in his power to remedy it, and he will not give the Imperialists any hope, that they may the more readily leave their hold in Milan, or at least consent to truce. However, Clerk knows that if the French are victorious, and then proceed to Naples, he will prevent them; first, by a promise of Francis that he will meddle no further on leaving Milan; and if he break his promise, he intends to re-assemble the remains of the Imperial army, and, with the help of the Venetians, the Florentines, and his own power, he thinks he can stop the French till other provision can be made. Hopes he is not deceived.

As to the money, the 18,000 crowns in my lord of St. John's and Fermar's hands is without remedy; and the merchants say all the bankers in Rome could not supply the rest. If they do supply it, must take it by way of loan, and pay as much interest as though the bankers had none of the King's money in their hands, as they have passed it on to other men, and could not recall it without great loss. Does not think it is greatly needed, for though the armies are so close, it is thought they will not fight, as they could not attack the French in their strength, and the latter will not come out, and thus those who can longest continue will win. This is against our men, who are short of money. The 200,000 ducats promised by the Emperor are not yet come, and there is no news of them, "and in Naples there is no spekyng for none in this season." The army has served gratis for a long time, and all fear that mere lack of money will give the victory to the French without fighting. The King has commissioned him only to pay after fighting, but it is a great pity that they should lack, for if they have money all will be theirs. If Francis had not been in danger he would not have consented to

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leave Pavia in the Pope's hands, and the rest to the Emperor. The Pope thinks the Imperialists would never have refused these conditions if they had not some intelligence in the French camp. News has just come from the camp that the garrison have done much hurt to the French, and that the Imperialists can send as often to the town as they like. They ha[ve sent into] Pavia 60 tall men, well horsed, with as much go[n]powder as] they could carry in mails behind them. Never heard of men better disposed. The Spaniards not only are content to wait for their wages, but have given what money they have to pay the Almains. Is much importuned for the King's money. Is sorry his commission is no larger. Rome, 14 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 19, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

13 Feb. 1086. RUSSELL to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VII. 54.
B. M.

Had left Rome before the r[ec]eipt of Wolsey's] letters to [him] and Clerk, dated 16 Jan. Received a letter of recall from Clerk after four days' journey. Hears from him that the money is to be recalled and paid to the Viceroy; which will be difficult, as the merchants cannot raise 10,000 crowns in ready money; and, if they had, would not supply that sum without great profit, and the return of their [bills] which are in Wolsey's hands. My lord [of St.] Jones, receiver, and Ric. Fermer, have taken 18,000 crowns to England. Clerk, my lord of Worcester, and Russell, will all return what they had.

Clerk is raising all the money he can to pay them after the battle, till means can be found for the payment of the rest. It is dangerous to send money, and so Clerk thinks they had better come here to receive it. Wolsey says they are to pay the Viceroy 50,000 cr., but Russell received from Weston, the Turcoplier, only 46,145cr. 3s. 8d., and he says he received no more from Wyatt. Clerk tells him he is to go to Bourbon, and that Gregory de Casale has instructions for him. Casale has, however, come here, and left the instructions 100 miles hence, for fear of Albany's party, who rob all posts and carriages. He was taken and brought before the Duke, but not being known as the King's servant, and no letters found on him, he said he came from Sayne (Sienna?), and so escaped. He has, however, declared to Clerk great part of the contents of the said letters. Will stay here till he receives the letters, and can have Clerk's advice. Will then make all haste to the camp.

In returning towards England, went by Lorret, to avoid Albany's party, but before he had gone a day's journey he met horsemen and footmen with baggage, who said that 100 men-at-arms were coming within a mile of him. Turned aside to Civitas Castellane, where the same night a great number of French men-at-arms arrived. "Th[en] I waited] til they wer passed, and so scaped." On his return to Rome, while baiting at the same place, about 600 French horse arrived, and Russell left secretly by another gate. A company of horse also came to the place where he intended to lodge that night, 7 [miles] from the city, so that he was forced to forsake his lodging. When questioned, said he was the Pope's servant. The foot are "a very simple sort," evil ar[rayed] and weaponed, and there are not a fourth part of the horse horsed, armed, or w[ea]poned] like men of war. It is said they are 4,000 or 5,000 foot, and 400 men-at-arms. The Orsuns are also raising men, but they have received no prest or payment. It is a very poor nation that would be conquered with such a sort, but if they had been at Naples when Russell was there, they might have gained it without a stroke. They are now more prepared. R[ome], 13 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

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14 Feb. 1087. RAUNSTON.

R. O.

Lease, for 100 years, by Wolsey, of the lands of the priory of Raunston, Bucks, which is dissolved to be part of the foundation of the new college at Oxford, called St. Fresworth's College, to Geo. Throkmerton, at a rent of 100 marks, payable to the Dean. Ten marks will be allowed to him for the finding of yearly to sing in the priory. When the premises are incorporated with the college, the Dean shall grant him a similar lease, and shall keep the priory in repair. 14 Feb. 16 Hen.VIII.

Throkmerton shall annex a terrier of his lands in Raunston to this indenture.

Pp. 2, draft.

14 Feb. 1088. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. II. 135.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 321.

The Lords met at Stirling on the 6th. Many messages have passed between them and the Queen for an accommodation; and to be nearer at hand they have come to Dalkeith. The Queen had intended Arran and the Lords who came hither for the King's surety to give battle to the others; but they declined, unless the King went forth in person, and was attacked. The Queen was then willing to submit her differences with Angus to arbitration; but next day all was turned to the contrary. Magnus offered his services to go to the others as mediator, but the Queen would not allow him. A conference was held at Dalkeith on Saturday last, but the Queen would not agree to what had been arranged. On Sunday she invited the Lords to confer with her, provided they would not attempt to diminish her authority; but they refused. On this, Arran and his party dismissed their servants, and went to the King and the Queen in the castle, with one or two attendants. The inhabitants of this town sent word to the Lords that the gates should be thrown open to them, and Angus and Lennox entered soon after midnight with 600 or 700 men, leaving about 2,000 at Dalkeith with the other Lords. Yesterday night the others came and took up quarters in and near the town, out of reach of the castle guns. They intend to keep a Parliament for the weal of the young King, and, as Magnus thinks, for peace with England. Thinks they are more inclined to it than the Queen's party. The Queen has been anxious to have a divorce from Angus, and said she would be glad to give him 1,000 marks out of her lands for it. Yet even now she is making secret motions through Magnus for a better understanding with him. Edinburgh, 14 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

14 Feb. 1089. RALPH SWYLLYNGTON.

His will, 1523. Proved, 14 Feb. 1525. [Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, 612.]

15 Feb. 1090. BULLS FOR YORK.

R. O.

Notification by Ric. Pace to Antonio Vivaldi, that he has paid at Rome, into the bank of Andrea Gentile, merchant of Genoa, 1,000*l.* for the expedition of the bulls of the church of York, in the name of the cardinal of York. 15 Feb. 1525.

Ital., hol., p. 1. Endd.

15 Feb. 1091. RESTON.

R. O.

Indenture, dated 15 Feb. 16 Hen. VIII., of the sale by Sir Edw. Chamberlayn, and his son Leonard, of Woodstock, Oxon, to Thos. Hennedg, of the manor of Reston, in the parish of Reston, Linc., of the yearly value of

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24*l.* 16*s.*, for the sum of 396*l.* 16*s.*; 200*l.* to be paid at the sealing of the indenture, and the rest when the manor is made over to him.

A view of the manor will be taken by Thos. Catlen, of Woodstock, servant to Sir Edw. and Ric. Adlard, of Heynton, co. Linc., servant to Hennedge; and if it is found that the manor is worth more or less than 24*l.* 16*s.*, the price shall be raised or lowered at the above rate of 16 years' purchase.

Draft, pp. 8. In Cromwell's hand. Endd.

R. O. 2. Another draft, dated Feb. 17.

Pp. 7. In Wriothesley's hand, corrected by Cromwell.

R. O. 3. Receipt by Sir Edw. Chamberleyn, of Woodstock, Oxon., and his son Leonard, of 200*l.* from Thos. Hennege, Esq., part of the price of Reston manor, paid on the day of sealing the indentures.

Draft, corrected by Cromwell, p. 1. Lat.

16 Feb. 1092. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

R. O.

When the president of Mechlyn left for England, the lady Margaret sent for Knight, and told him she feared Wolsey was displeased at the way in which Norfolk's cause was handled, but that her authority could do little where suit was continually made by the adverse party. She means, however, that Norfolk shall have reasonable restitution, and would rather suffer greatly than see the confidence between the Emperor and Wolsey broken. Encloses a letter in her own hand, in which she likens herself to the candle upon Tenebre Wednesday, that is last to be put out after lauds. She desired Knight, who had often heard her use this simile, to explain it to Wolsey. "She likeneth the Lords and councillors here unto the said candles, and the hopes that they have in the promises of England unto the light of the candles, so that oftentimes where many of the said candles lost their whole light, and many were dim and in jeopardy to extinct, her candle was ever fresh and never perished." Advises him to receive and entertain the ambassadors honorably, for they have suspected that their coming would not be most acceptable. Wolsey knows them all well. Bevers says he would always be ready to conform to the desires of the King and Wolsey; and Tuke can testify that he has done so in one special case. The President has as much power as any lord of the Council, and, in matters depending on learning, the whole Council is persuaded by him. He is likely to be of great authority if the Chancellor die, and the friendship with England continue. Advises Wolsey to try and win him. Brussels, 16 Feb.

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate.

16 Feb. 1093. LOUISE OF SAVOY to the PRESIDENT OF NORMANDY and
R. T. 137. DE VAULX.

R. O.

Has received their letters of the 29th ult., relating their conferences with Wolsey touching peace, and the difficulties they found in it. Commends their conduct, and hopes that in the end Wolsey will be favorable, and urge his master to peace as she has urged her son. Henry has not hitherto made much profit by the war. As to the counties of Boulogne and Guignes, and the town of Ardre, they are to tell Wolsey what she told the President at his departure, that Francis will never consent to give up an inch of his territory, and if he insist on this they are to return. The Cardinal demands half the arrears of the monies promised of old for the restitution of Tournay before the ratification of the peace, but that only 100,000 cr. should be paid then, the rest to be lumped together with the principal, which shall be paid at the rate of 100,000 cr. a year during the life of the king of England. The ambassadors rightly answered that Francis ought not to be bound to any payment for Tournay, considering how he had been

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LOUISE OF SAVOY to the PRESIDENT OF NORMANDY and DE VAULX—*cont.*
spoiled of it, nor to the "demourant de Londres," seeing that the treaty has been set aside by war. As to the jewels, Mary was married according to the customs of France, by which moveables are the common property of man and wife, and descend to the survivor, but only on payment of debts which she has refused. The French might, therefore, demand back "le Myroir de dyamant" which she has sent into England, one of the most excellent jewels of Christendom; so the English may well be satisfied if that is given up to them. Francis cannot agree to the obligation of 456,000 cr. of the sun which is claimed as due from the generals. It is usurious, and more than unreasonable, nor did he ever hear of such a thing till lately.

Desires them to show Wolsey what trouble she has had to get Francis to negotiate thus far. Sees no hope of an arrangement if not concluded now.

Copy, Fr., pp. 3. The original is endorsed: "St. Just-lez-Lyon, 16 Fevrier 1524."

1094. JAMES V., ALBANY, and ROBERT BISHOP OF DUNKELD to the POPE.

Vit. B. ix. 133.
B. M.

Desire him to annul a pension of 200 ducats, assigned upon the see of Dunkeld, to Jas. Creichton, of the Order of Preachers, in consequence of his untrue persuasions to his Holiness. The Church is only taxed at 450 fl.; and there is a pension of 100 ducats to Octavian de Olariis. Creichton is a fugitive from his Order, and associates with laymen and Jews.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

16 Feb. 1095. JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.

Vit. B. vii. 58.
B. M.

Asks him to annul the grant of two pensions from the see of Robt. late bishop of Ross, and now of Dunkeld; one of 200 fl. to Jas. Creichton, of the Order of Preachers, the other of 100 fl. to Octavian de Olariis. Edinburgh Castle, 16 Feb. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

16 Feb. 1096. JAMES V. to the CARDINAL OF ANCONA.

R. O.

Hears that the Pope has transferred Robert bishop of Ross to Dunkeld, reserving two pensions, one of 200 florins to Jas. Creichtoun, a Preaching Friar, the other of 100 fl. to Octavian de Olariis. Has written to the Pope to remove these pensions, and wishes the Cardinal to urge the case, as the Bishop is on an embassy to England. It is dangerous to give pensions to men of religious orders, especially mendicants, as it will turn the people against them, and make them suspected of avarice. Edinburgh, 16 Feb. 1524. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

1097. THE COUNCIL.

R. O.

Diets of cardinal Wolsey and others of the Council, commencing 18 Jan. 15 Hen. VIII.

Sat. 23 Jan. Daily allowance of bread, 2s., of ale, 2s., and beer, 8d.; a ling, 16d.; a green fish, 12d.; two pikes, 4s.; a side of fresh salmon, 6s.; fresh herrings, 8d.; eels to roast, 16d.; lamperns "to roast, to bake, for sew," 4s.; flounders, 8d.; eggs, 8d.; baken herring, 8d.; herbs, roots, 2d.; flour, 12d.; oysters to stew and bake, 8d.; mussels, 4d.; pikes to fry, 3s.; butter, 16d.; spice, 3s. 8d.; fruit, 14d.; cups, 5d.; trenchers, 2d.; sauce and salt, 8d.; boat hire, 14d.; cooks' wages, 2s. 4d.; oranges, 4d.; two loads of coals, at 30 qrs. a load, 5d. a qr.; 300 talewood, 14s.; 500 faggot, at 3s. 4d. the 100.

Monday, 25 Jan. Bread, 2s.; ale, 2s.; beer, 8d.; half a sirloin of beef,

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2s. 8d.; two loins of mutton, 12d.; half a lamb, 3s.; a hind quarter, leg, and neck of mutton, 19d.; three breasts and a loin of veal, 2s. 8d.; a pestle of pork, 8d.; a leg of veal, 8d.; six long "marybones," 12d.; a rump of beef, 8d.; 6 lb. suet, 9d.; two capons, 3s. 4d.; four hens, 2s. 8d.; a pheasant, 2s. 8d.; two partridges, 18d.; nine cocks, 3s. 9d.; two plovers, 6d.; six teals, 18d.; eight fat conies, 2s. 8d.; three doz. larks, 2s.; 100 eggs, 20d.; spice, 2s. 8d.; sauce and salt, 8d.; butter, 16d.; flour, 12d.; herbs, roots, 2d.; suet to fry, 8d.; fruit, 14d.; cups, 5d.; trenchers, 2d.; oranges, 4d.; boat hire, 14d.; cooks' wages, 2s. 4d.

Similar accounts are given for each day on which the Council sat in Hilary Term 15 Hen.VIII. and Easter and Trinity Terms 16 Hen.VIII. There are no entries for Sundays, and for a few other days on which the Council did not meet. Total, 245*l.* 2s. 2½*d.* Audited by Thos. Tamworth, and signed by Wolsey, Norfolk, Dorset, Shrewsbury, Fitzwater, Wyat, and Daunce.

Washing, 5s. per term; wine, Hilary term, 80 gals. Gascon wine, had from the tavern, 5*l.* 6s. 8d. Easter term, three puncheons French and one hhd. claret, Gascon, 8*l.* 13s. 4d.

Among the items are sturgeon, haberden, mullet, cheven, roach, "crefyshe, dodas," tench, turbot, soles, whiting, mackerel, dories, herons, quails, geese, runners, shovellers, "brews," "snights," neats' tongues, kids, &c. Continuation of the account for Michaelmas and Hilary Terms 16 Hen.VIII.

Not signed, and the totals not given.

Pp. 136.

17 Feb. 1098. PACE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vii. 56.
B. M.

[Wrote] on the 10th inst. to the King and Wolsey about the answer of this [Signory]. Since then nothing has been done of importance, except that the Imperialists have succored Pa[via] with gunpowder, of which the garrison was in great need. They have now great hope to help it with victuals also, and stop those of the French king. The chief captain of the French king's Strad[iotes] was taken prisoner with 15 horse. Has had no news from Rome since the arrival of Wolsey's letters to Clerk, to treat with the Pope upon the c . . . of the same. Expects it hourly. Will then know the best and the worst, for the Signory are equally desirous to know what his Holiness will determine after his last knowledge of the King's will.

Albany was lately near Rome. It is thought he will stop there till he hears of the event in Lombardy, and if the French are successful will proceed and certainly win Naples; but if the Emperor's money, provided in Spain, and hourly expected, arrives, both Francis and the Duke will have other things to think of. Went today to the Senate with the Imperial ambassadors, and urged them to send their army, saying that they could not delay it for their former reason,—the hourly expectation of a battle,—for Francis would not come out, and they might send their army without fear of a sudden success, and both save their army, and be the chief causes of a manifest victory and universal peace. They made no fresh answer, but that they would debate matters amongst themselves. Perceives that they do not intend to help Francis. They are moved more by fear than evil mind. Handles them with loving and dulce words to avoid further mischief. Venice, 15 Feb. *Signed.*

News has lately come that Francis has published, both at Lyons and in his camp, that he has concluded peace with Henry. Does not know if it is true.

f. 57.

The last credible tidings from the field.—The Almaines and Spaniards sallied out of Pavia, and b[ur]nt two places, Burgo Ratto and St. Salvator, held by the French, with their lodgings adjoining, and compelled them to take up their two bridges over the Ticino. The Imperialists have finished

PACE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

their tr[ench ?] going into the French camp, and one high engine to shoot into it. The shooting will begin today or tomorrow. Tomorrow they intend to try and force the French to quit their stronghold.

Pp. 3, mutilated.

Ib. f. 58*.

P.S.—Many consultations are held, but in secret. They cannot determine how to act. The Imperialists, seeing the French dare not come out, have begun to fortify their army and make a trench into his field, with other engines to beat his army with artillery. They are trying also to intercept his victuals. All think it is impossible for the armies to continue so near. 17 Feb.

*Hol., p. 1. Add. at f. 57*b :* To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd. :* Paceo, xvij^o Februarii.

18 Feb. 1099. ITALY.

R. O.

Extracts from letters of the duke of Milan, dated 18th Feb.

Excuses himself for not writing more frequently, having met with great difficulties in bringing his forces into the field. On the 8 Feb., the foot and light horse being paid, the viceroy of Naples took the field at Benaco (*Binascus*) and Allasterella, where they were met that day by Bourbon with the heavy armed horse from Naples, and besieged Pavia (*supersederant Papiæ*). On the 8th the Marquis joined the camp, leaving in Milan a garrison of 3,000 foot under the marquis de Civitate S. Angeli, with Carracciolo his lieutenant, and the Imperial ambassador, and exhorting the citizens to keep 2,000 foot nightly, in addition to those in wages, to be ready to repel an attack on them or Lodi. On his arrival, it was agreed to abandon Benaco and Lascarella and occupy Rosatum, a place given up by the French. Two days later advanced to meet the enemy, who fortified themselves in Abiate, obtaining supplies from beyond the Ticino. Could not prevent their being joined by 3,500 Swiss. Determined that it was not prudent to attack them, but to force them out of Abiate by crossing the Ticino, and attacking Vigevano and Novara so as to cut off their supplies; first, however, putting 6,000 foot additional into Milan. Is thus compelled to throw an additional burden on his subjects, but is ready to sell his very blood for the preservation of Milan. Is distressed that others who are equally concerned should be less zealous, and hopes the King and Wolsey will continue to exhort the Pope to support the liberty of Italy, and prevent it being wholly enslaved by the French.

Lat., pp. 3. Endd.

18 Feb. 1100. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.†

Galba, B. vi. 3.

B. M.

Hears from Hedin that Wolsey supposes her to have said something to his prejudice to the English ambassador, which she never meant in that sense. The Ambassador has promised her to write in explanation. Holds him so good a friend of herself and the Emperor that there need be no misgivings on either side. Not a penny is spent by the count de Hostrate without her knowledge. Hopes Wolsey will use his best efforts for the good of both their Majesties, especially as the time is at hand when they should know the Emperor's intention by De Praet. Malines, 18 Feb.

Hol., Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add. : "A mons. le Legart mon bon filz."

19 Feb. 1101. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.†

Galba, B. vii. 8.

B. M.

Was sent for yesterday by my Lady and the Council. The President of the Great Council of Malines told him that Hedin since his return had

† These letters may possibly belong to the year 1524.

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delivered to my Lady a bill of grievances drawn up by Wolsey ; viz. (1) that the army in the Low Countries was ill treated, prices being increased wherever Englishmen resorted; (2) that it was thought the Privy Council did not administer justice; (3) that the treaty lately concluded at Calais was not kept; (4) that justice was not done in resti[tution] of my Lord Admiral's goods. He said that my Lady had never heard that the King's army felt aggrieved, and if the King send over any army she will take care they have no cause to complain; that she was not aware of any complaint by the English merchants of the violation of the treaty of Calais, but my Lady would issue proclamations for its observance. Knight here said he thought the complaint arose out of the case of Wm. Holys, merchant of the Staple, who, on demanding his duty here before the Privy Council, was put off for seven or eight months, and condemned in expences to his opponent, though he had right on his side. This, they acknowledge, was not well done. As to the matter of my Lord Admiral, they said they had done their best to expedite justice according to the ordinances of their court, and would make as brief expedition of the case as possible. Mechlin, 19 Feb.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

19 Feb.
Lettere di
Principi, I.
147 b.

1102. GIO. MATT. GIBERTO to HIERONIMO ALEANDRO, Nuncio with Francis I.

As the Pope loves the French king like a true son, he has been very anxious about his safety since the armies have approached each other. The Pope has always desired to make peace or truce. He knows the pertinacity of the Imperialists and their army, which is serving for little or no wages; and that their courage has been increased by the favor of the king of England, although efforts have been made to prevent their receiving so much aid from him as they expected,—an intrigue which has succeeded well hitherto. He sees also that the hope of the surrender of Pavia has been disappointed; and it is to be feared the Imperialists will shortly receive from Spain 200,000 ducats and 6,000 infantry. The king of England, however, will not interfere from his quarter at this season of the year. The Pope intends to stand on the alert, so that if his Majesty (Francis) should be forced to yield, he may do so as honorably as possible. The King should write his intentions to the Pope. Urge him to consider the uncertainties of war, and to consent to an agreement.

As for the conditions, the Pope would like to know whether Francis would consent to Pavia being deposited in his hands, or in those of the king of England, and whether he will deposit Milan on the Imperialists depositing the Castle and Pavia. As the Genoese are far advanced in their endeavor to reduce their government to a republic, the Pope recommends them to the favor of Francis, who will find their friendship useful. I have informed you of the arrival here of the cavalier Casale, who has been greatly importuned by the Imperialists to disburse a portion, if not the whole, of the 50,000 ducats. He is a good servant of the Pope, and a great friend of mine; so I will procrastinate so long that 50,000 ducats from England shall not be disbursed unless the French king's affairs commence to decline, in which case they will be disbursed to drive him out of Lombardy. The Pope read with pleasure the copy of Madame's letter which you sent, exhibiting her usual prudence and greatness of mind; and the French king and Madame d'Alençon are worthy offspring of such a mother. But although they are provided with money, an agreement is requisite for Christendom. The duke of Albany departed hence the other day, but was obliged by the colic to halt on the road at Formello, 15 miles off. His people (*genti*) are still hereabouts. Rome, 19 Feb. 1525.

Italian.

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19 Feb. 1103. QUEEN MARGARET to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. II. 272.

B. M.

She and the King "haz vryten in speycal" to the Pope for the promotion of Glasgow "tyl hyz mastar that lerd him*; vylke promocyon is sped at owr request; and haz obtyned a parpetwal exsempsyon for hym, hys dyosy and provence. Besyd the Papyz halynez he vald nat lat trobyl thyz exsempcyon pervielegis (?) be the solystacyon of the arschbysope of Saynt Tandroz or hyz procotarz beand in Reume," but would have the Pope call the case before himself. Begs Wolsey's interposition, as he has great influence with the Pope. May give credence to Walter Maxwell. 19 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: "To my lord Cardynal."

20 Feb. 1104. GAWIN ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. III. 135.

B. M.

Was "techor and eruditor" to the King of Scots. Knows, therefore, Wolsey's friendly disposition. Is "provided" by the Pope to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and in possession of the same. Begs his interposition with the Pope in defence of his perpetual exemption from the primacy of St. Andrew's. Desires credence for Walter Maxwell, the bearer, passing to Rome on that business. Edinburgh, 20 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lorde Cardinals grace of Zork, &c. *Sealed.*

20 Feb. 1105. QUEEN MARGARET to [ALBANY?].

Vesp. F. III. 37.

B. M.

Credence for John Cantuly, whom she sends fully informed of her intentions. Edinburgh, 20 Feb. *Signed*: V're cousin, Margaret R. *Countersigned*: "James."

21 Feb. 1106. QUEEN MARGARET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Requests him to be good lord to her servant the bearer, passing on errands to Rome. "As to furderyng of mony to Rwm for my pensyon of Morrouz (Melrose), I pray you hartly, my Lord, to helpe it to be sped, for intyl Rome ze may dw me mykyl gwd." 21 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: "To my lord Cardinal."

21 Feb. 1107. PACE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VI. 5.

B. M.

Since he wrote last, the Signory have every day deliberated about the answer to the Emperor's ambassadors and to him, as to sending their army to join the Emperor's; and they evidently were waiting for news from Rome, which arrived on the 19th at night. In the morning Fole . . . the Pope's ambassador here, went to the Senate with a brief, dated the day that Clerk and Sir Greg. Casale had audience of the Pope. Had answer this morning that the Pope informed them he wished to bring the armies to an agreement, and had sent the archbishop of Capua to Lombardy for that purpose; he desired the Signory to aid in that object, and cause solemn processions to be made through their lands for peace, as he would do in his; and told them they would disturb the peace if they sent out their army. He has spoken thus ever since his new amity with France. They said, also, that if they sent out their army, it could not be without the French king's know-

* The Regents presented Gawin Dunbar to the see of Glasgow 27 Sept. 1524, "and on the 22nd Dec. the same year 1524, the following gift is to be seen in the Registers, viz., 'with full power and faculty to Gavin Dunbar prior of Whithern, and postulate of Glasgow, to present whatsoever qualified person or persons to all benefices that shall happen to vaik within the kirk and diocese of Glasgow induring the time of the vacancy of the see which was pertaining to the King's presentation [Offices of State, p. 76.]'.—He was bishop of Glasgow, anno 11 Regis, i.e. A.D. 1524. [Regist. Cart.]" Keith, p. 152.

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ledge, who might, in a fury, attack the Emperor's army before theirs joined it; and if he defeated it, they would lose all their dominion.

Answered that the Pope acted like a good father in trying to procure peace, and that our princes were as desirous of peace as he, if a just peace could be obtained, which he thought could not be done by suddenly sending the Archbishop into Lombardy, without knowledge of the princes' minds, or commissions from them. To the other point, it was not likely that the French king would attack the Emperor's army, as he has so long abstained, and as he has lost, since the Emperor's army left Laude, 5,000 or 6,000 men, counting the Grisons. Asked them, therefore, to consider again, and to remember their confederation with the Emperor.

Had no reply to this but shrinking of shoulders after the Italian manner. The Pope and they are both in great fear of the success of the battle, and therefore labor to prevent it. The Signory say they are content to keep their army on the confines of Milan, and pay all the expences to which they are bound, but that a battle is not to their purpose; they would rather consume the French king by necessity; and say they hear that he cannot continue the war. The practices of Rome are so joined with theirs that a better answer cannot be expected unless the Pope change his opinion, which is not likely. Has not heard from Clerk, but knows by other letters that the Pope's answer to him was only fair and general words. He and the Emperor's ambassadors are compelled to give the Signory more fair words, and dissemble what they might reasonably speak, to avoid the ruin of the Emperor's affairs. Venice, 21 Feb.

The Signory hear that since the conclusion of the league, the Emperor tries to make his brother or Bourbon duke of Milan, which is one cause of their conduct, though they do not speak of it. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

22 Feb. 1108. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII. 59.

B. M.

Last night late, when he had completed his former letters, ready to send, he received one from Clerk, dated 17th and 18th inst., saying that he had declared to the Pope the contents of Wolsey's letters, and asked him to send a brief hither, as Pace wished, only to intimate that it would not be unpleasant to him if the Se[ignory] observe their league with the Emperor. This his Holiness refuses, and denies that he has made any practice here, or written, which he cannot do unless the brief is proved false. He has ordered his ambassador to speak to Pace on the subject. Can get from Rome for the King only words and colors; all effects are in favor of France. Clerk knows that the ambassador here has spoken in favor of France in the Senate, not without commission from Rome, but ma without the Pope's knowledge, by which Wolsey may see the crafty dealing in these parts. Supposes Clerk has written of the honorable entertainment of Albany at Rome, and that the Pope will not stop his going to Naples, unless the Imperialists leave Lombardy to Francis. Venice, 22 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated.

1109. THE LAST NEWS FROM THE CAMP.

Vit. B. VII. 60.

B. M.

On Feb. 20, signor Alexander Be . . . captain general of the duke of Milan, attacked lord John Lewis Palavicine, who was sent by Francis into the territory of Cremona with 2,000 foot and 200 light horse, at Casale, by the Po. All the French were slain and drowned. Palavicine was taken prisoner, and another great rebel was mortally wounded.

John de Medicis, after losing many men by a sally from Pavia, was wounded by a hand gun, and lies in Placence in danger of his life. Many

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THE LAST NEWS FROM THE CAMP—*cont.*

of the captains in Pavia have met Bourbon, the Viceroy, and the marquis of Pescara, and determined on shortly attempting a secret feat. The Imperialists have taken from the French a passage named Stratello, of great importance for conducting victuals. When the Grisons left the French, one banner remained, which was attacked by some Spaniards and Almaines, totally destroyed, and their captain taken. The Swiss banners have left the camp, and the rest mean to follow, if there is not a battle soon. The marquis of Pescara has taken a bastion adjoining the King's strength, which was defended by three banners, 500 of whom were killed, and the Swiss dared not come to rescue them.

(*In Pace's hand, in Latin.*) The Imperialists have every one against them in Italy, but God for their protector. The French are in difficulties. God might give them the victory, but no human means could.

Pp. 2, mutilated.

22 Feb.

Acts of Parl.
of Sc. II. 288.

1110. THE PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, 15 February : The King confirmed certain grants to Sir Jas. Hamilton of Fynnart, made in the previous session.

22nd February : Lords of the articles chosen. The Queen demanded instruments of their consent to the articles sent to her by them, and promised they should be ratified in this Parliament, &c. Enacted that the King be removed from Edinburgh castle to the abbey, where he had been placed for surety. Six or eight Lords to be chosen to have disposal of benefices. Persons to be chosen by the Council "to vaik" daily and nightly with the King. The Queen to resort to him at pleasure, provided he be not removed from the realm. Proclamation to be made on the borders that no one possess merchandise in England. All gifts of the King's property since his "coming forth of the castle of Stirling" to be null. That, as the Council, or the lieges in Edinburgh, may be troubled by "evil avisit persons" in the Castle by shot of gun, the captain of Edinburgh castle suffer no guns to be shot forth of it to the danger of the lieges, and none of the artillery or powder to be removed.

Summonses of treason declared untrue :—1. Against James earl of Blerton 28 March, 9 James V. (1522), for resetting David Hume and his brothers, and supporting Gawin bishop Dunkeld in his treasonable passing into England. 2. Against Archibald earl of Angus, John earl of Lennox, and others, for coming to Edinburgh by night, as it was only to offer their service to the King.

22 Feb.

R. O.

1111. INSTRUCTIONS by QUEEN MARGARET to JOHN CANTELY.

He is to show Albany her good will to him and to the kingdom of France. Though she has sent ambassadors from herself and her son to England, she will do nothing without comprehending France. She wishes to know his intention towards her, and what aid he will give her. He must ask the Duke to request the king of France to support her, if she takes his part against England. She has never intended to make an appointment with Angus. If the king of England helps him, she will take part with France against them ; but if France wishes to have her and her son on their side, they must support them. Will prevent any peace being made till she hears from Cantely. England is working to reconcile Angus with her. If she were separated from him, she could do more against him. Would rather leave the country than agree with him. If the Duke will assist her, will promise to take his part against all except her son. Wishes the Duke to keep this secret, and not to allow her letters to be sent into England, as has

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been done formerly with letters in her own hand. Besides these points, he can tell the Duke what he thinks good. Edinburgh, 22 Feb.

Fr., pp. 2. Endd.: Double de la credence de la Roynne, et memoire de Mr. John Cantely.

22 Feb. **1112. The RESTITUTION of TOURNAI.**

R. O. Copy of the treaty for the restitution of Tournay, made at London, Rym. xiv. 33. 9 Nov. 1518.

"Collatio fit cum originali die xviii^a mensis Julii, a.d. 1519, &c.

"Collatio presentis copiae, &c. ab originali in camera compotorum Dom. nostri Regis, &c., 22 Feb. 1524. Chevalier."

(See Rym. xiii. 659.)

22 Feb. **1113. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.**

Calig. B. ii. 59. On the coming of Angus and Lennox, St. Andrew's and the other B. M. Lords, to Edinburgh, they made proclamations of the cause of their coming, and gave sore injunctions to the Lords in the Castle that no artillery should be shot, else their lands and their friends would be made responsible. None was therefore fired, though five brass cannons and other "fawcons" were bent upon the town. The Queen sent her steward to Magnus, offering to take Angus into favor, if she might be sure of preserving her authority. Has conferred with Angus on the subject, who, by advice of the archbishop of St. Andrew's, desired her to put her pleasure in writing. She afterwards sent through Magnus a letter to the Lords, delivered on the 17th, and received an answer; of both which he sends copies. On the 17th, received the King's and Wolsey's letters to himself, the Queen, archbishop of St. Andrew's and others, which he had some difficulty in delivering, as the arrival of Sir Chr. Dacre's servant with the letters was known to the watch about the town and castle, and created jealousy on both sides.

The Queen accepts the King's letters "in reasonable good part." The Lords are most grateful to Henry. On the 17th, Cassillis and Eglinton came out of the Castle on assurance, to commune with the Lords in the town, and leave was obtained for all the Lords in the Castle to come into the town freely. Thus the King and Wolsey have, partly through Magnus, established an agreement, which was concluded yesterday, the 21st. Encloses the articles.

Has not yet received Wolsey's letter in cipher. Sent to Hexham to Sir Chr. Dacre for it four days ago. Sends copy of the Acts of the last Parliament, by which the Queen justifies her demands. Explains the different motives of each of the Queen's party. Thinks her power likely to be restrained. Hopes a good peace between the realms will be the first thing attended to. St. Andrew's is writing to Wolsey. Finds him well inclined to peace, if supported by Henry against Albany's resentment. He is grieved that the archbishop of Glasgow should have got himself exempted from the see of St. Andrew's through the King's procurator at Rome, as he is informed.

Wolsey will see by "the articles of the conclusion of the great business," how the Queen wavers. She will probably take counsel before Whitsunday what to do, trusting to get a divorce from Angus, through Mr. Cantelay, who has left to go to the French king, Albany, and Rome. Wolsey will see how Angus stands bound to the Queen; nevertheless he made protest previously that he was only bound subject to the king of England's consent. The Queen yesterday was satisfied, but now there is some variance. Edinburgh, 22 Feb. *Signed.*

Add.

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1114. QUEEN MARGARET and ANGUS.Calig. B. III.
104.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 326,
note.

1. [Queen Margaret] to the bishops of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen, the earl of Argyle, &c.

Wrote to them, when they were at Dalkeith, that if they wished her to agree with Angus, she desired to have her authority secured. Requests, 1, to have the keeping of her son's person, with such noblemen as they shall appoint with her advice; 2, to have uncontrolled disposal of benefices under 1,000*l.* a year, and the principal voice, with the advice of the Lords that are most noble, as to those above; 3, wards, marriages, and reliefs to be disposed of by her principally; 4, that she be principal in all great matters between realm and realm, and in the disposal of great offices. On these conditions she agrees to receive Angus into favor. Desires credence for Dr. Magnus.

Copy by Magnus. Endd.: "A."

Calig. B. III.
103.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 326,
note.

2. Answer of my lords of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, Argyle, and others to the Queen's demands:—

1. They consent that the Queen be "one principal" with a Council of Lords about the King's person, provided he be removed from Edinburgh Castle. 2 and 3. Agreed to. 4. All great matters to be ordered by the Council, of which the Queen shall be one when she is pleased to be present. 5. They are willing to give her a pledge for the ratification of these things by Parliament. *Signed* by the above three Lords, in name of the others, now present in Edinburgh.

Endd.: "B."

Calig. B. III.
f. 102.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 328,
note.

3. "Thir ar the offeris of the Lordis maid to the Quenis grace after th'ansuer made afore."

1. That the King be removed from the Castle to the Abbey. 2. Benefices to be disposed of by six or eight Lords appointed by the three Estates, the Queen being with them as "principal and odd person;" those not elective under 1,000*l.* to be at the Queen's sole disposal. 3. A Council to be about the King, chosen by the three Estates, the Queen being principal keeper: the King not to be taken out of the realm on pain of treason. 4. Grants made by the Queen to be ratified in this Parliament. 5. Angus to be bound not to interfere with the Queen's person, goods or lands till Whitsunday.

The Lords bind themselves to ratify the above in Parliament; except the last articles in which Angus binds himself.

Endd.: "C."

1115. SIR ROBERT CONSTABLE.

R. O.

The submission of Sir Rob. Constable, of Flaymburgh, Yorksh., to the award of the King and his Council touching his riotous taking and carrying off of Anne Grysacre, daughter of Edward Grysacre, and the King's ward under age, whom he took from the house of Ralph Rokysby, and contracted to ———* Constable, his son (?).

Corrected draft, pp. 4.

23 Feb. 1116. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.Add. MS.
15,387, f. 157.

B. M.

Theiner, p. 548.

Asks the Pope to grant the request of the Scotch king for the promotion of Robert Schawe to the bishopric of Moray, and of John Hamilton to the abbacy of Paisley. London, 23 Feb. 1524.

Lat., pp. 5, copy.

* Blank in MS. The date is uncertain.

1525.

23 Feb.

R. O.

1117. JOHN [KITE] BISHOP OF CARLISLE to WOLSEY.

Has lately been with the dean of York by commission at Richmond for the assessing of certain lords. Lord Dacre was not present, being in London. Lord Clifford's lands were diminished by as much as his mother-in-law hath, 149*l.*; Lord Conyers' lands, by 300*l.*, his mother's jointure and dowry, and by an annuity of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which he says the King has in his own hands. He says also that Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam has 50*l.* 10*s.*, the half of 101*l.* which his father had. Sends a list of the clergy in his diocese to be assessed for the subsidy this year, signed and sealed by himself; a certificate of the value of all lands, spiritual and temporal, and all manner of profits, for the first year of the subsidy, and another for this second year, in which he does not ask allowance for 5*l.* spent in repairs of his decayed mansions, and in ditching, quicksetting, and other defences about the house. The book with Wolsey's commission was delivered to him on Candlemas day, on which day his certificate would have been before Wolsey. Though in the extreme parts of the realm, "yet, on my fidelity, there is no day but I think of your Grace, and not many nights but I dream of your Grace. I write in faith, without flattery." Will come and see him in London soon after Easter. Desires to be recommended to the King. "From my poor Castle of the Roose," 23 Jan.*

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

24 Feb.

1118. WARHAM to WOLSEY.

Cleopatra, F. II.
203.

B. M.

Fiddes, p. 177.
Strype's Mem.
vol. i. part II.
App. p. 47.

Jane Roper, widow and executrix of John Roper,† is called to appear before Wolsey's commissaries at York Place, touching the validity of the will, and her rights as executrix. This cause was called before the commissaries deputed to examine such testamentary causes as concern the prerogative. The widow thinks she might have had justice done by Wolsey's commissaries and Warham's, and complains that she is again called before others. It is suggested that if Wolsey call all testamentary causes before special commissaries, the prerogative will be extinguished. Jane Roper desires nothing more than to be acknowledged his executrix. I would your Grace knew what rumour and obloquy is, both in this part and also in London, that no testament can take effect otherwise than your Grace is content; and it hath openly been showed me by divers men that it is a great trouble, vexation and inquieting to be called afore your Grace's commissaries and mine, and also to be called afore your Grace's special commissaries in your said chapel, or other where, at your Grace's pleasure." Many say it was a great oversight in me to make such a composition with you as has caused so much inconvenience to others. I beg this matter may be deferred till after Easter, when I will wait upon you; and I doubt not we shall find means to avoid these inconveniences. "I write plainly to your Grace, for I know right well your Grace will be best content with true and plain dealing." Charing, 24 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.

24 Feb.

R. O.

1119. LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY.

On Thursday, 23 Feb., about 2 p.m., lord Bevers arrived here, and wishes to cross as soon as wind and weather will permit. Wrote before, but thinks this letter will arrive as soon as the former, for nothing has been able to cross. He came hither sooner than he had fixed. Tomorrow, Sunday,‡ he intends to ship his horses and baggage. He has with him 50 horses

* Seems to be an error of the writer's for February, as Candlemas is referred to as past.

† See his will 27 Jan. 1524.

‡ Until he had finished his letter Berners was not aware of these mistakes.

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LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

and 54 persons, many being gentlemen; but whether they will all cross, Berners does not know. Has written to the mayor of Dover to send any of the King's ships of war that may be there. Berners says he has ordered five Flemish ships of war to come, but they have not yet done so. Calais, Friday (*corrected from Saturday*), 24 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's good grace.

24 Feb.

Hall's Chron.
p. 693.†

1120. FRANCIS I. to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

"To advertise you of my unfortunate chance. Nothing is left but the honor and the life that is saved; and because some other news shall recomfort you, I have desired to write to you this letter, the which liberally hath been granted to me, beseeching you to regard the extremity of yourself, in ensuing your accustomed wisdom. For I hope that at length God will not forget me; to you recommending your little infants and mine, supplying you to give safe-conduct, to pass and return from Spain, to this bearer that goeth toward the Emperor, to know in what wise I shall be intreated; and thus right humbly to your good Grace I have me recommended. This subscribed by your humble and obedient son,

FRANCIS."

24 Feb.

Vit. B. VII. 64.
B. M.
Captivité,
p. 66.

1121. [LANOY] to HENRY VIII.

Sends the seigneur to tell him that the French king has today been defeated, and is his prisoner. All the gentlemen with him are either killed or prisoners. The camp of the Emperor at St. Pol near P[avia], 24 Feb. 1525.†

Fr., p. 1, *mutilated*. *Add.*

24 Feb.

R. O.

1122. ITALY.

News from Italy, brought by a merchant of good estate and reputation, and devoted to the duke of Milan, now staying at Antwerp.

Has received letters from Milan of the 22nd Feb., stating that the French army is at Biagrasso, in great distress. Unless succored from France and Switzerland, they will be compelled to fight, and will be undoubtedly defeated. The duke of Milan, with 3,000 Milanese nobles and others, is with the army, which is close to the enemy. John de Medicis has crossed the Ticino to cut off the enemy from their supplies. He, the marquis of Pescara, and the duke of Urbino are in the vanguard, Bourbon and Milan in the centre, and the viceroy of Naples in the rear. The French boast that they and the Scots have made a treaty with England.

A letter from Mantua, of the 24th Feb., states that the camp at Cremona was surrendered to the duke of Milan on the 22nd, for want of victuals.

Lat., p. 1. *Endd.*

24 Feb.

Vit. B. VII. 61.
B. M.
Bucholtz,||
IX. 1.

1123. GEORGE FRENDENBERG to ARCHDUKE FERDINAND.

"[Copie d'une] lectre escrete [en Allemand] a monsr. larchiducq par mess[ire George] de Frandsbourg cap^{ne} general des lant[sknechs] estans en Ytalye pour lempereur cont[enant une] declaracion de la bataille faicte deva[nt la ville de] Pavie le jour St. Mathias xxiiij^e de Fevrier xv^exxiiij."

† Hall states that "the very words were these."

‡ See another letter of Lanoy's to the Emperor, of 25 Feb., in the "Captivité," p. 66, *note*.

|| The text in Bucholtz is in some places very corrupt; but it supplies passages lost in the MS. by mutilation.

1525.

On leaving Lodes on the xxii[*ii.*] Jan., lodged with the whole army at Moran [Marignan], then at Capien and other places near. Several skirmishes took place. Meanwhile bridges of boats were being prepared. 3 Feb. approached the French camp, one side of whose park was in a plain, which they began to fortify, for fear of its being assaulted. The garrison sent them a letter in cipher, to say that they were not to run any risk by assaulting the French, as there was no need to hasten.

In answer to a request of the Imperialists, they sent Waldensteyn, a capt. of lanzknechts, to deliberate, and it was concluded that battle should be given the next day; that of the garrison a few foot should be left in the castle, and about 200, with some of the townsmen, posted on the walls; that the army should fire two guns when ready to attack, and they would give a similar sign, that they might meet "en la posses de Mirabelo dudict parq."† Begged the garrison not to put themselves into too great danger.

About midnight the Imperialists began to make preparations. The baggage was sent to the rear to one side of the park. Appointed 2,000 lanzknechts and 1,000 Spaniards, dressed in white shirts, to go before, who, after taking the wall of the park, were to assault the French men-at-arms "estans la
* * * * * gaign * * * * * la dite mura[ille] qui estoit plus forte que ne [pensions,] laube du jour se leva, a cause de quoy l[emprinse] desdictz avant courreurs fust rompue et app[erceu] par lesdicts gensdarmes Franchoyz qui se retiroy[ent] vers les aultres Franchoyz pour se mettre en bataille e ordonnance." Immediately advanced against them, the light horse being with the vanguard, then the artillery and Marck Stick van Emps with his lanzknechts, with Frandsbourg's lieutenant Warnauer and 12 ensigns as a reserve; on Van Emps' right the chief body of Spaniards, and behind him Frandsbourg with his lanzknechts. The artillery was stopped, and the two signal guns were fired; and immediately a messenger came to Van Emps from the marquis of Pescara, who was with the vanguard, saying that he must march on hastily, and wait no longer, but Frandsbourg was to wait with the artillery till it was ready to proceed. While trying to get it over a ditch, some peasants and oxen were killed by the French horse, and they therefore left it "derriere aulcunes pieches." Notwithstanding this, [I returned to Van Emps]. The enemy [shot] their artillery at [my] band, as they had done at his. The French king then came out with all his men-at-arms, light horse, Swiss and lanzknechts. The artillery being in front shot terribly, but did not do much damage. As the garrison had not yet arrived, and the French horse were far the more numerous, sent 1,500 Spanish hackbutmen to help the horse, and Frandsbourg drew towards the left towards Van Emps, who was marching against the French. Met and defeated a party of French lanzknechts, taking some of their artillery. The French men-at-arms, attacked by our horse and hackbutmen, retreated, throwing the Swiss into confusion, who were also soon defeated. The troops from the town sallied out, and attacked the Gascons and French lanzknechts, and plundered the tents. The horse pursued eagerly until they came to the King, who was behaving as valiantly as possible, but to no purpose, on account of the crowd. His horse being wounded by count Nicholas de Stien, and he knocked down under it, he surrendered to the Viceroy in the name of the Emperor. Most of the pr[inces] and gentlemen of France were taken, and about 10,000 men killed. It has been a wonderful victory, as the French were considered to be far the more numerous. Have lost only 400 or 500 men.

Have gained 32 great guns. Took prisoners 4,000 Swiss, whom they released, and a great number of lanzknechts, whose captains, Langheman

† So in MS.: in Bucholtz the reading is, "en la poses, les la maison de Mirobes du dit parc."

1525.

GEORGE FRENDSEBERG to ARCHDUKE FERDINAND—*cont.*

and Blanche Rose, were killed. 26 captains of the Swiss were killed, and two taken.*

Fr., mutilated, pp. 5.

1124. PAVIA.

Vit. B. vii. 80.

B. M.

Pavia having been long besieged, it was determined by the Imperialists to attack the camp with rams and artillery. On the 24th, before daybreak, the army was divided into three parts. Three thousand German and Spanish foot were sent forward to take the wall and proceed to the "Mirabel," which the King held with some men-at-arms and foot. The second body was immediately sent to attack the men-at-arms and Swiss, who were a little below on the left, near a thick wood. This band seemed much too few for an equal combat with the French, but it was large enough to divide the French, and prevent their assisting each other until the rest and greater part of the army came up. This division marched straight to the camp. The French artillery did more harm than can be easily believed. The Imperialists turned to flee, but the marquis of Pescara sent to the Viceroy, who came to their aid with his cavalry, and the attack was renewed with greater spirit than before. The Spanish hackbutmen, who were dispersed for the purpose of doing more execution, assembled again and attacked the Swiss, whose disgraceful flight was suddenly followed by that of the cavalry. Meanwhile the garrison of Pavia made a sally, and attacked the French foot, routing them with the assistance of their artillery. It is thought that 4,000 were killed in the battle, and as many during the flight drowned in the Ticino. It is said that 2,000 Swiss and 1,000 horse have escaped towards Milan. The nobles are nearly all killed or taken. Some say the King could have escaped if he had wished. His horse was knocked down, and he received two wounds in the hand and the face. There is a discussion as to his captor. There are some who claim him as theirs, showing his sword and his gauntlet. He was pulled off his horse by the helmet, but the Viceroy, hastening to him, lifted him up respectfully, and freed him from the crowd of soldiers. The names of the prisoners are the King, the king of Navarre, Memorancy.†

Lat., pp. 3.

24 Feb.

1125. SIR JOHN HUSSEY.

R. O.

Mem. That Sir John Hussey claims as due to him from lord Mountegle, 24 Feb. 16 Hen. VIII., 400*l.* In payment of which Laurence Starkey and Ric. Banke will pay him 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at the feast of *Vincula Sci. Petri*, and 33*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at Candlemas, Lammas, Christmas and at *Vincula* 1527. The remaining 200*l.* is to be paid by those who have the marriage of my Lord. For these sums they are to have the lands in farm, with all other fermes and advantages, the benefice of Melling, &c., during my Lord's nonage.

P. 1.

25 Feb.

1126. ——— to ———

Lettere di Principi, i. 149 b.

It is reported that the Genoese, after the rout of their land forces and the loss of some vessels, on the approach of the French, resolved to defend themselves and be governed as a republic. Account of the battle of Pavia

* Here follows in Bucholtz a list of the French princes and lords taken prisoners and killed.

† See another account of the battle in "Captivité de François I," p. 70; and a list of killed and prisoners, p. 85.

1525.

between the Spaniards and French on the 24th Feb., and of the capture of Francis, who was wounded in the hand and face, his horse being killed under him. From Rome it was reported that the duke of Albany had a slight attack of illness, and that the Pope had showed him so much honor as to offend the Imperialists. The Duke departed from Rome on the 17th, having confessed and communicated, but did not proceed far, because he was awaiting the issue of affairs in Lombardy. 25 Feb. 1524.

Ital.

26 Feb. 1127. FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA to HENRY VIII.

Galba, B. VIII.

160.

B. M.

Ellis, 1 Ser.

1. 257.

A battle was fought on the 24th inst. at the 18th hour, *more Italico*, at Sanctus Angelus, near Pavia, between the armies of the Emperor and the king of France, who was defeated and taken prisoner by De la Mota, maitre d'hotel of the duke of Bourbon. 14,000 French were slain. The bearer will tell him more. Inspruck, 26 Feb. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

26 Feb. 1128. BERNERS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

This Sunday, 26 Feb., received Wolsey's letter to himself and lord Sandys, dated at Bridewell the 20th. Lord Bevers had come before it arrived. Received him as well as they could, and are detaining him by various devices. He dined today with Berners and all the gentlemen here, and tomorrow will dine with the Lieutenant of the Castle. Sandys will obey Wolsey's orders about keeping company with him till he comes to London. Has written to Dover for ships to fetch him. Thinks the wind is keeping them in the Cambre. Sandys will write to Wolsey as soon as he arrives at Dover. Encloses a copy of a letter in cipher he received today out of France from Hector, to whom he has paid a new month's wages. Asks that the sum may be allowed to him as it was to Sir Ric. Wingfield when deputy, for he is as badly off as any who have been here before him. Calais, 20 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's good grace.

27 Feb. 1129. BISHOP OF DUNKELD [COCKBURN] to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. I. 77.

B. M.

A ship arrived from France, 10 or 12 days ago, with one Gosailis, servant of the duke of Albany, who brought letters to various persons in Scotland. This will be little for the good of England. Is certain Albany regrets his departure. Dunbar Castle is well fortified and victualled "as ever was ony in ye yile of Bartane. The said lord takkes plane part with the frier yat seyks pensyoun apon my benefice of Dunkeld and seis largislie yat I sall repent yat evir I zeid yat gait in Ingland." Wolsey must take measures accordingly for the protection of the young King. The Lords of this realm are agreed. Edinburgh, "this penult. day" of February.

Add.: "To ane maist Rev. fad. in God archbp. of York and Durham, chancellor & legat of al Inglande."

P. 1.

27 Feb. 1130. ARCHDUKE FERDINAND to MARGARET OF SAVOY.

R. O.

Since the departure of the bastard Du Reux, by whom he has informed her of the successes in Italy, Bloix, who was present at the battle, has arrived bringing the same news as Du Reulx. He saw the French king a captive, in the hands of the Viceroy and Bourbon. He does not know how many were killed, as he left during the pursuit. Ysproug, 27 Feb. 1525.

Fr., p. 1, copy.

1525.

28 Feb.

1131. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII. 66.

B. M.

For two days there has been a rumor of the defeat of the French, and capture of the King, without great effusion of blood on either side; but as accounts differ, leaves it for Casale to declare, who has today gone to the Viceroy by Clerk's advice. He has behaved very well, and as he is one of themselves they believe him here when he speaks of the King's virtues, much more than they would a stranger. As he will pass by the Emperor's agents he will hear what progress they make, and what they think best to be done; and he will also declare Clerk's communications with the Pope, having been present. The Pope and others seemed to fear the Spaniards by reason of their success. The Emperor's agents, by Clerk's advice, have therefore declared to him that they will be more obedient to him and stick faster to him than ever; and to comfort him the more, Clerk told them in his presence that it was their duty so to do, and if they did otherwise the King would interpose on his behalf, *usque ad effusio[nem sanguinis] et spiritus*. For this his Holiness thanked Clerk heartily.

Many here are right glad of the overthrow of the French, but sorry to be left a prey to the Spaniards, who for their cruelty are most hated of all nations. As the King is the only stay to their insolence, all their hope and comfort is in him; and if it were not for him, the Pope and other Italian powers would combine to defend themselves as well as they could; which would give the Emperor enough to do here for many months, and perhaps prevent him from continuing the enterprise in France, for which a chance like this would never occur again. Thought, therefore, it was necessary to keep the Pope in some hope of the King, and to try to establish matters between the Emperor and the Italian powers, who seem likely to follow the Pope. His Holiness has sent to his nuncio with the Swiss the bishop of Veruli, and, fearing chances, is spreading a report that he is raising men there. Has, therefore, told him, and the ambassadors of other powers, that he has communicated with the Emperor's ambassadors, who will be contented with reason, and intend to make peace in Italy that they may the better attend to France; that the King and Emperor have long expected such a victory, and have already determined what to do; that the King will not allow the Emperor to make any changes in Italy, but that the duke of Milan, the Venetians, Florentines and others shall possess their own. This being specially declared by Master Gregory has comforted many, not because he speaks more fervently than Clerk, but because he is of their own nation. He has behaved very wisely and discreetly.

The Emperor's agents have spoken to the Pope and Clerk for a defensive and offensive league between his Holiness, the Emperor and the King, not mentioning any one else, like the league between Leo and the Emperor, which the King entered. The Pope is not greatly discontented therewith, but wishes the Italian powers, especially the Venetians, to be included. To this the Emperor's ambassador will not consent; but Clerk has told him that to refuse it would make people suspect that he means to break with the Venetians. Told them that they should now most attend to the enterprise of France, as well for the benefit of the King and Bourbon, as of the E[mperor], who might have a far better part in France than was thought. As to the Venetians, who doubtless had offended, there were many ways for them to make amends,—as by paying ready money and contributing to the enterprise, which the Pope thinks reasonable, and will undertake for them to do. If they continue the war in Italy, it will be endless, as all the Venetian cities are str[onger] than Pavia, and all of them able to keep out a great army for many months; and, besides, the country is such that a small army acting on the defensive can keep out of the danger of a large army. This is the cause why wars in Lombardy are immortal, as has been lately seen; for though good fortune has helped the Imperialists, it was against reason of

1525.

good war, and for very shame that they had kept idle so long, and because they had no money to continue any longer; if they had, they would never have risked attacking a superior enemy in their strength.

Has told the Emperor's ambassadors that it would be foolish to tempt God again, when there is no like cause of despair, and that their best course is to attend wholly to France, which settled, Venetian matters would be much easier. Told them to follow the Pope's example, who has refused the Viceroy's offer of turning the whole army against the duke of Ferrara, because he sees the chance of gaining France, when he could take Ferrara "withe a whitt rode;" but now that French matters are not all clear, the Duke might resist for a long time. All these matters Casale and he have sundry times debated with the Emperor's ambassadors, saying that without special commission he will never move the Pope to any but a universal league, and one that will rid them of all manner of business in Italy, for that is the only way to attain the long-desired purpose in France, which once attained all other matters must needs succeed. Does not know what they will do, for the Viceroy has as yet sent no resolution. The Pope has declared his mind to Casale, who will inform Wolsey thereof. Is much importuned for the King's money; thinks after such a victory that the King must keep his promise. Has a letter of every exchange, and, if the merchants will deliver it upon them, will do the best he can, putting the los[s] to the receivers. Fears the merchants will do nothing without the return of all their letters. Rather than fail, will bind himself in a good sum that they shall have them by a certain day. Asks Wolsey to send them. He must provide for my lord of St. John's and Fer[mer's] money.

Albany is in evil case; for the Columneisis, who have spent much money by reason of his expedition, intend to take h[im]; and cardinal Columpna says he has sent to his castles hereabouts, and the Duke cannot escape except by sea; and that he has written to the Emperor's agents at Jean to lay wait for him at sea. Rome, 28 Feb.

Sure word has come that the French king is taken, and an infinite number of his nobility; among them the king of Navarre, and La Rosa Blanca, Edmund de la Pole's brother, whom they call the king of Scots, to make up the trinity of kings taken in the field. There are slain the Grand Master, the Admiral, La Tremoyle, La Palice, D'Aubigny, and De le Scu. Almost all the nobles are either taken or slain. The King was taken in flight four miles from his camp. He is now in the Castle of Cremona. He yielded to the Emperor, and was taken by the Viceroy. Gregory leaves tomorrow. *Signed.*

Pp. 12, the last paragraph holograph; mutilated.

28 Feb.

1132. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received with Wolsey's other letters one to Lallemande, with a proxy, which he delivered. He was glad Wolsey thus remembered him, and is now writing to him. Asks that Wyat may pay 600 ducats at 4s. 6d., which Sampson was obliged to borrow from one Maliarde here. If it is not paid now, they will largely extend their interest, as he is bound by cambeo and recambeo. Has only received 2,300 ducats from Wolsey since he came,—2½ years ago. Whatever de Rieulx said in England, he very soon told Sampson that John Joachin's being there had greatly hindered the Emperor's affairs, by the report spread by the French that the King had made an appointment with them. Has omitted nothing that Wolsey commanded him to say in this matter. They are now talking about the Chancellor of the duke of Alençon, who, they say, is sent by the French king's mother as ambassador. Some would not wish Wolsey to be the chief means of a good peace, that they might have the honor of it themselves, while others wish well to Wolsey.

Was with the Emperor, Feb. 13, to ask that the King might know his

1525.

SAMPSON to WOLSEY—*cont.*

pleasure speedily, for he had given him the writing on the 6th. He said he would send it, and had delayed it because he was only just recovering his health; but Sampson thinks he wishes to wait for news of success in Italy. He said also that he believes Wolsey loves him, and that he trusts him no less than his own Council; but he knows him to be choleric, and that for that reason he speaks "sometimes the more largely," but that it comes of a kind and loving mind. Assured him that Wolsey, in dealing with the common enemy, would have as much regard for his as for his master's honor. The Chancellor told him that De Rieux was displeased because he had not spoken to the King. Told the Emperor of the proxy sent to Lallemande, saying that the Cardinal would rather entrust the Emperor's servants with his affairs than any others, and asking him to allow Lallemand to accept the commission. Did this by Lallemand's advice, and thought that he could then make his suits to the Emperor the more boldly when necessary. Charles consented, saying he was glad any of his servants could help Wolsey. Congratulated him on his recovery. He said he had three times escaped the old quartan; and lately, when he had a double quartan, the last three were very slight, and the last he scarcely felt. De Rieux told him the same that the Chancellor had previously, and that the Pope said to him that he was of necessity forced to provide for himself, for he perceived that others of the Emperor's chief friends were going to do the same, as the king of England was practising with a Frenchman. He said also, "as a man sore moved against Joachin, that the villain was lodged in the same chamber where the Emperor was lodged at his being there." With this exception he made a good report.

Encloses Lallemand's letter. Of all people in the world, these men need authority, "and if it be such as may do them good or ill, they will rather kiss his feet than discontent him, and else they nothing esteem him." Madrid, the last day of Feb.

Hol., pp. 4. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

28 Feb.

1133. JEHAN LALEMAND to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. XIII.

333.

B. M.

Has received his proxy for the pensions of Palence and Badajoz. Wishes to know if the late bishop of Badajoz's brother, Bernard de Mesa, owes him anything. The bishop of Palencia is in arrears, owing to Wolsey's not having pursued his claim. The archbishop of Toledo promises payment in a few days. Madrid, last day of Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: "Mons. le Legat et lieutenant-general d'Angleterre."

Feb.

1134. ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

R. O.

Annual value, moieties, and fifths of all livings in the said archdeaconry above 8*l.*, with the names of the incumbents; taken February 1524[-5.]

Sum total of the fifth part of the subsidy, 438*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.*

Signed by Thomas Dalby.

Preceded by a certificate from Dalby to Wolsey on parchment, dated 24 Jan. 1524[-5,] stating that he had made inquisition in conformity with Wolsey's mandate of 31 Aug. 1523.

Pp. 24.

Feb.

1135. JOHN SEYNTCLERE.

R. O.

Grant by Wolsey (cardinal legate of Clement VII., bishop of Durham, &c.), as abbot of St. Alban's, to John Seyntclere, of the keepership of the manor of Tyteinanger, Herts, with 4*d.* a day.

Lat., corrected draft, pp. 2. *Endd.*

1525.

1136.

GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1525.

Feb.
GRANTS.

1. John Hall. Wardship of Wm. s. and h. of John Vavasor. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Feb. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 24.*

1. Isabella Lowe. Pardon for alienating parts of the manors of Oxston, Chilwell, Adenbrough, and Bylbrough, and lands in Trowell, Ratclyff on Trent, Colson Bassett, Codgrave, Whiteley, Northleverton, Southleverton, Lewton. Herdeby, Muskam, Hampsall, Bramcote, and Stapulford, Notts, Langley and Hassok Lane, Derby, to Sir Edw. Willoughby, John Porte, and Ralph Sacheverell, who re-granted the premises to Isabella, with remainder to Wm. Sacheverell and Mary Lowe, and contingent remainder to the right heirs of Isabella. *Westm.*, 1 Feb.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 6.*

1. *Devon*: Com. to Gilbert Seyntclere, Chas. Faryngdon, and Thos. Hache, to make inquisition p.m. on the possessions and heir of Edw. Elyot; the inquisition before John Braton, Walter Alford, and John Coke, finding that the said Edw. had been seized of land in Wolley or Wolveley, which he held as of the manor of Bovytracy, belonging to the barony of Burstaple [Barnstaple], parcel of the duchy of Exeter; being insufficient. *Westm.*, 1 Feb.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 26d.*

2. Commission of the Peace.

Essex: Thos. card. of York, C. bp. of London, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Thos. marquis of Dorset, John earl of Oxford, Hen. earl of Essex, John abbot of Colchester, Thos. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, Thos. lord Roos, Rob. Radclyff lord Fitzwauter, John lord Marney, Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Thos. Tyrell lord Hern, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, sen., Sir Ric. Fitzlewes, Sir Roger Wentworth, Sir John Grene, Sir Geoffrey Gatys, Sir Thos. Tey, Sir Giles Capell, Sir John Reynsford, Rob. Norwich, Humph. Broun, Brian Tuke, Humph. Wyngfeld, Thos. Bonham, John Barrett, Wm. Pyrtton, John Seyntclere, John Broun, Edw. Tyrell, John Smyth, Hen. Torell, Edw. Hales, John Josselyn, Walt. Frost, Thos. Audeley, Wm. Bradbury, Barth. Frows, Peter Baron. *Westm.*, 2 Feb.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 3d.*

4. Commission of the Peace.

Bucks: Thos. card. of York, J. bp. of Lincoln, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Andrew Wyndesore, Sir Wm. Gascoigne, Sir Francis Brian, Sir John Mordaunt, Sir Wm. Rede, Sir Edw. Donne, Sir John Hampden, Sir Ralph Verney, jun., Geo. Throgmorton, John Cheyny, Wm. Bulstrode, John Baldewyn, Thos. Hampden, Thos. Darell, Rog. Gifford, Ric. Hampden, Wm. Lane, Wm. Marshall, Edm. Pekham. *Westm.*, 4 Feb.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 3d.*

5. Walter Blunt. Lease of the agistment of animals in the park of Elmeley Lovett, parcel of Warwickslands, Worc.; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 10s., and 10s. of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 5 Feb. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 20.*

5. Laurence Hyll, merchant tailor, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. *Del. Westm.*, 5 Feb. 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Fr.*, m. 4.

6. Edm. Knevet, sergeant of the King's gate ("serviens noster ad portas"). To be receiver of the lordship of Denbigh, N. Wales, vice John à Pylleston. *Del. Westm.*, 6 Feb. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 24.*

7. Robt. Troughton and Humfrey Nevell. Licence to export 300 quarters of beans and 300 of malt. *Del. Westm.*, 7 Feb. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Fr.*, m. 4.

8. *Cornwall*: Sir Peter Eggecombe, feodary of the duchy of Cornwall. Com. to make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of Florence, widow of Sir John Bourchier. *Westm.*, 8 Feb.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 10d.*

10. Thomas lord Berkley. Livery of lands as brother and heir of Maurice late lord Berkley. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Feb. 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 25.*

11. Walter Devereux lord Ferrers and Charteley and Hen. his son. To be bailiff of Sutton Colfeld, Warw., in survivorship, and to hold other offices in that lordship, on surrender of Pat. 4 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Sir Hen. Guldeforde. *Westm.*, 11 Feb.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 32.*

11. Commission of the Peace.

Cambridgeshire: Thos. card. of York, N. bp. of Ely, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Thos. Lucas, Rob. Peyton, John Hudleston, John More, Anth. Hansard, Giles Alyngton, John Hynde, Philip Parys, Thos. Hutton, Thos. Chicheley, Anth. Haisildon, Thos. Castell. *Westm.*, 11 Feb.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 3d.*

11. Commission of Gaol Delivery.

York (City) Gaol and York Castle: Anth. Fitzherbert, John Porte, and Thos. Stray.

Bedford Castle: Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, and Thos. Fitzhugh.

Aylesbury, Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's Gaols, Norwich, Cambridge, and Huntingdon Castles: The same.

Canterbury, Colchester, Hertford, Guldeford and Lewes Castles: Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, and Simon Fitz. *Westm.*, 11 Feb.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 31d.*

12. *Suffolk*: Commission to Sir Wm. Walgrave, John Spryng, Edw. Walgrave, and Rob. Crane, to make inquisition p.m. on the lands

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GRANTS in FEBRUARY—*cont.*

Feb.
GRANTS.

and heir of Sir Ric. Corbett. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 26*d.*

12. Justices of Assize.

Home Circuit: Simon Fitz, Sir John Fyneux, and Sir John More. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 15*d.*

12. Justices of Assize.

Oxford Circuit: Rob. Brudene.l, jun., John Weste, Sir Lewis Pollerd and Thos. Englefeld.

Western Circuit: Thos. Elyot, Sir John Fitzjames, and Thos. Norwiche. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 39*d.*

12. *Essex and Herts:* Thos. Franke, to be feodary of the King's possessions, and to take charge of all minors in the said counties. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 35.

12. Commission of the Peace.

Cornwall: Thos. card. of York, J. bp. of Exeter, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Hen. earl of Devon, Sir John Fitzjames, chief baron of the Exchequer, Rob. Norwich, serjeant-at-law, John Arundell lord De la Hern, Sir Peter Eggecombe, John Arundell of Talfarn, Ric. Greynefeld, John Carmynowe, John Chamond, Rob. Vyvyan, Hugh Trevanyon, Ric. Penrose, Hen. Trecarell, Wm. Goodolghan, Nich. Carmynowe, Thos. [R]yntabyn, Christ. Tredennyk, Wm. Carnesewe, Nich. Opy, Rob. Langdon, Walt. Kendall. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 3*d.*

13. Roger Payne, merchant tailor, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. 3 Feb. 16 *Hen. VIII.*—*Del.* Westm., 13 Feb.—*P.S.*

13. Justices of Assize.

Midland Circuit: John Jenour, Sir Humph. Conyngesby and Wm. Rudha[ll]. Westm., 13 Feb.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 15*d.*

13. Bishopric of Lincoln. *Inspeximus* to Jo. bishop of Lincoln of grants and confirmations of grants of lands, privileges, licences, &c. Many of Hen. II.'s reign, and others of John, Hen. III., Edw. I., II., and III., and Ric. II. Westm., 13 Feb.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, ms. 15–20.

13. Roger Basyng of London, and John Barde, of Toulouse, merchants. Licence to import from France 200 tuns of wine, Toulouse woad, bay salt and canvas, and to export wool, tin, lead, and leather. Westm., 13 Feb.—*Fr.*, 16 *Hen. VIII.* m. 1.

14. Thos. Colville. To be comptroller of customs and subsidies of wools, hides, and fleeces, and of tonnage and poundage, in the port of Yarmouth. Westm., 14 Feb.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 40.

14. Wm. Sabyne, serjeant-at-arms. To be weigher in the port of Ipswich, *vice* Thos. Baldry. Westm. 14 Feb.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 40.

15. Sir John Russell. To be keeper and porter of Newport castle, S. Wales, *vice* John Morgan, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 15 Feb. 16 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.* *Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 5.

16. Jno. Bouchier lord Fitzwaren. Pardon for the alienation of part of Haytorre and Fenne Oterye, Devon, to Baldwin Malet, Jno. Somaister, Rob. Brytt, Hugh Brusy, vicar of Wydecomb and Ilstington, Jo. Plumpton, sen., Wm. Roupe, Christ. Prous, and William Rysdon. The said lands were formerly held by Sir Ric. Wingfield, Sir Wm. Sydney, Sir Hen. Shernborne, Sir Ant. Wingfield, Wm. Shelley, Humph. Wingfield, Jno. Glemham, and Jno. Wattys, to the use of the duke of Suffolk. Westm., 16 Feb.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 37.

17. John Cokrell, of Buksale, Suff. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir William Fitzwilliam. 17 Feb.—*P.S.*

18. Commission of the Peace.

Berks: Thos. card. of York, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Chas. duke of Suffolk, Hugh abbot of Redyng, Sir Lewis Pollard, Thos. Inglefeld, Sir John Daunce, Sir Ric. Weston, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Geo. Foster, Hen. Briggses, Wm. Yong, Wm. Fetyplace, Walt. Chalcote, John Latton. Westm., 18 Feb.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 3*d.*

22. Sir Rob. Constable, of Flamborough, York. Pardon of all offences touching the abduction of Anne Grisacre, daughter and heir of Edw. Grisacre.—*S.B.* (*undated*). Westm., 22 Feb.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 26.

24. John Seyntclere. To be bailiff and woodman of the lordships of Colnewake and Lammershe, Essex, on surrender of patent 7 Oct. 9 *Hen. VIII.*, granting the office to Christopher Rochester, page of the Chamber. *Del.* Westm., 24 Feb. 16 *Hen. VIII.*—*S.B.* *Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 25.

Copy of the preceding, altered as a grant to John Seyntclere and his son Aubrey.—*R.O.*

26. Commission of the Peace.

Herts: Thos. card. of York, C. bp. of London, J. bp. of Lincoln, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Hen. earl of Essex, Thos. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, Thos. lord Roos, Wm. Blount lord Mountjoy, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Sir Wm. Say, Sir Francis Brian, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Griffin Donne, Thos. Cade, clk., Hen. Frowyk, Hen. Barle, Thos. Perient, sen., Thos. Leventhorp, John Broket, Rob. Turberville, John Peryent, sen., Humph. Fitzherbert, Ric. Druell, John Conyngesby, Thos. Knyghton, Ric. Baron, Wm. Purdewe, Philip Butler, John Bolles. Westm., 26 Feb.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 2*d.*

1525.

1137. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

- R. O. 1. Dissolution of the monastery of St. Frideswide, Oxford, by John bishop of Lincoln, as commissioner for Henry VIII. and Wolsey*; the prior, John Burton, having surrendered it into his hands, 24 April 1524. Present: John Higdon, S.T.P., John London, LL.D., Rob. Carter, S.T.B., and Edw. Standishe, notary public. *Signed: Johannes Longlondus episcopus Lincol.*
Lat., pp. 17, on vellum.
- R. O. 2. Dissolution of the monastery of Beigham, by Will. Burbank, LL.D., archdeacon of Carlisle, as commissioner for Henry VIII. and Wolsey (whose commission is dated Westm., 1 April 1524). Date of surrender blank. Present: Thos. Crumwell, John Clifton, chaplain, Roland Rokyn, John Lupton, and John Payn.
Lat., pp. 17, on vellum.
- R. O. 3. Dissolution of the monastery of Blakamore, by John Alen, LL.D., canon of Lincoln, (Wolsey's commission being dated as in the preceding,) on the 10 Feb. 1524. Present: Thos. Crumwell, Anthony Husy, John Alen, notaries public, and Wm. Butler.
Lat., pp. 19, on vellum. Seal attached of the conservator of the rights of the Order of St. John in England.
- R. O. 4. Dissolution of the monastery of Causay (*de Calceto*), by William Burbank, 11 Feb. 1524, on surrender by the prior Robert. Present: Same witnesses as in No. 2.
Lat., pp. 27, on vellum. Seal of Burbank attached.
- R. O. 5. Dissolution of the monastery of Daventrie, by John Alen, 16 Feb. 1524, on surrender by the prior Alexander. Present: Same as in No. 3.
Lat., pp. 15, on vellum. Seal attached, as in No. 3.
- R. O. 6. Dissolution of the monastery of Dodnesh, by John Alen, on 1 Feb. 1524, on surrender by the prior Thomas. Present: As in No. 3.
Lat., pp. 20, on vellum.
- R. O. 7. Dissolution of the monastery of Horkeslay, by John Alen, 11 Feb. 1525. John Stanford, prior. Witnesses and seal, as in No. 3.
Lat., pp. 21, on vellum.
- R. O. 8. Dissolution of the monastery of Liesnes, by Wm. Burbank, 13 Feb. 1524. William Tyseherst, prior. Witnesses as in No. 2, without Cromwell. *Seal lost.*
Lat., pp. 27, on vellum.
- R. O. 9. Dissolution of the monastery of Litilmore, by John Alen, — Feb. 1524. Name of Prioress blank. Witnesses as in No. 3. *Seal lost.*
Lat., pp. 19, on vellum.
- R. O. 10. Dissolution of the monastery of Poghley, by Burbank, 14 Feb. 1524. John Somers, prior. Witnesses as in No. 2. With Burbank's seal attached.
Lat., pp. 24, on vellum.
- R. O. 11. Dissolution of the monastery of Ravenston, by Aleyn,† 17 Feb. 1524. Henry Cockys, prior. Witnesses as in No. 2. *Seal lost.*
Lat., pp. 12, on vellum.

* Wolsey's commission is dated Westm., 21 April 1524.

† Wolsey's commission at the beginning is, however, to Burbank.

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WOLSEY'S COLLEGES—*cont.*

R. O.

12. Dissolution of the monastery of Sandwell, by Burbank, 4 Feb. 1524, on surrender by prior John. Witnesses as in No. 2, except John Payn. Burbank's seal attached.

Lat., pp. 23, on vellum.

13. Dissolution of the monastery of Snape, by Alen, 1 Feb. 1524. The name of the Prior blank. Witnesses and seal as in No. 3.

Lat., pp. 21, on vellum.

14. Dissolution of the monastery of Stanesgate, by Burbank, 9 Feb. 1524. Thomas Marshe, prior. Witnesses as in No. 2. Burbank's seal attached.

Lat., pp. 19, on vellum.

15. Dissolution of the monastery of Thobie, by Alen, on 15 Feb. 1524. John London *alias* Hersy, prior. Witnesses and seal as in No. 3.

Lat., pp. 25, on vellum.

16. Dissolution of the monastery of Tonbridge, by Burbank, 8 Feb. 1524, on surrender by prior William. Witnesses as in No. 2. Burbank's seal attached.

Lat., pp. 24, on vellum.

17. Dissolution of the monastery of Tyckford, by Burbank, 5 Feb. 1524. Thomas Parker, prior. Witnesses as in No. 2. Burbank's seal attached.

Lat., pp. 21, on vellum.

18. Dissolution of the monastery of Typtre, by Alen, 3 Feb. 1524. Robt. Fynche, prior. Witnesses as in No. 3. *Seal lost.*

Lat., pp. 21, on vellum.

19. Dissolution of the monastery of Walingford, by Alen, on surrender by prior Geoffrey, 19 April 1524. Witnesses as in No. 3. *Seal lost.*

Lat., pp. 25, on vellum.

20. Dissolution of the monastery of Wykes, by Alen, on 1 March 1524, on surrender by the prioress Mary. Witnesses as in No. 3. *Seal lost.*

Lat., pp. 16, on vellum.

21. Appropriation of the rectory of Rudby, Yorks., to Cardinal's College, Oxford, in pursuance of patent 6 July 20 Hen. VIII. Date blank. *Signed by Wolsey.*

Lat., pp. 5, on vellum. Seal formerly attached.

1138. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Tanner's MS.
Bib. Bodl.
343. No. 30.

1. Yearly value of the suppressed monasteries of Wolsey's college, Oxford, with names of the founders; and a list of the parsonages appropriated to the said college.

R. O.

2. Pensions and corrodies for life, chargeable (chiefly) on the suppressed monasteries:—

Littlemore: to Kath. Welles, late prioress, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Darentre: to John Bygge, 26*s.* 8*d.* Wallingford: W. Yong demands by virtue of a convent seal a yearly fee of 53*s.* 4*d.*, and Will. Belson 40*s.* Tonbridge: Peter Stace during his wife's life, 100*s.* Lessonnes: John Blakemore, late abbot, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; John Clemond, 10*l.*

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In Yorkshire : to my lady Percey, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Will. Scaiff, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Geo. Overende, 4*l.* ; to Will. Overende, 60*s.* ; to Mr. Cromwell, 20*l.* ; and Mr. Lubbys, 10*l.*

P. 1.

1 March. 1139. GIO. MATTEO GIBERTO to the NUNCIOS in ENGLAND.

Lettere di
Principi, I.
154 b.

From his last they could not have expected that the war in Lombardy would have come so suddenly to an end. The victors themselves had no hope of such good success. It is a great thing that those Switzers, always intrepid with their cannons, should in this battle have been routed by guns and harquebusses, so shamefully that, with the violence of their flight, they drove back the French men-at-arms, and preferred drowning to fighting valiantly. Since Giberto wrote before, besides the Valesani who were spoiled, the 4,000 Grisons quitted the French king's service ; and many others, weary of the hardships they had suffered, departed in confusion. More than 2,000 invalids had retired to Vigevano. To supply their place, the French king ordered 4,000 fresh Switzers to come. But the Imperialists were very vigilant, and resolved not to lose so good an opportunity. They had for several days before wearied the French, by giving them alarms three or four times every night, and at last they entered [the camp] as far as the artillery, and struck the final blow.

Sends two letters from Messer Ber on the subject. As the victory puts an end to the wars in Italy, it should be satisfactory to everybody ; but the miserable condition of so great a King grieves all men universally, especially the Pope. Nothing can be done till the effects of the victory are seen. Expects to be informed by the Nuncios how the king of England takes it, before he discusses the subject. Will only say that it is hoped the King will act as a prudent man and a Christian. The Cavalier [Gregory] Casale, who will depart hence tomorrow or the day after, (though he will first of all go to the Imperial commanders,) will be able to supply many things which Giberto omits. Rome, 1 March 1525.

Ital.

1 March. 1140. JOHN SMYTH to HENRY GOLD.

R. O.

Sends a doublet cloth of fustian, a hose cloth and a shirt for Edmund. Does not wish him to have his commons out of Gold's house this Lent, lest it hinder his learning. Perceives he is to answer a B.A. in the schools. Hopes Gold will see he does it substantially, else he would rather he did not. London, 1 March.

Wishes Edmund to have a cade of "srottes" (sprats ?) in his chamber to eat when he list.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* : Mr. Golde of Seynt Johns College in Cambrege.

1141. RIC. CROKE to GOLD.*

R. O.

Requests him to deliver the following book to the bearer : "Severus Macer et Commentarii in Timæum Platonis, et alius scriptus cujus nomen me modo fallit." It is a parchment MS. belonging to the monastery of St. Alban's. Sends his respects to both presidents, to the former as well as to Langford, who, as he understands, has lately been appointed. By great good luck met in London Watson, "tristi vultu et ferme jam omnibus fabulæ habito." Expects the fool Preston here on Sunday. As soon as he is gone, should like a congregation to be held, at which I may be admitted, for I am insane

* The date of this letter is uncertain.

1525.

RIC. CROKE to GOLD—*cont.*

enough to covet the doctor's laurel. Gold and Arthur should not rashly refuse the opportunity, "de qua coram plura, ut rideam si ridere debeat homo cui perpetuus morbus et ejusmodi ut vehementer timere menti faciat."

Hol., Lat. p. 1. Add.: Amicissimo mag. Goldo, aut Joanni Smytho olim Joannis præsidenti, aut mag. Arthuro Sacrosanctæ Theolog. Bacchalaureo, aut reverendo domino præsidenti mag. Longfordio, aut mag. Brigandeno, principi Cantabrigiensis gymnasii procuratori.

1142. CROKE to GOLD.*

R. O.

After I left, I could not forbear visiting the master of my college in order to understand the lies Smith had been telling, and I handed him the letters of the bishop of Rochester. The master admits that they had been seen by him afterwards, but not through the instrumentality of Smith. However greatly I have been maligned to the Bishop, to whom I owe so much, I have resolved to bear it all with equanimity. I have always been really friendly to Smith, but he is a false friend or an active enemy, for he has traduced me to the Bishop. What could be worse, when I had, according to his advice, opened a way to the favor of the bishop of Lincoln, than for him to have acted in a manner contrary to all his previous engagements? He has betrayed to Aldridge all that I said of him to the Bishop. He told the Master that I could not be vice-chancellor; and yet he promises me his services for that post, thinking me a person fit to be imposed upon "in commodum Natricii." I am extremely vexed that Bland, on his suggestion, told me "ut in sumptum titulorum ex Redi possessionibus aliquid mihi condonaret, saltem ut ad eum Brudenellus scriberet, ad quem etiam literas meas vidit, et relato responso tamen pernegat se mihi quidquam pollicitum." So from this transaction I shall be considered guilty of falsehood. I have resolved that I will never speak to him again. Complaints of the ill services Smith has done him with Watson, and his scandals to Brandisby. Is to tell Hall of this. The bishop of Lincoln is gone to London, to wait there till Christmas. I beg you will have my bedding, &c. sent thither; also my books and clothes. My brother will take my stipend for me. I cannot obtain it before Christmas time. Windsor, "a Lincolniensi ad Wintoniensem."

P.S.—Halledus te salutat.

Hol., Lat., pp. 4. Add.: To Master Gold, my hearty and true friend.

1143. CROKE to GOLD.*

R. O.

Will have to respond to Marshall. Michael's questions are,—1. *An creati sint angeli in gratia?* 2. *An status episcoporum sit perfectior statu religiosorum?* As these are not scriptural, will find some difficulty in them. Would like to know the opinion of schoolmen and authorities. Is very busy. Has a sermon at St. Paul's *ad clerum*. If Gold will help him, will show his diligence *in paranda tibi stipe annua*. This is the time for Gold to prove himself a friend; and if, after the encomiums Gold has passed upon him, Croke shows his ignorance before the whole university, part of the disgrace will fall upon him. Is ready to send him the venison when required, by his servant. "Si velut aliud agens, tractes ista cum Veneto vicecancellario et aliis, multa emergent in quibus alioqui hæsitandum est." Begs him not to let Dynham stray, especially into the town. He should require half a page of Lucian of each of the two boys, to be translated into

* The date of these letters is uncertain.

1525.

Latin, and keep them to Donatus. Denton, who is my favorite, will be industrious. The other must be driven.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add.: Doctiss. et humanissimo bonarum artium doctori Mag. Henrico Goldo.

1144. CROKE to GOLD.

R. O.

Has received his stuff, and paid Gold's brother 7s. 7½*d.* Wishes his servant Symon to have his trussing coffer and little coffer, with shoes and books, conveyed to him. Would have been with my Lord long before, if his stuff had been sent. Is surprised that Gold did not truss his gowns in his trussing coffer, nor send Simon's apparel. Has nothing to keep his gear in, nor to convey it when my Lord removes. Has no sheets for his servant. Will pay all his debts before he leaves; before Christmas, he hopes. Master Smythe writes that he has a habit Croke gave him, "the condition whereof I told you," and the reasons why he is displeased with him. Has absented himself, and will absent himself, from my lord of Rochester, that he may not be suspected of telling tales, as Smythe has done of him. London, morrow of St. Katherine's Day (*i.e.* 26 Nov.).

Hol., p. 1. Add.

1 March. 1145. WM. DOUGLAS, [Prior of] Coldingham, to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. i. 79.

B. M.

His brother George informs him that Wolsey has received an answer from Rome touching the writer's benefice of Coldingham, that the bulls would be in Scotland before Christmas last. Has not heard anything of them. His adversary pretends the bulls of Coldingham are sped for him. Desires to know what he should do. Edinburgh, 1st March. *Signed: Wilzam Dougalos, Coldingham, &c.*

P. 1. Add.: "To my lord Cardenallis gud grace in Ingland."

2 March. 1146. WILLIAM CAMPBALL, of Lundy, to MAGNUS.

Calig. B. i. 73.

B. M.

Writes briefly, Argyle having written at length. The lords of Scotland are fully inclined to keep the peace concluded by Magnus. The King and Queen and all the Lords will be accorded within eight days. Edinburgh, 2 March. *Signed.*

Orig., p. 1. Add.: "To my lord (sic) archden of Estriden, consalor to ye Kingis hienes of Ingland."

At the beginning is written, in a different hand: "From the tresourier of Scotteland."

2 March. 1147. CARDINAL CIBO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vii. 72.

B. M.

Cannot let slip the present opportunity, afforded by the return of Casale, to express his readiness to serve him in any matter in the court here. Rome, 2 March 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1, mutilated.

4 March. 1148. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

Galba, B. viii.

107.

B. M.

Has received by his ambassador his letters of the 19 Feb. complaining of the conduct of the sieur de Praet, the Emperor's ambassador. Is much displeased, and hopes the Emperor will see to it. Would revoke and punish him if she were in the Emperor's place. Brussels, 4 March '24. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

1525.

4 March. 1149. MARGARET OF SAVOY to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. vi. 9.

B. M.

Has received by the English ambassador his letter of the 20 Feb. Is very much displeased at what De Praet, the Emperor's ambassador, has written. Doubts not that the Emperor will punish him. Hopes it will not lessen Wolsey's good will towards his Majesty. Brussels, 4 March.

Hol., Fr., pp. 2, mutilated.

4 March. 1150. THOS. BENET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Mr. Twyneow, one of the executors of the late bishop of Salisbury, died the 3rd March. Has advertised Wolsey of it, as there might be some reckoning between them touching the execution of his will. Twyneow was town clerk of the city of Sarum, with an annuity of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Puts him in remembrance of the bishop's vicar in the cathedral now void six weeks. Sarum, 4 March.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: "My lord Cardinal."

5 March. 1151. THOS. LORD DACRE to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. ii.

248.

B. M.

The bearer, Wm. Hetherington, now the King's servant, was in youth a very evil-disposed person, took a woman out of Scotland who was covenanted with another man, her wedding clothes being made, had her to a forbidden place in Scotland, and married her, and of late, having remorse, put the matter "in the spiritual law" in the dioc. of Carlisle. When Dacre was last with the King and Wolsey at Woodstock, Hetherington obtained from the King a letter of request to Margaret Gogion, a widow, of Carlisle, without any land or substance, to take him in marriage. She made him fair semblance, but took another, Nicholas Denton, for her pleasure; suspecting which, Hetherington carried her off, partly against her will, she being at the time with child by Denton. Desires the King's pardon may be sent for this. Can answer for Hetherington's conduct in anything else for the last 18 years. He has done the King service in times past. Harbotell, 5 March. *Signed.**

P. 1. Add.: "T[o my] lord Cardinal's grace."

5 March. 1152. WOLSEY to PACE.

Lambeth MS.

245, f. 226 b.

Fiddes' Coll.

p. 146.

Has received his letters dated Venice, 17th last month, which show the answers made to him by the Duke and senate of Venice, and what may be expected from them, and which contain also news from the camp. Has heard by certain letters received from Italy that the French and Imperial armies were within half a mile of each other from the 7th to the 17th of last month (the date of the said letters), but that there had been no battle. The French king would not leave his camp, and it was too strong to be attacked. Supposes he intends to weary and consume the Imperialists for lack of money. The King has heard that 200,000 ducats sent by the Emperor to Italy have not arrived, and that a great part of the 50,000 crowns in Sir J. Russell's hands is returned hither by exchange, and has accordingly caused conventions to be made with Antony Vivald, merchant of Genoa, and Antony Dodo, merchant of Venice, that on applying to their agents in the city he and the bishop of Bath shall be paid what sum they think necessary. He is to make the best bargain he can with the bankers, without binding himself to take more or less than the case requires.

If the bishop of Bath write to him to send some of the money to him or elsewhere, according to his instructions, which are to make up the 50,000 crowns which were at Rome, he shall cause the same to be delivered, giving a receipt to the merchant as the Bishop shall direct. Pace is to give him

* The date of this document is uncertain. It may refer to 1522.

1525.

advice about taking it to the Emperor's army. The King's wish is, first, to advance the 50,000 crowns to the army ; second, to disburse "no money in waste; for 5,000 or 10,000 more, rather than fail of the same, may be thought so convenient ; and that, lacking other provisions, they should be else compelled to fail and lose their enterprises, or that the having thereof may save and conserve the same." At the King's manor of Bridewell, 5 March 1524.

Copy, pp. 8.

Vit. B. vii. 73.

2. Modern copy.

B. M.

R. O.

3. Two other modern copies.

[5 March.]

1153. WOLSEY to CLERK.

R. O.

St. P. vi. 402.

Have received your letters dated at Rome the — ult., and perceived the state of matters at the despatch of Gregory Cassalis. As the French king intends to wear out the Imperial army by delay, and the 200,000 ducats to be sent by the Emperor have not arrived, and are reported to have been intercepted by the enemy, the King has taken advice how to aid the Emperor. But as money cannot be conveyed without danger, order has been taken at Venice by Pace, now there, that 40,000 or 50,000 or 100,000 ducats shall be provided by Anthony Vivaldi and others, to be repaid on your and Pace's acquittance, as you may see by the letter I send him.

The King desires that the 50,000 crowns already promised be answered, the battle stricken or not ; and, if more money is required, rather than fail, 10,000*l.* sterling besides shall not be stuck at, above the 50,000 crowns lately in Russell's hands. As, however, affairs may alter from what they were at the date of your last, you must be left to your own discretion. I forbear writing to Cassalis or Russell, as you will communicate with them.

Draft, in Tuke's hand.

Vit. B. vii. 1.

2. Modern copy.

B. M.

5 March.

1154. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. viii.

15.

B. M.

I received on Shrove Tuesday morning your letters, dated Westminster, . . Feb., with letters from the King and yourself to my Lady, and others for her, the count of Hochstrate and Mons. de Tholouse, copies of letters from De Praett to the Emperor, and a letter to myself containing your pleasure. After reading the last I went to my Lady, and first delivered the King's letter, making your excuses for not answering with your own hand, on account of the disease in your head, and showing that you always intended to continue your good mind towards the Emperor and her, and to keep the lantern alight. I gave her your letter, on which she expressed herself much displeased with De Praett, and said she had before feared his indiscreet writings, and cautioned him to be more careful. She said one of the charges she had given to Mons. le President was to inquire how De Praett conducted himself, and begged me to forbear that day, as everybody was disposed to joyous pastime. Next day she would appoint Hochstrate to hear the whole matter, on which she would consult with her Council, and make answer that would satisfy you.

Next day I told Hochstrate I had been commissioned to tell my Lady of a matter of great consequence, through ignorance of which the common enterprises had suffered ; and told him of the reports from different places of De Praet's seditious manner of writing, to which you had given no credence, but cautioned him to be on his guard, and of his dissembled answers. I stated that, in consequence of letters of the 11th ult. from Pace, you had sent for the Ambassador to communicate the news, and I related what had

1525.

KNIGHT to WOLSEY--*cont.*

passed between you. I told him of the arrest, by certain of the privy watch, of a messenger riding after midnight to Bryneford, who, on being searched, was found to have letters in French, which were brought, first to the King's solicitor, afterwards to Sir Thos. Moore, and next day to you; on which you sent to countermand the letters despatched by the factor of the Foquers the day before, fearing that their contents might be equally false. There was also taken a packet going to my Lady, in which the untruth and malice of De Praett was plainly shown. You called him to account for it before the Lords of the Council; on which he answered by objecting to the opening of his letters, said that ambassadors write to their princes what they think expedient, and that he was induced to write as he did in consequence of John Joachim's being there so long, the truce proposed at Rome not being agreed to, the not sending of an army on this side, and the refusal to contribute to the defence of Italy; all which you had replied to in such manner that he was utterly confused. My lord of Hochstrate and I then read the letters, and verily he was ashamed of the Ambassador's misconduct. I said that all the Emperor's friends ought to thank God the Ambassador's intrigues had been detected before he had succeeded in creating suspicion between the princes.

Hochstrate said he would make a report to my Lady, who next day told me it was no marvel her candle never went out, as, whatever was written or said, you always showed yourself a fast friend. If De Praett had been appointed by her she would recall him immediately and punish him; but he has no diets from hence, only from Spain. While in England he sometimes did not once in four months inform my Lady of the charges he had from the Emperor, and not till my Lady had asked the Emperor to command him to do so. She doubts not that the Emperor will punish him. Hochstrate thinks that the less noise made about it the better it will be for the Emperor's honor; for though it be rumored that the Emperor's letters were intercepted and looked at, few men will know the circumstances. I send a letter from my Lady, written by her own hand, and another from Hochstrate. I think, though my Lady have no power to recall the Ambassador, perhaps some of those that are in England will be ordered to continue there till the Emperor's pleasure be known; and if Mons. de Praett be of any spirit, he will disdain to remain where he is held in distrust. Brussels, 5 March.

What was written in cipher, deciphered and showed to me, might as well have been written openly, like the rest. He accuses you of being cholerick, and of other things, that only show his folly.

Hol., pp. 7. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's good grace.

5 March. 1155. A. DE LA LAING to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Dr. Knyck (Knight) has given Madame the King's and Wolsey's letters, and declared certain matters to her and to La Laing. She has given a reply to Knyck, and also writes to Wolsey. Assures him that she wishes to please him and the King. Is sorry that matters should have happened so, but he will always be found ready to serve the King. Brussels, 5 March. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*: A Mons. le legat d'Angleterre.

5 March. 1156. SIR RIC. BROKE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has "agreed" Edw. Molyneux, clk., and Geo. Blundell, as to the arrears of the annuity of 10*l.* granted by the former to the latter, according to a decree in the Star Chamber.* He has paid in Broke's presence 5*l.* in

* This decree was made on the 29th Nov. 16 Hen.VIII. (1524).

1525.

advance for the annuity due at Lady Day, and 3*l*. and an obligation for the same amount for the arrears before this present 5th March. They have asked him to inform Wolsey thereof.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Legate. *Endd.*: A letter of Mr. Broke, the juge.

6 March.

1157. WILL. [WARHAM] ABP. OF CANTERBURY to WOLSEY.

R. O.
Ellis, 3 Ser.
II. 43.

Has received his letter, dated Westminster, 2 March. Is glad to perceive how graciously Wolsey takes his plain writing to him. Without his undoubted favor and benignity would not have attempted to disclose his mind so openly. Did not give any credence to the reports he mentioned, which, Wolsey has warned him, were circulated to create dissension between them. They will not create in him any mistrust of Wolsey's goodness, of which he has substantial proofs that nothing can shake. Esteems his favor "a hundred times incomparably more than by the private cause of Jane Roper or any such." Will defer, at Wolsey's desire, further proceedings in the matter of John Roper's testament till he sees Wolsey after Easter. Trusts that Wolsey will not be persuaded that, by virtue of his legatine authority, notwithstanding the Archbishop's composition with him as legate *de latere*, he has any right to proceed in testamentary causes. Canterbury, 6 March. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: "My lord Card. of York and Legate de latere."

6 March.

1158. MARGARET OF SAVOY to the ENGLISH AMBASSADOR [KNIGHT].

Galba, B. VIII.
107 a.
B. M.

Has this morning received excellent news from Italy. The Imperial army has gained a victory; the king of France is prisoner, 14,000 of his men killed, and all the rest defeated and taken,—not one escaped. Sent to his lodging to inform him, but he had started for Malines, where she was going herself, but these news have delayed her for this day. Will tell him the rest tomorrow at Malines. Two gentlemen have gone to England to inform the King, the one belonging to the Archduke, the other to the duke of Milan. Brussels, 6 March '24. *Signed.*

P.S.—Will not leave till after tomorrow, that she may return thanks to God.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd. inaccurately*, "5th of January."

6 March.

1159. GIO. MATTEO GIBERTO to the NUNCIOS in ENGLAND.

Lettere di
Principi, I.
156 b.

The auditor of the Chamber (Ghinucci) departed hence for England, well instructed in everything, but was unable to pursue his journey, as he was taken ill at its commencement. The Pope thinks that as the Nuncios will be made acquainted with his mind by the cavalier (Gregory Casale), they can perform the offices entrusted to the Auditor. First, they are to thank the King and the cardinal of York for the good office rendered in their name after the victory by the bishop of Bath and the cavalier, who intimated to the Imperialists that, as they valued the King's goodwill, they should treat the Pope in a becoming manner, and that if they offended him they would offend the King and Cardinal. The Nuncios are to induce the King and Cardinal once more to make it clear to all the world that they are of the same mind as the Pope, and are, as it were, one body with him,—to resent every insult that shall be offered to him, and to repeat their remonstrances to the Imperialists.

The Nuncios are then to discover how the King and Cardinal take this great victory, and how they intend to act. If by war, whether the Emperor and Henry will keep Francis prisoner, and carry the war into France, with the intention of not desisting until the enterprise is accom-

1525.

GIO. MATTEO GIBERTO to the Nuncios in ENGLAND—*cont.*

plished. If by way of composition, they can find means to release Francis on such conditions as will be to the honor and profit of both princes.

After offering their congratulations on the results of the victory, the Nuncios are to act with the King and Cardinal in conformity with the breves brought by Casale. At first they are to do no more than recommend the peace of Christendom to the King and Cardinal, and show how it depends on them and the Emperor. They shall then wait, in order to learn what is the mind of the King and Cardinal, gathering what information they can at their audience, and by all other means. If they can induce the King and Cardinal to accept the more peaceful mode of procedure, it will be very agreeable to the Pope. Mentions no particulars, as the Nuncios will learn them all from Casale. They are to send information of whatever they learn touching the negotiations here and in Spain,—not by post, but by those who shall happen to be sent here from the court. The Pope has been thinking a long while what he could send for presentation to the King in return for so many old and so many fresh obligations, but he has nothing to offer except his love and goodwill. He has long deferred to the King's honor and advantage. He will be better able to do him service when he knows how this news has been taken, and to which side they incline; but he has amply discussed with Casale on this subject. The bishop of Bath and Casale have done the Venetians the best service in the world by signifying to the Imperialists how greatly the King has their preservation at heart. This comes very opportunely for the benefit of all Italy. The Nuncios are to urge the King and Cardinal to make this their goodwill known here. Rome, 16* March 1525. Detained till the 7th.

Ital.

6 March. 1160. BRINON and JOHN JOACHIM to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Have made answer to the Cardinal on each of the points remaining in dispute, urging him to continue his efforts for peace, according to Madame's letters of the 15 Feb. After which, Wolsey told them that if they had nothing more to say he would bid them adieu; that the embassy of Flanders was at hand, with whom, upon hearing our answer, he would treat, putting everything in readiness for war, and opening freely the hand that he had hitherto closed for the delivery of money in Italy; that Francis had made his profit of this negotiation, and embroiled the Pope with the Venetians; and that Wolsey knew what his prosperity was, of which the ambassadors had spoken, for he believed at that hour he was defeated or taken prisoner; nevertheless, he would not on that account be more warm or more cold to conclude with them. He said their answer omitted the principal point, viz., of the lands; without which he did not feel sure that peace could be made; that without payment of the principal and arrears of Tournay no agreement could be come to; that the ambassadors knew his answer about the aid demanded for the recovery of Tournay; that it would cost them twice as much as the sum they had promised him, and that he would do his best to get it back into the hands of Francis, but there should be nothing about it in the treaty. As to the condition of the marriage, he said that the treaty of Tournay and the treaty of the marriage were things quite independent of each other; that Henry's consent to them had only been obtained by great importunity, and that if they would not pay the money of Tournay he would cut off the heads of the hostages, and send them to Francis. As to the arrears, he said if 100,000 crowns were not paid immediately after the ratification of the treaty, the peace would not hold good. As to the 25,000 crowns

* A mistake for "6."

1525.

of the inhabitants of Tournay, he consented that a clause should be added, promising to deduct the amount of the acquittances, and make the necessary transports. As to the continuance [of the treaty], he desired to make an indissoluble tie between the Princes, which he could not do without this hope of continuing the 100,000 cr. during the life of his master. He said it was only filling up a paper; that his master was fat, and that God would show him great favor if he lived to the end of the payments. As to the part about the generals, he maintained that the promise of Francis was genuine, as Jerningham, who was then ambassador, could bear witness, and that it was not creditable to Francis to disavow it; that the Grand Master had done the like; that the contract was lawful; that there was no usury in this country, and that without this part the peace would not be concluded; that the merchants would save Francis from paying anything. As to the truce and the jewels [of Mary], he made little comment (*il si est peu arresté*), and still less about the depredations.

Their answer was, that, knowing his zeal for peace, they hoped he would not let slip this great opportunity; that Madame had labored hard to soften the heart of Francis, and that Wolsey should do the same towards his master, instead of putting him to needless expence in Italy or elsewhere; that if he used the occasion rightly it would be the consummation of his glory. As to Tournay, he had been shown that their demands were reasonable, and that without the hope of marriage the French would not have given a single *maille*; that if the money had not been paid it was not the fault of the hostages nor of Francis, but of Henry, who had sent his defiance, and begun the war. They could not believe that Wolsey, a cardinal and legate, would countenance the threatened cruelty to the hostages. As to the payment of 100,000 cr., Francis had already spent too much in his wars to be so flush of money, and England had lent larger sums to mere merchants. As to the continuance, it was decided by the letter of Ardre, for the promise was conditional, "*et la clause y estoit resolute*." Brinon had already told Wolsey "*la suspicion de sa promesse*," considering the treaty they had with the Emperor and the "*pourparlé d'Ecosse*."

Had a long discussion with the Cardinal about the "*partie des generaulx*," maintaining that the obligation was usurious, and could not conscientiously be ratified by Francis. In the end they said if the negotiations failed on this point it would be owing to the Cardinal. Wolsey said there were other obstacles to peace than this, and made a digression to say that France did nothing for his master, who had spent so much in his wars; that all the French promised over and above the last treaty was no more than due to him. He made light of the advance on the original terms which we complained of, saying he did not esteem the difference more than his rochet, and would never have taken so much trouble about it but for the good of peace. Said they were surprised he could talk in such fashion of 1,000,000 or 1,100,000 crowns; and if he thought so little of money, and so much of peace, he should not insist upon the terms.

Requested him not to believe the reports of their enemies. Told him Francis was victorious in Italy, that they believed both Naples and Pavia were now in his hands, and that England ought not to lose so good a friend.

Wolsey said he had long pondered the matter, and was sure he could not gain his master, except on the conditions named. He therefore urged them to come to terms immediately, saying he had been sent for by the King. He said he was beginning to be considered a Frenchman, and was willing, for their sakes, to be as good a Frenchman as he had been a Spaniard, for he had only helped the Spaniards from necessity.

On this the ambassadors retired. They did speak of the arrest of their men at Dover, and of the interception of their letters, suggesting that he should cause them to be read that they might answer his suspicions; but he

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BRINON and JOHN JOACHIM to LOUISE OF SAVOY—*cont.*

denied having given any order for such arrest, and purged himself of suspicion by a solemn oath, laying his hand on the crucifix in their presence. Left him for two days, during which he sent for Joachim, and had long conferences with him. Finding him still obstinate on two points, that of the generals, and that of the continuance for the life of his master, offered that the latter should be granted by letters apart, Henry giving a counter letter that the obligation should not take effect unless the marriage of the Princess took place in the house of France, and that the obligation of the generals might be made *en masse*, but if not paid before Henry's decease it should be extinguished. After a long discussion Wolsey desired Joachim to speak of these points to Mons. le Chancelier, which he promised to do. Next day Wolsey sent for Brinon, who came to him with his colleague, when they discussed the two proposals at great length without coming to any conclusion. Next day the discussion was renewed, and after many protests and remonstrances the ambassadors consented to the two overtures; but, after all, Wolsey returned to his first objections, and said he did not know if the King would be satisfied, but he would do his best to make him so. On this the ambassadors told him that they had already gone beyond their powers for the sake of peace, and what they had done was in danger of being disavowed, nor would they feel themselves bound if they had not a speedy answer. This led to new proposals, and at last they made another overture touching the obligation of the generals, which, after having accepted, Wolsey again expressed himself dissatisfied with, and made them a third overture, which they could not accept, as being beyond their powers. London, 6 March.

Copy, Fr., pp. 7.

7 March. 1161. WOLSEY to the ABBOT OF ST. MARY'S beside YORK.

R. O.

* * * "straitly and with all diligence call upon them (if any such be) for bringing in of the same." Is to inform Wolsey of any who make denial or contradiction, that he may remedy it. Westminster, 7 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. The commencement lost. Add.

7 March. 1162. CASSILLIS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. III.
121.

B. M.

The delay has not been occasioned by him. The Queen and the Lords were not agreed, but are now reconciled, chiefly by Magnus, who has acted like a wise and true man. As the peace runs out on the 23rd, his Grace will write to the wardens to prorogue it for one month, and Cassillis will do the same in Scotland. Will be with his Grace on the 24th. Edinburgh, 7 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To my lord cardinal of England."

7 March. 1163. MARGARET OF SAVOY to the IMPERIAL AMBASSADORS in ENGLAND.

Galba, B. VIII.
109*.
B. M.

Sends a copy of a letter from the Archduke, received today, in confirmation of the news she sent yesterday by special courier. Has been today to the procession and high mass in the church of St. Godule in Brussels. Expects full intelligence from the viceroy of Naples. Brussels, 7 March '24. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

1525.

7 March. 1164. ——— to ———.

Lettere di
Principi, I.
152.

After the victory, the Imperialists took the French king to Pavia, where he was served at table by the Viceroy and Bourbon. Account of subsequent events. From Rome it was reported, on 5th March, that the duke of Albany was ill, and his troops were upon the Roman territory (*erano pur su quel di Roma*). It was said that he had sent the Datary to Venice, to bring about a good understanding between himself and the Signory, together with the duke of Ferrara, &c. But this is not known for certain, nor even the arrival of the said Duke there. On 2 March the Venetian Council despatched two ambassadors to the Emperor, Priuli and Navagero, and wrote beforehand to Ant. Surian, *podestà* of Brescia, to repair to the Viceroy and the duke of Milan. On the 6th the same Council elected Lorenzo Bragadino ambassador to England, who was subject to a penalty of 500 ducats if he refused. The Datary was expected there from Rome, so that the negotiations were going round secretly. It was, however, conjectured that the Pope, the Venetians, and the duke of Ferrara, with these other Italian lords, would greatly dread the power of the Spaniards, and determine to arrange a good understanding among themselves; and that they would also wish to include the king of England, who, being jealous lest the Emperor should become lord of the universe, would make it his business to thwart him.

There has been a tumult in Rome. Some bands of the duke of Albany's troops which were at Marino, on hearing the news from Lombardy, retreated towards Rome. The Colonnese and Spaniards pursued them, and overtook them at San Paolo, and, being in greater number, routed them, and made many prisoners, following them into Rome, which closed all its shops and took to arms, but soon became settled. Account of several incidents at the battle of Pavia. On the 7th, it is reported that some Spanish infantry were at Casale, and about to cross the Po. Some said they were going to Carpi, others thought they would march against the duke of Albany and his troops. Dated from the 5th to the 7th of March.

Ital.

7 March. 1165. ITALY.

R. O.

Copy of a letter, dated Rome, 7 March, from Sir Gregory to his brother the Prothonotary.

Has no news but that the governor of Norsia, who sent word of the loss of Matrici as Casali wrote before, writes that a person has come to Matrici from Apulia, saying that Renzo has defeated the Imperialists there, and taken Count de Burella and Fabritius Maremaus. Does not know whether to believe this, for the report may arise from the fact that the prince of Orange has departed from Matrici, and, leaving John Baptist Savello there with 1,000 foot, has gone to Naples to arrange an expedition against the Florentines. The Prince has sent on to Apulia 2,500 Germans and 700 Spaniards whom he had with him.

Lat., p. 1. Endd.

7 March. 1166. THOMAS SOTEHILL.

R. O.

Indenture by which Thos. Sotehill, of Sotehill Hall, permits Henry Sayvell, son and heir of Sir John Sayvell, of Thornhyll, to receive the rents of the lands belonging to the late Wm. Fitzwilliam, till they amount to 63*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in payment of money lent by him to pay for the livery of the lands out of the King's hands. 7 March 16 Hen. VIII.

Copy. Headed in Lord Darcy's hand: "The trew copy of the indenture betwixst Henry Savell and Thos. Suttell, sqrs."

1525.

8 March. **1167.** JOHN LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has heard news this Wednesday, 8 March, which he prays to God may be true, that the French king has lost the battle beyond the mountains, is taken prisoner, is hurt on his arm, and has lost 10,000 men. Bourbon has lost many, though he gained the day. Feels sure that, if true, Wolsey has heard it. Received, the same day, a letter from Tuke with a safe-conduct, to be sent to Bologne, for the Pope's prothonotary, which was despatched immediately. Calais, 8 March.

They are making triumph in Flanders with shooting and fires, in consequence of the news. Will not do so at Calais till they hear the King's pleasure.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's good grace.

8 March. **1168.** ANGUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. i. 98.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 332.

Henry's answer to the letter of Angus and the Lords has been received. Thanks his Highness for his good mind to the King his nephew. Has done his best to promote peace, and, according to Henry's desire, has drawn the greater part of the Lords from "the way of France and the duke of Albany's cast" to his own, not without great trouble. The English ambassadors have fruitlessly endeavored to reconcile the Queen and himself. Begs, therefore, that he may be released from his engagement not to meddle with her property, and that he may have Henry's assistance against her, if necessary, according to his promise. Has received no answer from the King or Wolsey touching the benefices of Murray and Melrose, which he desired Wolsey to procure from Rome for his brother, nor as to the bulls of the abbacy of Coldingham, promised to him when he was with Wolsey. Edinburgh, 8 March. *Signed.*

Add.: "To my lord Cardinalis grace of England."

8 March. **1169.** The BP. OF BAYEUX to ROBERTET.

Lettere di
Principi, I.
158.

Is deeply grieved by the late cruel event. Desires him to assure Madame (Louise) that he is more devoted to Francis than ever. This is not the time to lose courage. It is not necessary to surrender any part of the kingdom in order to obtain the release of Francis. The best way to preserve it, and to recover the King, is to use all means to induce the king of England to give his daughter to the Dauphin. If he be willing to give her, I would send into England to take security of him for whatever he promises, and I would urge him to the utmost. For, with the protection of England, you will not only secure the kingdom, but will give the Emperor such cause for jealousy that his Majesty will desire to make friendship with Francis by marriage; and if he should not do so, it will be easy to put such a burden on his back that he will be forced to set Francis at liberty. If this be the case, you may be sure that all the powers in Italy will declare against the Emperor, for not one of them would be pleased at his aggrandisement, and all fear they will become subject, as, indeed, they will be, if France is lost. On no account must the Switzers be overlooked, as their services will be required to prevent the Imperial army from invading France. The soldiers who were engaged in the present war must not again be employed against the Imperial army, because they are so terror-stricken. All diligence must be used in raising troops, as the enemy will lose no time. The Pope will do all he can for the King's release. The passes towards Italy should be occupied and fortified. The troops under the Duke will scarcely be able to save themselves unless you send the fleet to them. Rome, 8 March 1525.

Ital.

1525.

9 March.

1170. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. II. 55.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 334.

Since he wrote last on Feb. 22, the Council here have not been so clearly minded for peace as he expected. On the 23rd the King and Queen came from the Castle to the Parliament, and thence to Holyrood, Angus bearing the crown, Arran the sceptre, and Argyle the sword. Angus and Arran were reconciled, with which the Queen was not greatly pleased. After this, by Act of Parliament, and consent of the three Estates, the Archbishops of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and the bishop of Dunblane, the earls of Angus, Arran, Argyle, and Lennox, with the Queen as principal, were chosen to have the rule of the King and kingdom, with special authority to the Queen, mentioned in the articles sent in his last letter.

The Lords then told Cassillis to declare his credence from his colleagues in England, and sent for Magnus; but he had done so before Magnus came. Magnus therefore declared his instructions concerning the demands of and the answers to the ambassadors, and the order devised for peace, which Cassillis confirmed.

Desired to discuss the matter with them, as he saw that some were not favorable. It was appointed that he should discuss it with Sir Wm. Scott and Adam Otterburn the next day before the Council. Gave the reasons in his instructions for making peace without comprehending France, viz., the nearness of the kingdoms, the sameness of language, the relationship between the Kings, the possibility of the young King's inheritance of the crowns of England and France, and the likelihood of his being preferred as husband for the Princess, if he "use himself" favorably to his uncle. Aberdeen answered that the peace should not precede the marriage, but they should go together. Instanced the peace and marriage at the winning of Tournay; and the Archbishop showed sundry examples to the contrary, and said if the marriage could be performed first they would leave France and take perpetual peace with England, but they could not without reproach give up at once their league with France, which has lasted 500 or 600 years. Understands that Cassillis will leave for England in eight days to ask for an abstinence of eight months or like time, without mentioning France; that meantime the King and Council, to save their honor, may send to France to show that they are so impoverished they must necessarily have peace with England. Believes the Archbishop will ask for a safe-conduct to come and treat for a peace. He writes now to Wolsey.

Seeing how determined they were for an abstinence, not a peace, went to the King, Queen, and Lords, and told them that as the proposal proceeded from the instructions lately come from Francis, he was not sure the King would accept it, and he wished to know what surety would be given for keeping Albany away, and how he would be resisted if he tried to come; for it is not the abstinence that the King regards, but the safety of his nephew. The archbishop of St. Andrew's, and others, replied that the King should be satisfied about this. Has done all he could to persuade the Queen and Council to agree to the peace, either perpetual or temporal, as devised by Wolsey, and for that purpose has shown many of the nobles the Pope's brief, and told them of Henry's good will to his nephew, and the Pope's also, for Henry's sake. Has also done the best cheer he could to the nobles, and often had 10 or 12 bishops, earls, and barons with him at once. The archbishop of St. Andrew's has kept a great house since Christmas, to his pain by reason of cost. He says he intends to entertain the Lords so as to conduce to the weal of the King and the pleasure of the king of England.

The Queen entertains Angus with good countenance, but urges him to consent to a divorce without informing Henry or Wolsey. Heard this from Angus.

Is sorry to say anything against the Queen, but neither he nor Radcliff ever found her favorably disposed, unless when she wanted money. Whenever

1525.

MAGNUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

he has written of any good appearance, he has found the contrary soon after. This has done much harm, but all will be well if promises are kept, as he thinks they will be, by the archbishop of St. Andrew's. His Lordship asks Wolsey to remember the reformation of the exemption of Glasgow from his see. Has often written that he has been in fear of his staying here, on account of the Queen's displeasure. Her servants, whom she commanded to resort to him at his first coming, are discharged on suspicion of disclosing secrets, which they have not done. Since she received Henry's last letters she will not look upon him, or allow the King to speak with him. His safe-conduct will expire in 26 days, and he wishes for orders to return. Is spending the King's money and his own to no purpose. Some say, "This Englishman doth no good amongst us, and hath no care though one of us beat down another, for we would be of the same mind and opinion if we were in England."

Others think, by reason of his being here so long, that the king of England is bare of friends, and will set much by their favor.

Angus wishes to know what is done about ensuring Coldingham to his brother William. They are fast to the King and Wolsey, next to their own master. He says openly that, his master not offended, he will serve Henry against any prince. His good entertainment from England is much esteemed here, though the Queen is not pleased.

When the King and Queen came out of the castle to meet the Lords, Harry Steward attended the Queen, as he had done for two or three days; but "after having dangerous countenance and better counsel," went privily with two of his brethren to Stirling Castle. The earl of Murray, the bishop of Ross, the earl of Eglinton, and another have departed.

Last Monday night the Lords, with many men, lay about the Abbey, suspecting that the King was to be conveyed away,—some say to the sea, some to Dunbar, some to Stirling. Mark Carre was taken and kept in ward for a night and a day, but was set free by the King's orders. The King and Queen are now lying in the midst of the town. Has kept this letter three days, waiting for my lord of St. Andrew's letter. Edinburgh, 9 March.

Hol., pp. 7. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

9 March. 1171. JAMES [BETON], PRIMATE OF SCOTLAND, to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. vi.

425.

B. M.

Wrote to him on the 20th February some part of what he had done with the Lords who were minded to fulfil Henry's will for his nephew's surety. Believes Wolsey has a copy of the agreement between the Queen and Lords, which has been confirmed at this hour by Parliament, as the abbot of Cambuskenneth can certify. In this last Parliament, certain Lords are chosen, the Queen being the principal, to have the rule of the King and kingdom; but it is difficult to keep him from the advice of evil councillors, as Magnus can write, who exerts himself for the weal of both realms according to the articles presented by the earl of Cassillis.

At the Queen's instance the Council has sent to Henry for a truce till All Hallows, preparatory to a final peace. Will do his best to promote it, as he will explain to Cassillis, "quha cumis schortly in that realm." Desires a safe-conduct for himself and 100 persons into England, as he has written to the abbot of Cambuskenneth, by whom he is glad to understand that neither Henry, Wolsey, nor the English ambassador at Rome made any solicitation for the exemption of Glasgow from the see of St. Andrew's. "I am rycht desyrous yat I ma be yar'thro' addettit to zour grace, and giff it lykit ye samyn decorat my simpilnes with offices and faculteis, is has bene commonit of befor', yat wald gyff me greit occasioun to mak trew and afauld service to the Kinges hienes." Edinburgh, 9 March 1524. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: "To my lord Cardinalis grace of Zorke."

1525.

10 March. 1172. BOURBON to WOLSEY.

R. O. Has received his letters of Jan. 15 by Russell. Thanks Wolsey for his good intentions. Since that time God has given them a great victory, and he has been consulting with Russell about what is necessary to bring matters to a close. Milan, 10 March. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. : A Mons. &c. le Cardinal legat d'Angleterre. Endd.

R. O. 2. Duplicate of the above. *Signed.*
Add. Endd.

10 March. 1173. BOURBON to HENRY VIII.

R. O. To the same effect. Milan, 10 March. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

Vit. B. VII. 76. 2. Duplicate of the preceding. *Signature cut off.*

B. M.

11 March. 1174. ARGYLL to MAGNUS.

Calig. B. I. 72.

B. M. The object of his letters last sent to the Lords of the Secret Council is accomplished, as this bearer, Magnus's servant, has written. His uncle, the Treasurer, has shown him Magnus's writings touching the delivery of Dougal Campbal, his servant, for which he thanks him; and prays that he may be delivered to the king of England and my lord Legate. Prays for Magnus's convalescence. Edinburgh, 11 March. *Signed.*

Add. : "To ane rycht honorable," &c. "freind, Mr. Thomas Magnus, archiden of Estriden, conselor to the kingis grace of England."

At the beginning is written, in a different hand, "From therle of Ergile."

11 March. 1175. RUSSELL to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. VII. 77.

B. M.

Ellis, 2 Ser.

I. 297.

[Received a letter] from Wolsey, ordering him to go to Bourbon. Would have been here long before, but could not pass Albany's company. When he heard of the battle, went thither by post. Bourbon is determined to follow up his enterprise, and says, if Henry pleases, he will set the French crown on his head shortly; that more may be done now with 100,000 cr. than before with 500,000 cr., because the King and most of the nobles and captains are slain or taken. He asks Henry to promise payment for 12,000 foot and 500 men-at-arms for two months, which will amount to 200,000 cr., and he will find one month's wages when in France. He will then enter by Dolfine, for he cannot bring the artillery out of Italy by Savoy and Bourgoigne; and if Henry wishes him to invade France, he will trust the King, but no one else; for if the money is to be paid by the Viceroy or others in these parts, he will be treated as he was in Provence, and he would rather die than suffer such dishonor again. He will, however, observe his promises to the King and Emperor to the best of his power; but if he passes by Bourgoigne he does not know how his artillery will be able to follow, unless the Archduke allow him to have some from Brisack in countie Ferrat, where he has good store. If the Archduke grant it, men must be levied there to convey it; he, therefore, wishes the King to ask the Emperor for some of the pieces taken from the French, with which he can enter through Dolfine. He has with him the men who have already beaten the French, which will be a great advantage, as they are much feared. He is anxious to know where Henry's army will enter, that he may meet it, and he thinks the King's own person would do much. Diligence must be used that the French may have no leisure to provide, and they are now without good captains.

The Imperialists intended to have attacked Francis in his camp early in

1525.

RUSSELL to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

the morning, each with a white shirt over his harness; but the King heard of it before mi[dnight], and drew up his army in the plain outside the camp, so that the Imperialists, instead of finding them encamped, met them marching towards them in good order, with for[ty] pieces of artillery, which did much hurt. The King blames his Swiss for losing the battle, by not doing their duty. The lanceknights fought very well against their own nation, and but few escaped. Ric. de la Poole, their captain, was slain. Of 1,400 men-at-arms, not more than iij[c.] escaped. It is said that 1,200 men were slain, besides many who were drowned in the Tyzyne. There are 10,000 prisoners. To the "rascalls" Bourbon has given passports, but he has bound the gentlemen and captains not to bear harness in France for twelve months, the other men of war for five months, and the rest for three. As to the great persons, it is agreed that none shall be put to ransom until they know the pleasure of the Emperor and King. Of the Imperialists, not more than 1,500 men were lost. Bourbon is highly praised for his manly conduct. If he had not been there a truce would have been taken.

Bourbon says that now is the time for the King to obtain all his inheritance; he does not say this for the recovery of his own, but he considers that Henry will get by a peace some part of his right, and doubts not that he shall also be restored to his; but still he thinks it better to take and enjoy all. Mons. Dalazon is the only French nobleman escaped, and very few French besides those who were in Milan. The Spaniards pursued them nearly 100 miles, killing without mercy. Would have written before, but he is waiting for the departure of Sir Gregory, who has a safe-conduct to pass through France with the Pope's ambassador. For greater [safety] sends a duplicate by post through Almaine. Endorses the na[m]es of the great personages taken or slain. Milan, 11 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 5, mutilated.

11 March. 1176. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

Gives an account of the battle of Pavia as in his letters of the 13th. Had written from Rome, before the battle, that it would be difficult for him to pass the duke of Albany's forces, but repaired towards Bourbon whenever he had news of it. Though his instructions "stood to small effect," declared the best of them to Bourbon, enlarging upon the good mind of the King, for which he was very glad. Would have written before, but is waiting for Sir Gregory, who will obtain a safe-conduct to pass through France with the Pope's ambassador. Sends also a post with copies lest the safe-conduct should not serve him. Encloses a list of the great personages taken or slain. Milan, 11 March. *Signed.*

Imperfect at the commencement. Pp. 3. Endd.*

12 March. 1177. JOHN LUD. VIVES to HENRY VIII.

Ep. III., inter
Eras. Ep. ed.
1642.

Exhorts him to a magnanimous course on the capture of Francis I., and not to pluck out one of the eyes of all Europe. Describes the consternation occasioned in France by this event, and the melancholy anticipations of the French, which excite compassion everywhere. If the King and the Emperor send ambassadors to comfort the people, and assure them they will allow of no violence, both Princes will be gladly received. Written in Oxford, amidst the studies and leisure of a scholar. 12 March 1525.

Lat.

* Begins with the words: "Upon them being encamped." See St. P. vi. 407.

1525.

12 March. 1178. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vii. 83.

B. M.

Ellis, 2 Ser.

I. 303.

Has been in a continual fever these 10 days and nights, but it is now decreased, and the physicians give him hope of his life. Is so enfeebled that he does not expect ever to be able to ride up and down as before, and therefore asks Wolsey to obtain the King's leave for his return. The French king is in the castle of Pizigatone, in the custody of capt. Alarcon, a Spaniard, and a very sad man. He has with him 200 men-at-arms and "oon thowsand and . . . iij^e fotemen Spaniards." Albany is near Civita Vecchia, probably intending to steal away by sea into Provence. Hears that Ric. de la Pole was slain. Venice, 12 March. *Signed*.

P. 1, mutilated.

12 March. 1179. The MARQUIS OF PESCARA to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Desires credence for Gregory de Casale. Milan, 12 March 1525.

Signed.*Ital., p. 1. Add. Endd.*

12 March. 1180. FRANCIS DUKE OF MILAN to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Desires credence for Gregory Casale, who is returning. Owes his life and fortunes to the King. Milan, 12 March 1525. *Signed*.*Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.: The xiith of March 1525.*

12 March. 1181. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Milan, 12 March 1525. *Signed*.Rym. xiv. 128. *Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.*

12 March. 1182. THE LORDS OF THE SECRET COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Thank him for the love and kindness displayed in his letters to the King, Queen and themselves, by Cassillis, and in the reports of the said Earl and Magnus. By the Queen's advice have sent instructions to Cassillis and his colleagues to show the King their mind, and to treat for abstinence of war. Beg him to accept these instructions in good sort, and not to think they are dissimulating to help outward realms. If good and reasonable ways are not treated between him and the French king, they can, without reproach, help themselves on just causes, and before the expiration of the abstinence a perpetual or temporal peace may be labored for. Have perceived his great love to their King, and never wished anything to Henry's displeasure, nor do they desire to circumvent him by this abstinence. Under the King's signet, Edinburgh, 12 March. *Signed by Hepburn, secretary.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

13 March. 1183. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Thanks him for his loving letters by Cassillis, and for his and Magnus's report. Will be of similar good mind to the King. Sends Cassillis, the bearer, that he, with the other ambassadors in England, may treat for an abstinence of war. Edinburgh, 13 March. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

13 March. 1184. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

Has presented his letters to Bourbon, who received them very well. Gives the same account of the battle of Pavia as in his letter to the King. Milan, 13 March. *Signed*.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

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13 March. 1185. RUSSELL to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O. Similar in substance to his letter of 11 March. Milan, 13 March. St. P. vi. 406. *Signed.*

13 March. 1186. HESDIN to WOLSEY.

R. O. Has received a letter from Tuke, of which he has doubtless been informed. Thanks the King and Wolsey for their offers. "Je suis tous-jours en tribulation et ne se voeult co[n]tenter" Madame a l'instance et requête du bon sieur de Hocstr[ates]," to whom Wolsey owes no obligation, "ny le mond[e p]areillement." Hochstrate annoys him as much as he can, without telling him the reason. His entire confidence is in the King and Wolsey. Is grieved that matters are in their present state. Had always feared it, knowing the conduct and desires of certain people "de decha." Hopes Wolsey will do all he can to preserve the friendship between England and the Emperor. Has also written to Tuke. Anvers (Antwerp), 13 [Ma]rs. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2. Add.: Legat & primat d'Angleterre. Endd.

15 March. 1187. LUD. VIVES to WOLSEY.

Masters' MS. "He shows that at Oxford 'juventutem omnem indies ad solidas et veras disciplinas fieri animatiorem. Ego quum sua sponte currentes exhortor, hoc soleo uti stimulo, R^{ma} D. T., etc. Hinc jam ceptus est Albertus ejici, datis a me quæstionibus, de quibus non jucundius modò disputetur, sed fructuosius. Tum in dialectica et reliqua philosophia multas illis ademi pravas opiniones ex judiciis corruptis. Nihil non debent D. T. Ill^{ms}, cui ego debeo omnia.'" Oxford, 15 March 1524.

*Abstract.**

15 March. 1188. JAMES [BETON], PRIMATE OF SCOTLAND, to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. vi. Thanks him for his letter dated Bridewell, 8 March, by which it appears he has urged Henry to get him promoted to higher dignities. Finding his King governed by the counsel of sober persons of little wit and experience, has done his best to remedy the disorder. Not having been able to establish perfect peace between the realms, they have concluded an abstinence for the whole summer. Will do his utmost to make it the foundation of a perpetual peace. Edinburgh, 15 March 1524. *Signed.*

Add.

15 March. 1189. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iii. 19. On the 10th of March news came of the battle of Pavia, fought on the Emperor's birthday, when he completed his 25th year. I was with his Majesty, and congratulated him on the event. He said he rejoiced for three things: that God had given him, who was a sinner, this victory, and in God's strength he intended to rule. Secondly, because it would enable him to establish universal peace in Christendom, to reform the Christian faith, and employ his travails in the service of God. Thirdly, because this victory would be more profitable to his friends than himself. These words were set off with great moderation and sincerity. There was no appearance of arrogance in him, but with humble visage he referred everything to God. This, I think, will induce God to give him another victory. I think I have learnt more by this moderation than all the books I ever read. Immediately after

* Masters also states that in Sept. 1523 "the same Lud. Vives writes a letter to cardinal Wolsey with what great benevolence the university of Oxford entertained him, being sent thither (to teach) by the Cardinal's commendation."

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hearing the news, I am told, he entered alone into his chamber, and kneeled for a good space, giving thanks to God; and whereas he was advised to make some great triumph for this victory, he expressly refused. Next day he went in procession to a chapel of Our Lady, in a cape of black frieze, and said at his departure, "Now shall we go to have a solemn mass, giving thanks to God; and I would that we should make it much more solemn with good inward devotion than with any manner of outward pomp."

Gives an account of the sermon. There was no money in the Emperor's camp, no food, and no clothing. The same night the French king was advertised that the Emperor's camp intended to leave the field; on which the French camp prepared to pursue them, but was astonished at their boldness when they saw them enter. This was done with the advice of Pescara. When the Emperor was advised to wear some fresh raiment, to show his joy, he refused. He commanded the preacher to refer the victory to the goodness of God. He assured me that the King should always find him faithful to his promises. Madrid, 15 March.

Hol. Add.

15 March. 1190. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

"Now at this gratulation to the Emperor's majesty," he used as good words of the King as any prince might do, saying that he would not believe any reports about him till they were evidently true. But he feels less bound to Wolsey for three reasons: first, that now, in the time of most fervent war, when the French king is in prison, Joachin has been so long retained in England that his friends believe the King has forsaken Charles to provide for himself, and are now seeking their own security; secondly, he thinks it very strange that Mons. de Rieux was not allowed to speak to the King; and, thirdly, that his Ambassador's letters are intercepted and read. "This was (his Majesty had learned so much Latin) *violare jus gentium*." Answered as follows: that Wolsey had as much desire for the Emperor's honor as for his master's, but seeing that the French king in his necessity would be glad of a peace, he thought it a convenient time for such arrangement; 2, that De Rieux might have spoken to the King at his pleasure, but Wolsey had probably told him there was no need of going to him, as he was far from London, and Wolsey knew his mind, but if he had wished to do so, Wolsey would not have hindered him; 3, that Sampson doubted whether the last was true, and asked him to wait till he knew Wolsey's reason. He said "the other two causes might be colored, but this last was so evident that neither Pope or other prince would or should have done." Notwithstanding this, is sure, both from the Emperor himself and from the Great Master, who bears as good mind to the King as any stranger living, that he is as constant to the King as may be desired, so that Wolsey can conduct the matters as he thinks best. Several of the Council are much moved with the interception of the letters. Madrid, 15 March.

Some say that unless the Emperor were well assured of the King's constant mind, he would have taken it for a clear rupture of amity; that unless those who did it were punished, it must have been "a prepened matter," and that it is no less dishonor to the King, "that his most friend's ambassador should not be at liberty." They are all more moved than "the good Emperor." Those who are of the best mind say that Wolsey should accept the Ambassador with a new reconciliation, for the joy of this news and victory. "I writ, Sir, to your grace thus clearly to advertise the same of the truth plainly; for other towardness I perceive nothing in them, or any of them; but the more that is spoken in the matter, the more they be moved."

Hol., pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

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15 March. **1191.** BISHOP OF ABERDEEN (GAVIN DUNBAR) to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received by Magnus his letters from London, the 8th inst. Perceives the King's desire for his nephew's security. Thanks God for it. Edinburgh, 15 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

15 March. **1192.** The BISHOP OF ABERDEEN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received the King's letters, dated London the 8th inst., and St. P. iv. 342. Wolsey's of same date. Will do his best to justify Wolsey's good opinion, as he has written at more length in answer to Wolsey's first letters by Cassillis. Edinburgh, 15 March. *Signed.*

Add.

15 March. **1193.** The BISHOP OF BAYEUX to the TREASURER BABU.

Lettere di
Principi, II.
159.

Is grieved at the late misfortune. Is more devoted than ever to the King (Francis) and Madame (Louise). Desires him to offer his services to the seneschal of Armagnac. Today it is reported that the fleet (*armata*) which was at Savona has reached Porto Hercole, and from hour to hour is expected at Civita Vecchia. As I think the duke of Albany will not be able to embark for several days, having to make provision of victuals, I inform you of the fact, in order that, if you wish to go with the said fleet, you may do so. If you come by the posts you will be in time. It would be best to come through Romagna, in order to avoid Sienna, where the French have done so much mischief that it would hardly be safe to pass that way. Rome, 15 March 1525.

Ital.

15 March. **1194.** PRIORY OF DAVENTRY.

R. O.

Inquisition taken at Uppingham, Rutland, 15 March 16 Hen. VIII. before John Byrd, escheator.

Found that the Benedictine Priory of Daventry, founded by the King's predecessors, was in the diocese of Lincoln: that Alex. Colyns, the prior, on 20 Feb. 16 Hen. VIII. resigned his office of his own free will into the hands of John bishop of Lincoln; another prior has not been elected; that Colyns, and the nine monks who were residing there, left the house on March 8, that divine service has ceased, and the house is deserted: that priors of the house have always been elected from the monks: that Bysbroke rectory, Rutland, was granted to a predecessor of the said Prior by a former king, and the priors have since been the rectors thereof: that the church, &c. is worth 30s. a year: that the said rectory now reverts to the King's hands: that the convent held no other lands from the King or any other in Rutland.

Copy, Lat., pp. 4. Endd.

15 March. **1195.** THOMAS KENT.

R. O.

Indenture by which Thos. Kent, of Standon, Herts, yeoman, sells to Richard Langham, of Standon, gent., for 20*l.*, a cottage and lands in Pukryche, Herts. 15 March 16 Hen. VIII.

Draft by Cromwell.

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18 March. 1196. THOMAS STRANGWAIS.

R. O.

Grant to Sir Wm. Bulmer, sen., of wardship and marriage of George s. and h. of the late Sir Ralph Bowes, which he holds by a grant of bishop Ruthal, dated Durham Place, by Charing Cross, 26 Jan. 14 Hen. VIII.

18 March 16 Hen. VIII.

Lat., pp. 3, copy.

19 March. 1197. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII. 84.

B. M.

Ellis, 2 Ser.

I. 305.†

Did not know the particulars of the victory when he wrote last. Will not now rehearse them, as Wolsey must have heard already from Casale and others. Casale left Lombardy on the 10th, and has a passport from the French king to go through France. He will inform Wolsey of the mutiny of the 4,000 Almains in [Pa]via, and the distress of the Viceroy for lack of money. The Viceroy has written to Clerk about it, and he is doing all he can with the merchants for the delivery of the money to the Emperor's agents. Retained the third letter of each exchange, and has shown them to the Imperialists, saying that Wolsey had sent them, but that the others had not yet arrived. If he had not done this, they would have thought that Wolsey "scornyd withe them," and they said so till they saw Clerk urging the merchants to make the payments. Does so because he thinks it expedient to give them some hope of the King after this victory.

The Pope says plainly he has no money. The merchants want all their bills, or else quittances, which he has no commission to give, but he has offered to be bound that they shall have their letters or a sufficient quittance by a certain day. Five per cent. will be lost, which loss the Imperialists shall unto. The Venetians are in great fear, now they are at the discretion of the Imperialists, whom they have not treated well. They are arming themselves, and pressing the Pope to do the same, "and have a discription of grett and highe matters with his Holynes," as he showed Clerk, to take no man's rights from him, but to maintain and defend their own; that if the Imperialists would ask anything of them, they might answer boldly that they should have nothing. The effect is that the Pope, Venice, Florence, the duke of Ferrara, Senys, Luke, Mantua, and other mean powers are to make a league for the defence of Italy, which they think the duke of Milan would gladly enter, who, as they suppose, will be for some years in no less captivity than the French king. It is reckoned that amongst them they could raise 2,000 spears, 15,000 Swiss, and as many Italian foot as would be needed, as for this purpose they would get three times as many as for any other. It is proposed that the Pope should cede to the duke of Milan, who now holds the castles of Milan and Cremona, Parma and Placentia, receiving for them the same pension as now; that the duke of Ferrara should have his investiture in Modena and Reggio, paying for them in ready money ducats, and that the Pope should have Naples, which will doubtless be easily obtained. These things have been devised by the French faction and the Venetians, who show the Pope that this is the best way that he could take for his honor and surety, and for the liberty of Italy, which otherwise would be subject to the Spaniards, who are barbarous and hateful to this people.

When the Pope showed him this, Clerk told him that he had no need of such a plan for his surety, for he had done nothing but what he could justify, and might hope for the best from the Emperor; that the King would not su[ffer] him to be any way [out]ragyd; that the Venetians had offended, but that was only a money matter, in which he might mediate, and if they

† Only a portion is printed by Ellis.

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CLERK to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

would not be ordered he should forsake them. Said that although this devise had a fair face as matters now stand, as the Imperialists are so far behindhand with their army, and have so little money, still his Holiness must see the inconveniences that might ensue; for although the army in Lombardy might be in some perplexity for a season, the Emperor and the other princes would not give the matter up, but would reinforce the army, with their own persons, if necessary, so that three such powers as Italy could not resist them, and if Italy did resist, the war would be more cruel and universal than the last; that he might be able to keep the Emperor out of Italy, but, if so, he would be excluded from the help of other princes, and would not be in the best case among the Italian powers,—reminding him how the Venetians had encroached upon the lands of the Ch[urch], withholding Imola, Ravenna, and other cities in Romania; and how the duchies of Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, the Bentivollis, Bonon[ye], the Balions in Peruse, and other factions, gave the Church continual trouble until other princes assisted, in the days of popes Alexander, Julius, and since. Told him the Pope was never like a pope till he had the concurrence of other princes, and that if he was deprived of it there was no doubt that many of the mean powers of Italy would plume his feathers, and not set a groat by him, especially the Venetians, of whom of all men he ought to beware.

He answered he had perceived the evil that might ensue, and thanked God, who had put him in mind not to follow it. He still intends to enter what league the King and Emperor deem best. But Clerk thinks he wished him to inform Wolsey of this, that his Grace might see that he could have consented; and Clerk thinks it well for Wolsey to know what is proposed in Italy, in case the Emperor should not fulfil his promises. Is sure that the Pope is restrained from entering it only by his hope that the King will see that this victory is moderately used as far as concerns Italy. As for France, it seems he does not much care. He suggested lately that for the good of peace they might make the French king's son king of France, giving him as small a portion as they would, "taking the rest as they could agree;" so that there would still be a king in France, but so plumed that his "coportioners" and neighbours might live in rest without charge. Francis would thus end his miserable life in captivity.

Assures him that the Emperor will be more at his devotion than ever, and that the King and Wolsey will take care that it is so. Urges the Imperialists to make such a demonstration to the Pope. Doubts not Wolsey will show himself mindful of the Pope's good will and trust. Such a demonstration in times like these will never be forgotten.

The archbishop of Capua has returned since the battle, and says that Wolsey considers him French, which he would not think if he knew how the French had treated him, [keeping] him in France, not in prison, but hunting for two months against his will,—a pastime to which he was never accustomed in the cloister. Advises Wolsey to write the Archbishop a letter, saying that whatever has been written he takes him for the King's faithful servant and his own friend. He and the Datary can do everything, and it would be well to entertain him, for the Pope's nuncio writes many mad matters, and of what Wolsey speaks makes *tanquam ex musca eleph[hantem]*.

The Pope once determined to send the Datary to the Emperor, and the bishop of Worcester to the King; but he has since determined to send neither till he has made up his mind on every point, which he cannot do till he hears again from the Emperor. The bishop of Worcester had gone as far as Bononye before he was countermanded. Has obtained leave for him to visit the King, Wolsey, and his diocese, hoping that he will do as much for him when he arrives. He will proceed slowly, as he has no commission yet. Albany has been driven from place to place by the Collonysys, and escaped with difficulty. Some of his men were driven into Rome, 200 of

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them being killed near the town, and some taken close to the Pope's palace, at which his Holiness was much displeased. If the Pope had not considered that the Duke was in the lands of the Church by his sufferance, he would have been the King's prisoner by this time. Has spared no labor to obtain this, and has offered the Colonysis large sums to deliver him, but the Pope, for the above reason, and because he married his kinswoman, thinks he can do no less than save him. The Duke, therefore, by the Pope's means, has licensed his footmen and many of his men-at-arms, and the rest will take shipping at Civita Vetula for France, unless the Emperor's army at Jean stop them. He is without money, and in vain tried to borrow 100 ducats from a friend. Has just come from the Pope, where he learned only that the Pope had heard, but not with certainty, that the French king's mother is determined to go to the Emperor, partly to move his pity, and partly because she thinks herself most fit to treat with him. His Holiness said he thought other help was needed besides woman's tears. Rome, — March.

P.S.—Has just received Wolsey's letters of the 24th concerning the Scotch prelates, about whom he will speak to the Pope. Wrote about the bishop of Dunkeld in his last letter, and is trying to obtain a pension here for the Friar, that he may resign the one on the said bishopric.

Has already spoken so much evil of the archbishop of St. Andrew's that he [must] go study how he may conveniently speak w[ell]. Is glad, however, that Wolsey has rec[ommended] him. Albany was lately asked [by] one whom he took for his friend, what he would do now that the world was so turned. He answered that he should go to France, where he could not fail of honorable entertainment in this scarcity of captains; and being asked what he would do if that failed, he said he should go to Scotland, where he had friends, the Archbishop being the chief. It seems now that he is wrong in his reckoning. Will tell the Pope so, who will be glad thereof, and will show the Archbishop that he will fare none the worse for the King's and Wolsey's commendation. The bishop of Dunkeld's servant is come. Does all he can to help him in his master's causes, as Wolsey orders. Has received the King's letters for the bishopric of Murray and the abbey of Paisley, but those for the archbishop of St. Andrew's have not arrived. There are many Scotchmen here, but none with commission from the Archbishop. They all favor rather his adversary the archbishop of Glasgow. Rome, 19 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 16, mutilated.

20 March. 1198. WORKS.

R. O.

Receipt by Sir Thos. Boleyn, treasurer of the Household, for 100 marks from Sir John Daniel, for repairs of the King's manors of Tunbridge and Penshurst, and the stone bridge at Tunbridge. 20 March 16 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

21 March. 1199. SUBSIDY.

R. O.

Commission to Wolsey to treat with the city of London for a subsidy for the French war, the King intending a personal invasion. Westm., 21 March 16 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum. Endd.

21 March. 1200. AMICABLE GRANT.

S. B.

D. Keeper's
Rep. xxvi.
p. 23.

Henry VIII. to Sir Tho. Cornewale, Sir Ralph Egerton, and the other Commissioners for raising a voluntary aid in the county of Chester.

Doubts not they have heard of the happy results of his assistance in men and money to the duke of Bourbon and other great personages in Italy, of the defeat and captivity of the French king and the king of Navarre. Has

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AMICABLE GRANT—*cont.*

consulted with his Council how to turn the victory to the best account; sends to them Randolph Bryertonne and Sir Ralph Egerton with instructions. Are to give credence to Henry Clyfford and Thomas Darcy. Greenwich, 21 March 16 Hen. VIII.

21 March. 1201. LORD HENRY PERCY.

R O. Indenture by which Lord Henry Percy, s. and h. of Hen. earl of Northumberland, binds himself to John Coupland, merchant tailor of London, for goods supplied by him, to make over an estate of 10*l.* a year for his use, his wife's, and son's when he is married, in his father's lifetime; and when his father dies, an estate of 20*l.* for their lives in place thereof. When this indenture is executed, an obligation of Henry Percy and Thos. Arundell for 200 marks will be cancelled. 21 March 16 Hen. VIII.

Corrected draft, pp. 5.

R. O. 2. Another copy, substituting 100*l.* for the "goods," and other alterations. 25 March 16 Hen. VIII.

22 March. 1202. MARQUIS OF PESCARA to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. vii. 82. Does not wish Sir Gregory de Casale to go without a letter. Heard from him the King's wishes, and has endeavored to execute them. The effect of the victory has been as good as could be wished. Refers to Casale for particulars. Begs him to consider two things;—the time, and that he who wishes to spend little in war must spend enough, and act on the information of those who are in the midst of it (*chi hanno da ponere le mano in la massa*). Milan, 22 March 1525. *Signed*: Humyl syervo el mar[chese] de Pes[cara].

Ital., p. 1, mutilated.

22 March. 1203. SAMPSON to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. iii. Heard of the taking of the French king on the 10th March. The Emperor is disposed to peace, and, as he hears from the Chancellor, wishes the King to have an army ready, but not to enter it if good means of peace can be found. The Emperor does not seem ambitious, and says expressly that he will not renew the old claims. Has not seen the conditions of peace which are likely to be proposed; but the Chancellor says that it will be stipulated for the King that Francis must satisfy the King's claims. Thinks much of this matter should be referred to the Emperor, who shows as constant love to the King as ever. He is much displeased at the interception of his ambassador's letters, and has sent word that he dares write no more. Will write more at length by the next post, but that is not likely to be before letters come from England. Madrid, 22 March.

Hol., p. 1. Cipher, deciphered by Tuke.

22 March. 1204. RICHARD SMYTH.

R. O. Will of Richard Smyth, citizen and merchant tailor of London.

To be buried in the tomb constructed by him in the church of St. John the Evangelist, Watling Street. Bequeaths 13*s.* 4*d.* to the high altar for tithes neglected; 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the marriages of 20 poor maidens, who are to pray for his soul; to each Order of the Friars Preachers, Minors, Carmelites, and Augustines, 13*s.* 4*d.*, to bring his body to the church, and sing *dirige* and *requiem* the next two days; the brotherhoods of Pappay, in London, and St. Nicholas of the Clerks, London, for masses, &c., 10*s.* each. 16 torches

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and 4 great tapers to be burnt at his burial, and afterwards to be given as follows: 4 torches to the church of St. John the Evangelist; 1 to Allhallows, Bread Street; 1 to St. Margaret Moyses; 2 to St. Matthew, Friday Street; 2 to St. Augustine's, Watling Street; 2 to Typton church, Staff.; 2 to the brotherhood of Jesus "in Pollys in the Crowdys;" 1 to the church of Stapulford Tawny, Essex; and 1 to the church of Garnon Tawne. Twenty honest poor men, householders, to hold the torches and tapers the day of the *dirige* and mass, and to have 3 yds. of black gown cloth at 2s., and the money according to the customs of the city. To the church of St. John's, one silver parcel-gilt bason; three copes, for priest, deacon, and subdeacon, now in their possession, and two double altar cloths. The residue to his son John Smyth. The executors are, his son and John Bylsedon, citizen and grocer, and the overseers John Nychells, Wm. Fawke and Ric. Riche, all of whom are to have 5*l*. 22 March 1524, 16 Hen. VIII.

Copy, p. 1.

22 March. 1205. QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Understands that Henry has been solicited by some great personage of this realm to get the Pope to revoke the exemption given to the bishop of Glasgow, who has been master to her son. Requests him to instruct the bishop of Bath at Rome not to solicit any such thing. Written the 22 March.

Hol. Add.

23 March. 1206. SCOTLAND.

Rym. xiv. 35. Truce taken, 23 March 1524, between the bishop of Dunkell, the earl of Cassilis, and the abbot of Cambuskenneth, for Scotland, and Thomas lord Daere for England.

24 March. 1207. RICHARD BELLYSIS to WM. FRANKLEYN.

R. O. Received his letter, and accordingly went to Newton and examined the Scotch woman. Encloses a bill of her sayings. Has spoken to Frankeleyn's sister about keeping her safely. Hears that since Frankeleyn's departure, all this last year, there has been a Scotchman very familiar both with Thos. Haswell and the Horse Marshal. Is told that he calls himself a surgeon, and is a little man, wanting one ear, which has probably been cut off for some misdeed. Advises him to examine Haswell and the Marshall about him, as he is probably one of their confederates, and some say one of the worst. Has made search and "laid" for him, so that he hopes to have him soon, unless he has fled the country. If he catch him, will send him to Durham gaol till he knows Frankeleyn's pleasure. Walworth, 24 March.

P. 1. *Hol. Add.*: To, &c. Mr. Wm. Frankeleyn, chancellor of the bishopric of Durham, at St. John's in Bedfurd. *Endd.*: "A letter directed to the chancellor of Durham, with the confession of a Scottish woman being a spy and taken at Durham."

25 March. 1208. CHARLES V. to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

Le Glay, *Analectes*, p. 205. The King her son is in good health. Is sending count De Reulx to her, with his (the Emperor's) written resolution. Desires the release of the prince of Orange and others. Madrid, 25 March 1525.

Papiers d'Etat, Granville, i. 263. ii. Demands made by the Emperor to the King of France.

(1.) The duchy of Burgundy. (2.) The comtés of Vermandois and Boulogne, the river Somme, and the "*ressort*" of Flanders. (3.) That he

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CHARLES V. to LOUISE OF SAVOY—*cont.*

shall renounce Provence and the duchy of Milan, with his Neapolitan pension. (4.) That he shall surrender to the king of England the duchies of Normandy, Guienne, and Gascony, with the "*levées*."

French.

1209. LOUISE OF SAVOY to CHARLES V.

Add. MS.
18,741, f. 18.
B. M.
Granvelle,
I. 259.

When she heard of the fortune that has befallen her son, she thanked God that he had fallen into the hands of that prince whom she loves most in the world; and she hopes he will not forget their nearness of blood, and what great good would come to Christendom by their union and friendship. Hopes he will have her son treated as the honor of both requires, and that he will allow her to have frequent news of his safety. By so doing Charles will oblige one whom he has always addressed as mother. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons. mon bon fils l'Empereur.

25 March. 1210. RICHMOND HERALD.

Add. MS.
6113, f. 207 b.
B. M.

Warrant of Wolsey to Mr. Wyatt to pay to Richmond Herald 40*l.*, being a crown a day for 200 days, as his expences when sent into Spain, commencing from 26 March 16 Hen. VIII. York Place, 25 March 16 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy.

[26 Mar.]* 1211. HENRY VIII. to CHARLES V.

Compte Rendu.
Com. Royale
d'Hist. à
Bruxelles,
t. vii. 127.

Congratulates him on his convalescence, and on the victory by which he has made the French king prisoner. But for the length of the voyage to Spain, would have sent Wolsey to congratulate and confer with him. Sends the bishop of London and Sir Ric. Wingfield instead.

French.

[26 Mar.] 1212. HENRY VIII. and CHARLES V.

R. O.
St. P. vi. 412.

1. Henry VIII. to Tunstal and Sir Ric. Wingfield.

Are to take with them their several commissions and various letters, and with Dr. Sampson to visit the Emperor, and congratulate him on his recovery, on the success of his arms in Italy, and the great benefit to Christendom now that the inordinate pride of his enemy has been repressed. Are to say that the King is desirous of taking good counsel at this conjuncture, and if the Legate had not grown "now to great age," he would not have failed to visit the Emperor in person; but he has sent Tunstal and Wingfield, who have his full confidence.

Here they shall pause, and govern their communication accordingly as they discover the Emperor's intention of keeping the French king in Italy, or conveying him to Spain. If they cannot discover it, they shall proceed as follows: First, they shall insist on the King's desire to do service to Christendom, the increase of Lutheranism, and the confusion that has arisen mainly from the pride of the French king; and if the present occasion be not followed, God's indignation is to be feared. No tranquillity can be expected from a tyrant who seeks means of sowing dissension, and usurping the patrimony of others, such as the English king's dominions in France, and the Emperor's countries, not least in Italy; insomuch that no Emperor

* Date taken from the margin of a modern copy, from which the document is printed in the archives of Belgium.

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has been able for a long time to enjoy the rights of his empire. And although the French king is now prisoner, if he be restored he will not fail to seek opportunities of revenging himself; therefore the only means of meeting the danger is, that he and his succession should be utterly abolished.

Here they shall pause to ascertain the Emperor's intentions, which either (1) will be the total disappointment of the French king and his lineage, or (2) his restoration upon ransom. Supposing the first, they will have to consider its feasibility; next, who is to succeed; and thirdly, they may propose the duke of Bourbon, who is not likely to be accepted; and fourthly, if Henry had France, suspicion might be created that it would not be advantageous to the empire. For the first, they are to urge the necessity of instant invasion by the Emperor and the King in person, offering as much as 200,000 cr., and the personal aid of Henry in accompanying the Emperor to Rome; by which means, and the possibility of his marriage to the princess Mary, he shall eventually become lord and owner of all Christendom. If the Emperor will not undertake the invasion in person, arguments are to be used to induce him to raise an army for the purpose under Bourbon. Secondly, as to the succession, they are to put the Emperor in mind of his secret promise made to the King's highness and Wolsey at sundry times and places, all tending to the expulsion of the king of France, and setting up the King in his place. Arguments against the third head. For the fourth, they shall insist on the King's title to the crown of France, and the Emperor's interest in the same by his future marriage; the King's willingness to resign portions of France to the Emperor and to Bourbon.

Arguments to be employed by them in the event of the Emperor demanding greater surety, and objecting that communications had been opened for marrying the Princess to the French king and also to the king of Scots, both of which they shall in substance contradict. But if these arguments be not considered satisfactory, they shall say that if the Emperor will deliver Francis into the King's hands as security, he will be content to deliver the Princess, re-delivering him to the Emperor when she is come to lawful age and the marriage performed. Or they may offer that if the Emperor will make a personal invasion, and meet Henry at Paris, he will transport the Princess thither, and, as soon as he is crowned king of France, deliver her to the Emperor. If the Emperor objects that this will require time, they shall of themselves demand what towns or hostages he will offer for the fulfilment of his obligations with the Princess.

Arguments to be used by them if they find that the Emperor declines making a personal invasion this year. If he cannot be ready, as mentioned in the treaty, by June or July, they are to offer the beginning of August. If he cannot be induced to this, they are to bind him from making any convention with the French king, as contrary to the treaty.

In the event that the Emperor will not consent to exclude the French king, they are to show that by the treaty neither party may make an agreement with Francis without the consent of the other; and they shall demand, in the King's behalf, Normandy, Gascony, Guienne, &c., Brittany, and Picardy. How they are to act in the event of these claims not being accepted. They are in all cases to stick to the claim on Picardy, with 100,000 cr. pension. In all these discussions they are to take order for the French queen's dower and its arrears.

As certain sinister rumors have been in circulation, they are to explain the cause of the residence here of John Joachim and the president of Rouen (Brinon), and other matters, for which they shall take copies of the correspondence of Gregory (Casale), Pace, and Russell. They are to show the Emperor that if the King were minded to forsake his alliance, there want not offers for that purpose. If the Emperor is resolved to go to Rome, and not meet the King at Paris, they shall take their leaves, and Dr. Sampson shall attend on the Emperor. *Signed by the King.*

In Tuke's hand.

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HENRY VIII. and CHARLES V.—*cont.*

- 26 March. 2. Commission of Henry VIII. to Tunstal, Sir Ric. Wingfield, and
Vesp. C. III. Sampson to treat with Charles V. for a joint personal invasion of France
150. during the present year, for the recovery of the crown, unjustly withheld
B. M. from the kings of England by those of France, and for the partition of
the kingdom between Henry and Charles. London, 26 March 1525,
16 Hen. VIII.
Lat., draft, pp. 5.
- 26 March. 3. Commission of Henry VIII. to Tunstal, Sir Ric. Wingfield and Samp-
Vesp. C. III. son, to treat with Clement VII., Charles V., and other princes for a
152. general league for the defence of Christendom against the Turk. London,
B. M. 26 March 1525, 16 Hen. VIII.
Lat., draft, pp. 3.
- 26 March. 4. Commission of Henry VIII. to Tunstal, Sir Ric. Wingfield and Samp-
Vesp. C. III. son, to treat with Charles V. about assistance to be given to him for
153. the obtaining of the Imperial crown, in return for his assistance in recover-
B. M. ing the crown of France. London, 26 March 1525, 16 Hen. VIII.
Lat., draft, pp. 3.
- 26 March. 5. Commission of Henry VIII. to Tunstal, Sir Ric. Wingfield and Samp-
Vesp. C. III. son, to treat with Charles V. for an invasion of France, either personal
154 b. or by their captains. London, 26 March 1525, 16 Hen. VIII.
B. M. *Lat., draft, pp. 4. The end of the document is not at f. 156, but at f. 23.*
- 26 March. 6. Commission of Henry VIII. to Tunstal, Sir Ric. Wingfield, and
Vesp. C. III. 23. Sampson to treat with Charles V. about the delivery to him of the princess
B. M. Mary, even before marriageable age if expedient. London, 26 March 1525,
16 Hen. VIII.
Lat., draft, pp. 3.
- 26 March. 7. Commission to Tunstal, Sir Ric. Wingfield, and Sampson to treat,
Vesp. C. III. with the Emperor's consent, for a peace or truce between England, the
24 b. Emperor, and France, the restitution of part of France to the king of
B. M. England or his heirs, and the payment of an annual pension. London,
26 March 1525, 16 Hen. VIII.
Lat., draft, pp. 5.
- 26 March. 8. Commission to Tunstal, Sir Ric. Wingfield, and Sampson to treat with
Vesp. C. III. the Emperor about certain sums of money due from him to the King.
26 b. London, 26 March 1525, 16 Hen. VIII.
B. M. *Lat., draft, pp. 3.*
- 26 March. 9. Commission of Henry VIII. to Tunstal, Sir Ric. Wingfield, and Sampson
Vesp. C. III. 28. to treat with Clement VII., Charles V., and all other princes and nations,
B. M. for an invasion of France. London, 26 March 1525, 16 Hen. VIII.
Lat., draft, pp. 3. The end of the document is at f. 156.
(* * These commissions are continuous, as if from a book ; but the leaves
have been transposed.)*

26 March. 1213. CHARLES V. to his Ambassador in England, LOUIS DE
Lanz, I. 157. FLANDRE, SIEUR DE PRAET.

Has gained a victory over the French king and his army. Sends a list of those who have been killed or taken prisoners, to be shown to the King and Cardinal, who are also to be informed of the defeat of the White Rose (De la Pole) and of the danger which the duke of Albany is in. Madame (Louise) the regent of France desires peace, and not without reason, for otherwise she will never see the King her son again. Has always desired peace, but requires the restitution of all that justly belongs to himself.

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Bourbon has done him good service. Desires to have peace by fair means, and not to make war upon a prisoner who cannot defend himself. Wishes to use the virtues of magnanimity and clemency, if not provoked by a refusal of peace, for which he has sent demands both on his own part, and on behalf of the king of England, the duke of Bourbon, and his other allies and subjects. Hopes soon to know the resolution of the king of France and his mother. Is sending Beaurain to the Regent, and also to the French king. Bourbon and the Viceroy are to instruct De Praet what he is to say and do.

De Praet is to inform Henry and the Cardinal that the Emperor will not disarm, and does not wish the King to disarm, but to make all preparations necessary for war, in case peace should be refused. Bourbon and the Viceroy will acquaint De Praet with its acceptance or rejection. The fair words of the French are intended to obtain delay. If the English wish for war, leaves to them the responsibility of it. Has written to Madame his aunt (Margaret) to furnish aid, both of troops and provisions, to the English, at their own expence, unless she thinks it best to dissemble, in which case she can pretend to wish first to consult the Emperor. It would be unfortunate to lose their friendship. De Praet has no power to enter into any negotiation for rendering them assistance from Flanders, in case of war, at the Emperor's own expence. He is to tell them that the Emperor's affairs have greatly changed since he dispatched Cilly to England, and to recommend them to send instructions to their Ambassador here to treat upon that matter.

Has understood, by the servant of the abbot of Middleburgh, De Praet's indignation at the seizure of his letters. He is, however, not to show his displeasure. Will write to the King, and complain of the Cardinal's proceeding. Wishes some good means might be found to punish the Cardinal. Has written to Madame to recall the lord de Bevres and the other Flemish ambassadors, if they are still there (in England). Madrid, 26 March 1525.

French.

1214. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

Titus, B. I. 219.

B. M.

Thanks Henry for his expressions of kindness. He will be rejoiced to hear of Charles's victory over their common enemy. Has received Henry's credence. Great injury has been done him in the reports that have been circulated. Does not believe that his ambassador Du Prat would have written anything with a bad purpose, or what had not been told him. Begs Henry to take it in good part, and believe that nothing will separate their friendship.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: "A Mons. bon [p]ere et frere le [Ro]y d'Engleterre."

26 March.

Galba, B. VIII.

110.

B. M.

1215. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Is writing to De Bevres, the president of the Council, and John de la Sauch, what she can do about the matter in which the King has made answer to their overture. They are to ask permission to return, leaving La Sauch until the Emperor, to whom she is writing, [sends another] ambassador. Brussels, 26 March '24, *avant Pasques*. *Signed*.

Fr., p. 1. Add.

27 March.

R. O.
St. P. VI. 409.

1216. KNIGHT to WOLSEY.

Lady Margaret says that, in conformity with Wolsey's pleasure, De Praett is commanded to return, and Jehan de le Shaw to remain. De Praett's conduct is much abhorred, but it is hoped that Wolsey will not visit it on the Emperor. Brussels, 27 March.

Hol. Add.

1525.

27 March. 1217. HÉDIN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has learned from friends at Mais (Metz) in Lorraine, that he who was called Blanche Rose, and died in battle beyond the mountains, has left some goods in that town, of no great amount. Though it will not be easy, will endeavor, by the King's authority, to obtain them for such persons as Wolsey may designate. Requests the gift of them himself. "Bryencuck" (Brian Tuke?), who is ambassador here, and a gentleman of the town, will help him to obtain them. Brussels, 27 March 1524, *avant Pasques*.
Signed.

Fr., p. 1. Add.

27 March. 1218. The COMMISSIONERS OF THE NORTH to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. III.

274.

B. M.

On Monday last assembled at York minster, read their commission, adjourned to Guildhall, showed the new mayor and the aldermen the King's great displeasure towards them in choosing their officers and hindering of justice, on which account the King had appointed a new mayor. They showed themselves very humble. Appointed them to meet again on Wednesday next, when the town requested the commission should not be opened until they had made their submission to the King. The Mayor has promised to send the recorder with their charters to London. York, 27 March.
Signed: Robert Brudenell—Rychard Latymer—William Conyers—Edmund abbot of Yorke—Brian Higdon—Wyll'm Constable—Hugh Assheton.

Pp. 2. Add.: To my Lord Cardinal's grace.

29 March. 1219. ————— to —————

R. O.

St. P. VI. 409.

Last Sunday, 26 March, set out for Pizighiton to visit the French king, according to the Pope's order. Arrived on Monday morning, and found him in bed, as it is his habit to rise late. Spoke meanwhile to Alarcon, who was at first more haughty than all the others, but in course of conversation became more courteous. Met the King when he was ready to go to mass. He tried to seem pleased at the writer's arrival, though evidently oppressed by grief. Gave him the Pope's brief, which he read attentively and handed to Alarcon, saying that he was assigned as his secretary. Many Spaniards were present, as the King had said from the beginning that the writer would not be allowed to see him except in their presence. Could not, therefore, offer him much consolation, and did so in a manner that he thought would please the King and satisfy the Spaniards.

Francis said, in reply, that the Pope had no less cause to condole with him than to congratulate the Viceroy on the victory, for he knew there was as much union between the Pope and him as between the Pope and the Emperor. He begged the Pope to use all his influence to procure peace in Christendom; gratefully accepted the offers made by the writer in the Pope's name, and requested his Holiness to endeavor to bring about what he promised for his liberation and the conservation of his property, as he knew he had great power with the Emperor. He had good hopes from the Emperor's uprightness.

Accompanied the King to a chapel hung with black cloth. The King wore an ash-colored dress, trimmed with marten skins of little value, which he has not changed since he was taken prisoner. He stood up at the Gospel, rubbing his head with his right hand. Noticed no other sign of anxiety in him. After mass Alarcon allowed him to speak with the King privately, which he at first refused for fear of creating suspicion. Directly the King saw that Alarcon was not behind him, he asked eagerly about the duke of Albany. Told him of his success, and that he thought the fleet would have left by this time. The King made him repeat it, exclaiming in French, "Etty

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possibile?" He then asked after John de Medicis, whom the writer said he had lately seen, and hoped he would soon be able to ride. Told the King that all was lost; at which he was much moved, saying nothing else was to be expected. I added, "*Percutiam pastorem et dispergentur oves.*" Nothing more was said.

The King went to breakfast, at the commencement of which Alarcon drank to him, and held the napkin to wipe his hands. After breakfast asked him for any message to the Pope; and after he had said many things before to all his attendants, asked if there was anything else; to which he answered, "*Non altro; raccomandatemi a N. S. La fortuna,*"—and turned away abruptly to the wall, not looking at the writer as he went out. It was a pitiable sight, for he does not seem to be the prisoner of the Emperor and his captains so much as of his guards, who all claim a right in him. He behaves courteously and liberally, and jokes with them, thinking it no less virtue to accommodate himself to fortune than to command a kingdom. Montmorency is his only comfort. Milan, 29 March.

Lat., pp. 3. In Vannes' hand. Endd.: Copia.

29 March. 1220. JAMES [BETON], PRIMATE OF SCOTLAND, to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. VII. 96.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 343.

Has received Wolsey's letters, dated Bridewell, the 16th, by which it appears Henry is glad of the establishment of certain noble and wise lords about the King's person, but is much displeased at the conduct of those who have caused Cassillis to be despatched with such a meagre and unfruitful resolution;—that he wishes a perpetual peace taken "or" (before?) the return of said Earl, and thinks Beton's coming to England would do good, for which he sends a safe-conduct. Though a council has been appointed, trouble will arise, unless some persons be removed who give occasion to the young Prince of insolence. Had no mind to the good of France, but agreed with the other Lords to a truce, that a peace might be negotiated in the meantime. This arrangement cannot be now in short time altered, as Cassillis had entered England before Henry's letters came, and the King and Lords of his Secret Council are on the north of Tay, while Beton and Angus are in Edinburgh to take care of the Borders. Wolsey had better send him a safe-conduct in more ample form for the space of a year, to pass through England to the Pope, so that he may be able to put the realm in order. Cannot suddenly leave his great charge, both spiritual and temporal, to repair to England alone. Edinburgh, 29 March.

Hol. Add.

29 March. 1221. THE SAME to the BISHOP OF DUNKELD.

R. O.

Has received his letter, dated London, 15 March, and others to the Secret Council, desiring that the conclusion about peace sent by Cassillis might be altered.

Before the receipt of his letter, it was determined in Parliament that an abstinence of war should be taken, and meanwhile a perpetual or temporal peace labored for. This cannot be altered in short time, except in Parliament, which is now dissolved. Cassillis has returned to England. The King and most of the Lords have departed home. Aberdeen has gone to his see. The Archbishop and Angus are left here to stop the enormities on the Borders, and have taken bonds under heavy penalties from the lords, lairds, and great men of the East and Middle Borders to observe good order between the realms. Wishes him to ask the Cardinal to cause the same to be done in England. He will see that this kingdom cannot be easily reassembled to alter the said conclusion; and he must solicit the King and Cardinal to grant the abstinence. Edinburgh, 29 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

1525.

29 March. **1222. ANGUS to WOLSEY.**Calig. B.vi.
431.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 345.

Thanks him for his letters, dated Bridewell, the 16th. Has done his best to fulfil the points and articles desired by the King and Wolsey at his departure. Is desired to defer meddling with the Queen's lands, the King having written to her sharply at this time, in hopes she might be better minded. Is sorry he has taken so much fruitless pains. Desires only to "intromit" so far as he is justly entitled. Has got no answer to his request of either the bishopric of Murray or abbey of Melrose for his brother. Wishes to know if he has got the bulls of Coldingham. Has advised the King, through Magnus, to send some little tokens for Angus to deliver to James. Edinburgh, 29 March. *Signed.*

*Add.*30 March. **1223. ANT. FITZHERBERT and WM. FRANKLEYN to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

On coming hither the people were much vexed by thieves, lately dwelling in Tyndail, who have joined with others from Bewcastle-dail and Gillesland, and with banished men, both English and Scotch, to the number of 400 and more. It is thought this is done "upon sinister policy," to make the King think that the country cannot be quieted without the help of Dacre and his adherents, and so he might be restored to the government of the country, which is supposed to be a ready means to bring it to desolation. The said thieves send their wives and servants to the markets at Carlisle, Pereth, and Hexham, where they are allowed to buy necessaries without hindrance, which would not be the case if the rulers did not favor them.

"The King's subjects and yours" will be utterly undone, unless some provision is made. Advises that a letter be sent, in Dacre's name, to his brother Sir Christopher, commanding him to take Thom Charlton, of Careketh, Wm. Rydeley, and other of their captains, whom Dacre best knows; and adding that unless he do this, both he and his brother will be in danger "anempst the King's highness." Sir Christopher can, no doubt, do this if he try. Lord Dacre should be prevented from speaking with his countrymen or servants till this is done, lest any contrary word be sent to Sir Christopher. The thieves say they durst not make such enterprises without support. Kept the assize at Durham three days ago. Twenty-one were arraigned of felony;—of whom six were executed, two women remain because they are with child, four men were acquitted, and seven delivered by proclamation. Durham, 30 March. *Signed.*

*P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal.*31 March. **1224. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.**

Calig. B.vii. 3.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 347.

Received on the 21st Wolsey's letters dated Bridewell, the 16th, with the others. The King and Queen had gone northwards, and the Lords dispersed. Crossed the water immediately to Dunfermline, and delivered Wolsey's letters to the archbishop of St. Andrew's, now chancellor, and Angus, which they received most thankfully. As they were coming to Edinburgh to order the causes on the Borders, it was arranged that Magnus should go to the King and Queen at St. Johnstoun, and return to the Lords at Edinburgh. Reported at St. Johnstoun the news of the French king's overthrow in Italy, which was coldly received. Some thought it impossible; others, indignant, said, "Thus the king of England can sit at home, and cause the king of France to be vanquished and subdued by his own subject."

Delivered the King's letters to the Queen in private, when she was so moved it was an hour before she could stop weeping. She said such a letter had never been written to any noble woman; but Magnus desired her to note every part of it, and be as well content with it as the King was

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with her letter, and with one written by Angus to the King at her instigation, threatening that ambassadors should not come to England if Angus were allowed to enter Scotland. Reminded her also of the money the King had spent in behalf of herself and her son, and the ill return she had made in not following the King's advice or sending ambassadors with any favorable commission for peace. Touched also on her suspected intelligence with France, and her desire to be divorced from Angus. She denies favoring Albany, and refers to the King her son, who, Magnus thinks, follows her instructions too well. Thinks she will reform, now that the King threatens to withdraw from her his support, on which her influence in Scotland depends. She brings up her son badly, however; and the Council fear it will create trouble when he comes of age. When she takes displeasure with any lords she makes him "look down and glowme upon them," and give them sharp words. Angus keeps him in good humor with hawks and hounds; but lately, at the Queen's instigation, he pressed the Earl to get a divorce from her, which the latter will not agree to without Henry's consent.

The Queen was angry with Magnus, who, she says, is better believed by Henry than herself. She said she would not answer the King's letter, for fear of writing too sharply, nor receive any other letter from him till she knew its contents; for another such would be her death. Has thought it advisable not to deliver the King's letter to Angus, as he is willing to forbear meddling till Whitsunday.

Saw the archbishop of Glasgow, and Argyle and Lennox, at St. Johnstoun, and told them he doubted the King would be dissatisfied with the overture sent by Cassillis, and that if peace were delayed he would prosecute those who obstructed it. They said they were fully in favor of peace, but hoped the King would grant the abstinence that they might discharge themselves to France. Warned them, if they delayed, they might be unable to get peace when they wanted it, and might find themselves shut out of all commerce with England, France, Flanders, or Spain. These words they thought sore spoken, and desired patience till the King's coming to Edinburgh on Saturday before Palm Sunday.

Went from St. Johnstoun to Dunblane, where he spoke with the Bishop, a right honest and sober man of the Privy Council, and kinsman of the bishop of Aberdeen. Returned through Stirling and Lithco to Edinburgh, where he met my lord Chancellor and Angus, as appointed.

Could not persuade the Chancellor to come to England immediately. He said it would be Easter holidays before the Lords assembled, that the abstinence had been determined by the three Estates, and nothing could be done but by another Act of Parliament, for which 40 days' notice would have to be given, so that he could not set forward till August, when he means to go to Rome to do his master's homage, and visit the King and Wolsey in passing. Going and coming he could conclude everything for a perfect peace.

The overthrow of Francis is certainly thought much of by the Scots, especially for the loss of their friends. The Chancellor takes it lightly, saying he cares not for France, for Scotland thereby has lost many of her kings and nobles. Angus is glad of it; and if the King pass into France, is ready to serve him with 500 or 1,000 men. He is made warden of the East and Middle Marches;—a post, he says, he has accepted only to do the King service, hoping that Henry will appoint good wardens on the English side, and not allow offenders to be received. Thinks Dacre should have the rule. The lords of the Marches here have bound themselves to keep good order on the Borders. Angus desires him to remind Wolsey of the benefices he wrote about for his brother. He thinks the Chancellor will be steadfast.

Has got his safe-conduct, which expires next Thursday, prolonged for a month. Begs Wolsey to remember the great charge he has of the King to

1525.

MAGNUS to WOLSEY—cont.

answer for the wards, lands, &c., having only a poor priest for his deputy. Edinburgh, 31 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Wriothesley.

1225. QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. vii.

65.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 356.

Has received by Magnus his letter dated 23 March, which was right sore and sharp. Has always sought to please Henry, and begs him not listen to others who love him not. Took a great matter on hand at his request, and has had much trouble with the duke of Albany for his sake; yet now that she has plainly told the Duke she follows Henry's pleasure, Henry abandons her. Had she failed in what she undertook, she would have been destroyed. Caused her son to claim his own authority, got "the office of reall mageste" assigned to herself, and the Governor discharged of his office by Parliament. All this she alone solicited for Henry's sake; and if Henry will not be kind to her, hopes he will not at least cause Angus to trouble her in her living. Has a plea against Angus before the Pope, and he cannot interfere with her by law. Trusts there is no nobleman of Scotland will do her displeasure while the King her son lives. "Written —*."

Endd. by Magnus: "Copy of the Queen of Scots' letter addressed to the King's highness, dated a good time past."

31 March.

1226. ANDREAS GRITTI, DOGE OF VENICE, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Credence for Lorenzo Orio. Ducal Palace, 31 March 1525.

Rym. xiv. 134.

Lat.

31 March.

1227. SIR THOMAS LUCY.

R. O.

Account of John Grene for money received and spent for Sir Thos. Lucy, from 5 Dec. 15 Hen. VIII. to 31 March 16 Hen. VIII. Made 12 March 16 Hen. VIII.

Received at various times from his master, Lady Lucy, Ric. Woodshaw, Harry Palmer, for the rent of Bagnall, from the vicar of Watford, Raff Warren of London, merchant, Geo. Patenson, bailiff of Haversham, Thos. Hardyng, bailiff of Wylden, Wm. Allen, farmer of Carleton, Laurence Robinson, — Mogryche, for the rent of Compton Chamberlen, Roger Slye, Thos. and Ric. Woodshawe, Nic. Bocher of Estchepe, Mr. Empson's servant, Thos. Oldenall, Ric. Hoppare, &c., 172*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Paid to his master, Antony Whytt, Ric. Courte, Ric. Holmes, John Peryent, Raff Warren, Sir Harry Wyatt, and John Fitzjefferey, Esq. A horse for Mr. Empson, 6*l.* To Benyfeld; to Thomas Clark, fishmonger. Lewes ap Hoell for horse meat; Patrick, the tailor, the beer brewer of London; Robt. Mason of London, ale brewer; Jonne of Barnett, Cornelyse wife; and Hoppare, of London, tailor. For wine, 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (Claret, 33*s.* and 40*s.* a hhd.; muskedell, 13*s.* 4*d.* a vessel; and red wine, 36*s.* 8*d.* a hhd.) Wages: his own, for 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ yr., 60*s.*; Ric. Spencer, 13*s.* 4*d.*; Harry Palmer, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Thos. Adyngson, 3*s.* 4*d.* Rewards, 41*s.* Greene's expences going to and from London and other places, 79*l.* 6*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Total, 191*l.* 6*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, leaving 19*l.*† 10*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* due to him.

Pp. 4.

31 March.

1228. THOS. MARQUIS OF DORSET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The abbot of Forde refuses to comply with Wolsey's letters addressed to him and the bishop of Bangor for the promotion of dan Will. Parsons to

* Blank MS.

† Sic.

1525.

be abbot of Newenham, "being of my lady my mother's foundation." Coventry, 31 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: My lord Cardinal.

March. 1229. FRANCIS I. to CHARLES V.

Cal. D. x. 249.

[x. 15.]

B. M.
Granville,
i. 266.

"Captivité,"
p. 130.

Would have written to him before if he had been permitted to do so by the viceroy of Naples. Places all his hopes on the magnanimity of the Emperor. Will ever be the Emperor's servant if he is treated with generosity.

P.S.—Desire credence for Don Hugo [de Moncada] and Bryon.

*Modern copy, mutilated.**

1230.

GRANTS IN MARCH 1525.

March.

GRANTS.

1. Ric. Cecile, page of the Chamber. To be bailiff of the lordship of Borne, Linc., vice Ric. Paxford. Westm., 1 March.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 17.

1. John Woodman, haberdasher of London. Revocation of protection; having remained in London instead of going in the company of Ric. Wythers, captain of "le Berke of Morles," as certified by Ralph Dormor and Wm. Roche, sheriffs of London. Westm., 1 March.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 21.

2. Thos. Stephyns. To be constable of Trym castle, and bailiff of the lordship, for 30 years, lately held by John Rocheford; with 10*l.* (Irish) a year as constable, and the usual fees of the other office; on surrender of patent 13 *Hen. VIII.*, under the Great Seal of Ireland, granting the same to Sir John Walop. Westm., 2 March.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 29.

2. Dan Thos. Notyngnam, *alias* dan Thos. Hobson. Custody of the priory of Lenton, Notts, at the King's disposal by the death of Thos. Gyllam, the last prior. Westm., 2 March.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 6.

3. Sir John Mundy, Robert Wrothe and William Browne, mercers of London. Grant of the next presentation to the rectory of Symenburn, Durham dioc. *Del.* Westm., 3 March 16 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 28.

3. George Cotton. Custody of the manors of Hatton, Hyneth and Haddeley, which belonged to Sir Richard Corbett, deceased, during the minority of Richard, his son and heir. *Del.* Westm., 3 March 16 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 23.

4. Lord Berners. Protection for Ric. Tyrrell, of Bridgewater, Somers., merchant; going to the wars. *Del.* Westm., 4 March 16 *Hen. VIII.*—P.S.

[4?] Lord Berners. Protection for Alex.

Skelton, of Bridgewater, Somers., merchant; going to the wars. *Del.* Westm., ". . . to die Martii," 16 *Hen. VIII.*—P.S.

13. Robert Woodhed, of Northland, in the township of Rusworth, York, W.R., cloth-maker. Pardon. *Del.* Westm., 13 March 16 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 13.

16. Giles Harryson, "beer-brewer," native of Dermount, Flanders. Denization. Westm., 16 March.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 12.

16. Nich. Hoyer *alias* Nich. Jacobson, a native of Campen, in the bishopric of Utrecht. Denization. Westm., 16 March.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 12.

17. Wm. Saunders. Wardship of Thos. s. and h. of Wm. Haddon, with custody of the manor of Ever Cornewallys, Bucks. Westm., 17 March.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 21.

23. Thos. Fouleshurste. Livery of lands as brother and heir of Edward, and s. and h. of Robert Fouleshurste, both deceased, in co. Chester. Likewise to Rob. Fouleshurste, clk., Ric. Egerton, Thos. Witteney, Sir Wm. Brereton, William Moreton, Ralph Fouleshurste and Ric. Snede. Westm., 23 March.—*Pat.* 16 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 18.

23. Henry Sayvyll and Elizabeth his wife, and William Copley and Dorothy his wife. Livery of lands as kinswomen and heirs of William Fitzwilliam, of Sprotburgh, and of John Fitzwilliam, of Athewyk, and Anne d. and h. of the said John; Elizabeth being d. and h. of Margaret, widow of Thomas Soteshill, one of the ds. and hs. of Sir William Fitzwilliam; and Dorothy, another of the ds. and hs. of Sir William, father of John, father of the said William Fitzwilliam, of Sprotburgh, &c. *Del.* Westm., 23 March 16 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 13.

* In Granville from a perfect copy.

1525.

GRANTS in MARCH—*cont.*

March.

GRANTS.

24. Lord Berners. Protection to Thos. Ball, of London, mercer; going to the wars. 24 March 16 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

27. Leonard Slade. To be bailiff in reversion of the warren in the lordship of Multon, Northt., now held by John Benson. *Del. Westm.*, 27 March 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 23.*

27. David ap Rice. To be ragler in co. Carmarthen, at the annual rent of 6s. 8d.; on surrender of a patent of Arthur prince of Wales, 9 Sept. 7 Hen. VII., granting the same to Jevan Sant. *Del. Westm.*, 27 March 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 22 and 28.*

28. Roger Radcliff, gentleman usher of the Chamber. To be keeper of the park of Malewik, in the lordship of Denbigh, *vice* Sir Richard Jernegan. *Del. Westm.*, 28 March 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 17.*

28. Roger Radelyffe, gentleman usher of the Chamber. Wardship of Nich. s. and h. of John Cluny. *Del. Westm.*, 28 March 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 19.*

28. John Wren. Lease of a pasture in the commote of Colion, called Pole park, late in the tenure of John Pillesdon, in the lordship of Dreffencloid, marches of Wales, for 21 years; rent, 26s. 8d., and 3s. 4d. of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 28 March 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 19.*

30. Hen. Somerset lord Herbert and Tho. Palmer. Offices of coroner of the lordships of Uske, Llibeugh and Trelek, constable of Kaerlyon castle, approver, beadle, castle reeve and court clerk of the lordship of Uske, as previously held by Palmer alone. *Westm.*, 30 March.—*Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 26.*

[April.]

Lettere di
Principi, II.
161 b.

1231. The BP. OF BAYEUX to ROBERTET.

I cannot endure this long delay of the duke of Albany, whatever may be its cause, knowing that the enterprise which so signally failed will become much more dubious, both by reason of the time given to the enemy, and because it is not carried on with reputation and vigour. In fact, if time had not been lost at Lucca and Sienna, either Naples by this time would have been the King's, or the Imperialists would have abandoned the duchy of Milan. The moneys obtained from those territories will scarcely suffice to pay for the time which has been lost in gaining them. The enemy take courage when they see it is intended to pursue so great an enterprise with these moneys only. Rome, ... 1525.

Ital.

1232. FRANCE and SCOTLAND.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Teulet, i. 46.

Instructions given by the Lords of the Council of Scotland to Patrick Houymes.*

To show the French king, or the Council in his absence, the great regret with which they have heard the news of Francis being taken prisoner. That Albany at his last departure from Scotland promised to return before Aug. 1524, with succors from France, and, owing to his not doing so, the country has suffered great losses. That the Council have at great expence sent ambassadors to desire peace with England, comprehending their old allies, which Henry would not listen to. That while the ambassadors were in that country, Francis sent an envoy to Scotland with power to allow them to make peace for eight months without comprehending France, on which orders were instantly sent to the ambassadors at London to negotiate it; but the king of England, hearing of the misfortune that had befallen Francis, refused to grant it for so short a period, and insisted it should be at least till the Scotch king attained his majority, and without comprehending

* Elsewhere called Wymes. (Qu. Wemyss?)

1525.

France. That the Lords, notwithstanding that they had hoped for the truce, have always kept up the war, waiting from day to day for succors which they have not received, so that the said eight months are almost past, and the frontiers are so wasted that they are almost destroyed. That as they could not be induced to forsake the French, England had made great preparations to invade them.

Wymes shall, therefore, request the governors of France to help to keep up the war† on the English possessions in France, and send to Scotland succors of money, artillery, and ammunition, and 200 gunners, with all diligence, or allow them to make a separate peace for three or four years, or till their King come of age. Parliament is to meet on the 6th July to put the affairs of the kingdom in order, and Hume is to press for a full and speedy answer, which may be received in Scotland by that time.

French.

1233. D. JOACHIN to THOS. LARK.

Calig. D. ix.

116.

B. M.

* * * * *
 "... dolce suave et fructuosa compaignia come vi seps de
 ma senza comparacione magior si fece per esserne par te el si
 longe mie fatiche re infecta, delche hora piu dis io voluto scrivervi
 confirmacion maxima de guelle ragion chal hor vi ricorda, alegay."
 Urges that if the affair be duly considered, it is the interest of Wolsey,
 considering the temper and disposition of the Emperor, and how formidable
 he is likely to prove by his success, rather to strengthen than relax the
 arrangements with France, that by so doing he may turn an afflicted neigh-
 bour into a most obliged friend. Insists much on the resolution and
 unanimity of the French nobles and bishops for the defence of France.
 They have gathered round Madame, offering their services, and are ready
 and sufficient not merely to take the defensive, but also the offensive.

Gives an account of their forces mounted and on foot, and also of the
 artillery. Albany has a complete army with many French captains. The
 Chancellor and others of the Council have received proofs of the good dis-
 position of all the states, and of the economical management of their finances,
 occasioned by the present misfortune; they will turn their means to better
 uses than before. The captivity of the King will rally round him his friends
 and allies who were hitherto dispersed, and I am persuaded that, in this our
 calamity, efforts will be more hopeful for healing this universal plague
 [among Christian princes].

Desires Larch to use his best services in representing these matters to
 Wolsey, and second them with all his power.

Then follows a passage so much mutilated as not to be quite intelligible,
 about Wolsey's taking the helm, and conducting into port * * * *
 So great is the devotion of all the French to their King that although the
 French prisoners at the last battle were offered their liberty by Bourbon
 on condition of not serving against the Imperialists for a certain period, part
 refused; part, unable to do otherwise, consented, and were liberated; but
 the promise made in captivity is not obligatory, and cannot interfere with
 their native loyalty to their sovereign. The prince of Talamon, heir of
 De Tremoille, a relative of Bourbon, notwithstanding his intimacy with him,
 to show his devotion to Madame, has offered to pay 5,000 . . . to the Vice-
 roy for a safe-conduct and licence [to come to France].

Ital., pp. 6. Very much mutilated. Add. Endd.: A Dño Joachino.

† "quilz aient a faire guerre."

1525.

1 April.
R. O.**1234. WOLSEY to [HENRY VIII.]** (*Postscript of a letter.*)

I have received your gracious token by the hands of Sir Thos. Boleyn, treasurer of your household, who tells me that you will come here if it be to the advancement of your affairs. Nothing would be better for the speedy execution of your causes than your presence, where I could from time to time consult you. "Wherefore, if it shall please your Grace to take the pain to come to this my poor house, the same shall not only be to the setting forth of your said causes, but also to my singular rejoicing, consolation, and comfort. And as welcome shall your Grace be as heart can think." *Signed.*

P. 1.

1 April.

Cleop. F. vi.
336.

B. M.

Ellis, 3 Ser.
I. 376.**1235. DUKE OF NORFOLK to WOLSEY.**

Ordered the sheriff to assemble at Norwich the gentlemen mentioned in the enclosed bill, on Wednesday the 29th of this month.* Sent to Sir Roger Townesend and Sir John Skelton to meet him on Tuesday last, at White's coming, with the commissions. Rode to Norwich on Wednesday; arranged for the loans; ordered fires to be made in every town on Sunday, and the overthrow of the French king to be declared to the people. Has for the present deferred proceeding into Suffolk. Has placed the mayor of Norwich in the commission, declaring to him and others the prosperous affairs in Italy. After dinner they returned to the Duke, and told him that it would be very commodious at this time to invade France, but they could not raise the money required. They offered, however, their plate; gilt plate at 4s. per oz., parcel gilt at 4s. 8d., white plate at 3s. 4d. They said that the prosperity of the city depended on worsted and straw making, and the hands must be paid weekly. The Duke told him that he had no commission to take their hands to be set to the book after those prices; but he would not refuse their offer, and would advertise the King of it. Wishes to know what he ought to do;—thinks the offer should be accepted, and that dandipratts might be coined, as at the going of Henry VII. to Boulogne, and these would be good enough to spend in France. Though these commissioners have behaved so well, is afraid there will be great difficulty in raising the money generally throughout the country. Kenyngdale, 1 April.

To my lord Legate, &c.

1 April.

Vit. B. vii. 95.

B. M.

1236. TREATY PROPOSED BY THE POPE.

As the late victory of the Imperialists in Italy seems to put an end to the war which has afflicted Christendom, and especially Italy, Clement VII. proposes to join the Emperor, Henry VIII., and the archduke of Austria in a league against the Turks, who, profiting by the dissensions of Christendom, have conquered many towns and provinces, and threatened Hungary, Dalmatia and Italy. He has accordingly made the following treaty with the Imperial ambassadors, Aloisius de Corduba duke of Suessa, and Jo. Bartholmæus de Gattinaria, subject to the approval of England.

1. The Pope and Emperor to be perpetual allies, friends of friends, and enemies of enemies, and to be bound to defend each other's possessions within Italy and without. 2. A place to be left for all Italian Powers that desire to be included in the treaty, and give in their names within twenty days,—as [the duke of Milan, the Florentine republic, and the marquis of Mantua have done already. 3. The Emperor, England, and the Archduke to take under their protection the Pope, the house of Medici, and the Italian

* A mistake for *last* month. 29 March fell on Wednesday in 1525.

1525.

Powers adhering to the treaty, especially Florence ; the Pope in like manner protecting the Emperor, King, and Archduke in all their rights, especially in the kingdom of Naples. 4. The Emperor, King, and Archduke to withdraw their protection from all subjects of the Holy See within twenty days. 5. If a war is to be undertaken against the Turks, the confederates must consult as to the amount of aid which each shall contribute, and in order to avoid delay they shall empower their ambassadors at Rome to arrange the matter with the Commissioners of the Pope and Emperor. 6. Rebels and declared enemies of any confederate shall not be allowed to remain in the country of another, but after ten days' notice be apprehended and delivered up, if demanded. Rome is excepted, being the common fatherland, and a place of refuge, except to the rebels of the Emperor, king of England, and archduke of Austria. 7. This treaty affords no protection to other treaties, either with confederates or not, if they are contrary to this ; but it is not intended to interfere with any treaties made or to be made between the Emperor and king of England. 8. This treaty will be in force from the day on which it is settled, and will last a year longer than the lives of any of the contracting parties, none of whom shall enter into a treaty to the prejudice of this without the consent of the others. In the case of Italian princes who may be comprehended, the treaty will endure from their admission till a year after the death either of the Pope or of the Emperor ; and they must not enter any other treaty without consent of the Pope and Emperor. 9. The three temporal princes promise to persecute the heretics ; 10. and to assist the Pope in reforming the Church. 11. If the Emperor wishes to come to Rome to be crowned, the Pope will treat him with all honor, and will oppose by spiritual and temporal arms all who endeavor to hinder him from coming. 12. These conditions are to be ratified in four months, and to be observed by their agents and leaders, until ambassadors arrive with certain powers. 13. In anything for which the assent of the Emperor, England, and the Archduke may be required, it may be signified by the agents of the Pope and by Charles de la Noy, viceroy of Naples, as captain of the Holy League. Done at St. Peter's, Rome, 1 April 1525, in the presence of the Pope, and of the ambassadors of the Emperor, Aloysius, duke of Suessa, Jo. Barth. de Gattinaria,—of England, Jo. Clerk, bishop of Bath,—and of Ferdinand Peter Salamanca. Signed by the Pope and the said ambassadors.

Lat., copy, pp. 8.

R. O.

2. Draft of the preceding, without date, and omitting the 13th article.

Lat., pp. 9. Endd. by Tunstal : Copia Novi Fœderis.

1 April.

1237. SAMPSON to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.

129.

B. M.

Ellis, 3 Ser.

I. 347.

Roger Basyng, the King's servant, arrived here on March 22, with letters to the Emperor from the King and Wolsey, letters from Wolsey to himself of Feb. 21, the Emperor's letters taken by the watch, copies of letters from the ambassador there to lady Margaret, from Wolsey to the bishop of Bath and Mr. Secretary, to Sir John Russell, instructions to Sir Gregory Casalis, and Italian news sent to Joachin. Went on the 24th to the Emperor, who was the day before in recreations after his sickness. After he had read the King's and Wolsey's letters, explained to him the interception of his ambassador's despatches, and gave him an account of it in Latin, with the dangers that such an ambassador might produce. Encloses a copy of the writing. He answered that he was glad to hear from his brother the King,—that he was sorry his ambassador had behaved thus, and that the letters had been intercepted, but was glad the interception was none otherwise. He was surprised, however, that as the letters were intercepted by chance, the others to the Fulkars should have been restrained by force, and said that the takers of the first letters were worthy of punishment.

1525.

SAMPSON to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

Answered, that Wolsey, finding what was in the first letters, thought it better to stop the second also, till the Emperor was informed of it. He said it would have been better to have given back the first letters to his ambassador, for nothing his ambassador could say would have made him suspect Henry or Wolsey; that by withholding these letters, he is ignorant of English affairs, and of other matters therein contained. He will speak with his Council about it. Told him, that although it was now past by the other news of the victory, the chancellor of Alençon had come well instructed with convenient offers. He answered that he had more cause to do so now than before.

March 25. The gentleman arrived who brought the news of the victory to England, with congratulatory letters from the King and Wolsey to the Emperor. Delivered them this afternoon; he was much pleased, especially that an honorable personage was coming from England. Told him the said personage would show him the King's mind more at length, and meantime the King wished to know his further pleasure, for he was ready to take whatever way the Emperor would. He promised a speedy answer after deliberation with his Council. Spoke again about the ambassador, asking him to consider his past behavior, and the danger of his continuing there, and offered to prove to him by copies of letters the diligence that Wolsey has used about his affairs in Italy.

He answered, that he never had nor would have any suspicion of the King in consequence of reports; he believes him too virtuous to change his mind after the friendship that has passed between them, and the causes they have for unity. Said he might trust equally in Wolsey. He said he never suspected him, although some things had been done there much to the hindrance of his affairs, and Wolsey had many times spoken so as to cause his ambassador to suspect; still he considered Wolsey his very friend; and as he was faithful to his master, he could not but be faithful to the Emperor also. He perceived, he said, nothing in the letters to move Wolsey so much, and thinks he would often find worse words. Wolsey may be sure he does not intend to revenge himself. Told him of the four principal points of Mons. Bevers's charge, which he had heard before. He answered only the last, that his brother, with certain towns, was asked as hostage for the delivery of the Princess; to which he said that he had no power over his brother, and, as to the towns, the ambassadors had no such commission. Answered that she was the only child, that there was no mistrust of the Emperor, but if he died before the marriage it would be necessary to have her safely restored.

M. de la Schaulx is gone to Portugal to bring the Queen's daughter, whom she left there. Sends copies of letters from the French king's mother to the Emperor, Nassau, and Le Schaulx, written on hearing of the victory. There was no knowledge here of the King's purpose to aid the Emperor's army till these letters came, except the 50,000 cr. to be given after the battle, which were not much esteemed. One crown before they esteemed more than forty after. De Rieux* has just gone hence through France to Italy, to discover how the French are disposed to the Emperor's conditions about himself and Bourbon; and as to the King, that he be either fully restored or satisfied. Has shown the chief councillors Wolsey's endeavors in the affairs of the Emperor, the Pope, and Venice, which they did not know, and the manner of the detention of the letters. Both the Emperor and his Council are well content with Wolsey's conduct.

The letters to the Pope were a great help, for he was in despair of England, and Venice also. Showed them Wolsey's chief letters. They esteem the interception of the letters a very grievous matter, both on its own

* Not "Meux" as in Ellis.

1525.

account, and for the reports that may arise. They say that the courier, who was an Englishman, was taken by More's servants, and he and the letters taken by More to Wolsey, and they believe that a packet given to Tuke for lady Margaret was first taken, and that then those to the Emperor were purposely intercepted. Has tried to make them believe what Wolsey wrote about it. The Emperor writes about it by the gentleman who brought the news to England, who is returning with a charge to the King, but what Sampson does not know. Has charged this bearer to be before him, that Wolsey may know of it first. They confess here that the ambassador was very indiscreet, but will not hear of his removal; but if Wolsey would pass over the matter for three or four months, means might be found to change him; to do so now would be a dishonor to the Emperor. He is, however, to be admonished.

"The Emperor is very desirous of the personage who should come now," and will not declare his mind till he comes. Told him that if he would do so now, time would be saved. He answered that there would be time enough for the armies to "win lodgings in the enemies' ground" before the hard time of the year, and meantime the inclinations of the French would be known. There is no hope of the King's obtaining the aid he desires, 3,000 horse and certain foot, and 100,000 or 50,000 ducats for their support, nor yet ordnance, except for a battle, for they think the King "should make the rest of any conquest with his own charge." The Emperor will entirely maintain his army in Italy, and make an entry on this side, if the case require. Sends other letters which were written before to send when there was opportunity. Sends a book, printed in Spanish, about the victory. It is said that Mons. d'Alençon is returned to France, and that Ric. de la Pole was slain "there." Writes also to the King. Madrid, 1 April 1525.

Hol., pp. 8.

1 April. 1238. SAMPSON to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.

134.

B. M.

Since closing his other letters, there has come a servant of the archbishop of Capua to the Nuncio who arrived here lately. He came through France, but only reports that Brian, the French king's minion, is coming to the Emperor with Don Hugo, captain of the imperial galleys, who was taken prisoner by Janes (Genoa?) Advises that the personage coming from the King be sent with diligence, for no efforts will be omitted on the part of France. Has, however, great trust in the Emperor's constancy. Thinks the King should not show himself very anxious to prosecute the war unless the enemy be obstinate. Some of the Council have told him that in England they are bent on doing marvels against a prisoner; also that Henry should not "set forth much practices" about the Emperor and the French king, but only for his own affairs; for though the Emperor would take it well, the Council would resent interference in their master's interests. Has charged the bearer to use diligence and take a zabre. Madrid, 1 April 1525.

Hol., pp. 2.

1 April. 1239. WILLIAM FRANKLEYN to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. III.

158.

B. M.

On Tuesday, 28 March, 400 highlanders and Scotch thieves overran Yngoo and Kirkeheton, in Northumberland, to within eight miles of Newcastle. They are so audacious because it is bruited by lord Dacre's friends that he shall have the whole governance of the country. Hexhamshire, Wardale, and other countries near the bishopric, are in hourly danger. Requests a warrant to be sent to the prior of Durham, for paying the garrison at Norham according to his Grace's arrangement with Bulmer. Durham, 1 April.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: "To, &c., my lord Cardinal's grace."

1525.

3 April.

R. O.

1240. WOLSEY to TUNSTAL and SIR RIC. WINGFIELD.

Since they left, a servant of the Emperor's has arrived from Spain with letters to De Praet, and orders to pass immediately to Lady Margaret. When he left Spain, there was no news of the battle in Italy, but I have got the president of Malains to disclose more secrets than Bevers would. The said letters stated that, as Francis was in Italy, the Emperor wished the King to make an invasion, offering to send into Narborne a force of 800 men-at-arms, 500 light horse, 7,000 Spaniards, and 4,000 Almaines, with artillery, besides maintaining the army in Italy, and assisting the King with 3,000 horse and 1,000 foot from the Low Countries. Although thus informed of the Emperor's intention, De Praet wished the Lady Margaret to know of it before the King or Wolsey, that, whatever was concluded, she might have most of the thanks. This mode of proceeding I "deciphered" out of the president apart, and told him that if Margaret wished to be thanked (which she had not much deserved, for everything is due to the Emperor), she should increase the number of horsemen to 4,000, and the foot to 3,000. He said he thought my Lady might be induced to do it, but it would be difficult to persuade them to go so far from their frontiers as Normandy. Told him that if the King landed at Calais, sending part of his army by sea into Normandy, they could not object to their aid joining and marching where he thought best. This seemed to content him, and he promised to advertise my Lady. You are advertised of all this, that you may know what were the Emperor's inclinations before the battle.

A clause was omitted in your instructions, declaring that if the Emperor, intending to invade in person, should say it was not right to charge him with maintaining Bourbon, that then it was agreed by word of mouth that the Duke should command the forces in the Low Countries; which should be somewhat increased. You must propose this matter by degrees: first, the Emperor and the King are each to contribute half to Bourbon's entertainment, the King's portion to be deducted from what the Emperor owes him; secondly "this failing, the King's grace, rather than fail, will bear the whole 30,000*l.* last lent unto the Emperor, his Majesty supporting the rest, and the same to be paid by the Emperor in deduction of the said debt." If neither of these is feasible, propose the Duke's going to the Low Countries as aforesaid.

Sends commissions and letters in the King's, the Queen's and Wolsey's own hand, with an emerald which the Princess sends to the Emperor; and you shall say "her Grace hath devised this token for a better knowledge to be had, when God shall send them grace to be together, whether his Majesty do keep himself as continent and chaste as with God's grace she wold, whereby ye may say his Majesty may see that her assured love towards the same hath already such operation in her that it is also confirmed by jealousy, being one of the greatest signs and tokens of hearty love and cordial affection." Westminster, 3 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: "From my lord Cardinal."

4 April.

R. O.

1241. THOMAS DUKE OF NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

Hears that lord Marney is not likely to live. In case he die before Norfolk's return, begs Wolsey to remember the wardship of one of his two daughters was promised him by the King. Has conferred with Suffolk about practising the grant. They hope to be with the King on St. George's even; but will not leave till they have practised all the rates, and know what will come of them. Six or seven small French sail of 24 to 60 tons have been cruising about the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk, and have taken within ten days past five divers crays. Thinks the King should send to Orford Nas one of his smallest sail, and another of 100 or 80 tons, now in

1525.

the narrow seas, till others can be sent. They should come quickly, and "be appointed of the most swyper with a sail of others," else they will do little good. Kenyngale, 4 April.

P.S. in his own hand: On Thursday, Friday and Saturday all the rates from 20*l.* and upwards will be practised in Norfolk and Suffolk; on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 20*l.* downwards. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate.

5 April. **1242. ITALY.**

R. O.

The substance of letters of 5 April 1525.

The Pope thanks the King and Wolsey for befriending him, especially in these most perilous times, when many thought after the victory his affairs were in the worst condition on account of the league made with Francis before his arrival in Italy. The bishop of Bath also gives great satisfaction to his Holiness.

In order to restore peace in Italy, his Holiness thinks some confederation necessary; and a league has been concluded, so far as he is concerned, according to the enclosed copy, but it has not yet been published or ratified, for want of authority from the Emperor. The league could not be more honorable to the king of England, according to Clerk's opinion; and it will appear better when the articles are published, which Clerk shall receive. The Pope will pay to the Imperialists and Florentines 100,000 ducats. The duke of Ferrara will pay 50,000, the Siennese 15,000, the marquis of Montferrat 15,000, the duke of Milan a very great sum; and what the Genoese will pay is not yet known. He hopes that the Imperial leaders will remove the troops in the States of the Church to prevent further devastation, at the instance of the King and Cardinal, and that they will also give their assistance in composing the difficulties with the Venetians.

Today Barth. Gattinara went back to the Emperor, and will probably have to carry the articles from the Viceroy to the Emperor. Albany left eight days ago by sea, for Provence, with 4,000 men victualled, only for fifteen days. Renzius followed him, and could take only 30 of the 70 horse with him. Fever is very prevalent here. The castellan of St. Angelo and Cardinal de Jacobatiis have died of it. The Pope is in good health. The king of France is at Pizguitone. The Emperor has not yet sent his resolution. The marquis of Pescara holds Carpi.

Lat., pp. 2. Headed: "Substantia literarum de quinta Aprilis 1525."
Endd.: "Copia."

5 April. **1243. ARCHBISHOP WARHAM to WOLSEY.**

Cleop. F. vi.
339.
B. M.
Ellis, 3 Ser.
i. 367.

At the sitting of the commission at Otford, March 30, obtained from the contributors the names and sums enclosed. It will be hard to raise the money, specially as other parliamentary grants are now payable. Reports, for the secret ear of the Cardinal, the dissatisfaction prevailing: 1. That the people speak cursedly, saying they shall never have rest of payments as long as some* liveth. 2. That some of the commissioners, through fear of the people, will only announce the King's command without pressing it further, leaving the obnoxious portion to the Archbishop. 3. That complaint is made that the loan is not repaid, nor will this grant be. 4. They would give, but cannot; and will not at any other than the King's appointment. 5. That too much coin of the realm is exported already into Flanders. 6. That it would be the greatest means of enriching France to have all his money spent there, out of the realm; and if the King win France, he will be obliged to spend his time and revenues there. 7. They are sorry, rather than other-

* *i.e.* Wolsey.

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ARCHBISHOP WARHAM to WOLSEY—*cont.*

wise, at the captivity of Francis I. 8. That all the sums already spent on the invasion of France have not gained the King a foot more land in it than his father had, "which lacked no riches or wisdom to win the kingdom of France if he had thought it expedient."

Would have been glad if the time had allowed "that this practising with the people for so great sums might have been spared to the cuckoo time, and the hot weather (at which time mad brains be most busy) had been passed." Otford, 5 April.

Add. : My good lord of York, legate de Latere, &c.

5 April. **1244.** For ST. MARY'S, GLASTONBURY, Bath and Wells diocese.

Restitution of temporalities on the election of Ric. Whiting as abbot, *vice* Ric. Bere, deceased, by Wolsey, to whom the abbey delegated its right of election. Whiting was confirmed by John abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster, and John Dowman, LL.D., the Cardinal's commissioners. Westm., 5 April.

Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 38.

6 April. **1245.** CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VII. 102.

B. M.

Ellis, 2 Ser.

I. 317.

Received, 28 March, his letters of the 6th. Has accordingly shown the Emperor's ambassador the new commission made by the King and Wolsey for their necessity, enlarging on the King's benevolence to them and to the Emperor's affairs in Italy; at which they were greatly rejoiced, and they suppose that when Wolsey hears of the success in Lombardy he will make further demonstration. Thinks he can do no less than pay them as much of the King's money as he can, and has therefore authorized them to take 23,000 cr. from the merchants who have received the King's money, at such price as they can agree upon,—the Imperialists to bear the loss; to which, with much ado, they have agreed. They will have much trouble to get it from the merchants, who demand all their letters of exchange retained by Wolsey in England. His bond will be accepted for their delivery by a day, if Wolsey will send them back, or else quittances by Wyat. The whole sum in the handling of the Turcuplier and of Russell was 46,000 cr. of the sun. 2,000 cr. remained with Russell, who is not here; and Clerk knows he has spent a great part of it, for he had no other money. Fermar has 8,000 cr., my lord of St. John's 10,000 cr., and Clerk 3,000 cr., of which he asked Wolsey to allow 1,000 for his diets; and he sent the bills of the rest to England. The Imperialists will receive the 23,000 cr. and Clerk's 2,000 cr.

Has written to Pace to pay them in Venice 20,000 cr. more; so they will receive 45,000 cr. of the sun. Wolsey reckons 46,000 cr. of the sun equal to 50,000 other crowns; and he has therefore told them they shall receive 50,000 cr., less 1,000 cr. spent in the transmission. For this they are very thankful. Thinks it better to fall short than to exceed his commission; besides, they are not now in such extremity, for by this recent league they will obtain large sums. It was not comprised in the articles "for the more honesty," but Clerk believes that the Pope and Florentines will pay 100,000 ducats, the Venetians 150,000 ducats, the duke of Ferrara 150,000 ducats, and Mantua, Luke, Senys, Genua, Saluce, and Monteferratt at least 100,000 between them. Besides this, they ha[ve levied] in sundry cities in the duchy of Milan since the victory at least a i[ij.] or four score thousand ducats, and more comes in daily. The Emperor's money also will arrive shortly. For this reason, was in doubt whether he should deliver them any of the King's money; but on receiving Wolsey's letter determined to do so, because it is to the King's honor to keep his promise, and that these captains

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should keep up their courage, as they say openly they will undertake nothing more upon the Emperor's promises. The Imperial army is chiefly in the territories of Parma and Plesance. The Pope says they have already eaten and destroyed to the value of 200,000 ducats; and if they continue long, the territories will be destroyed for ever. It was for this reason that the Pope hurried on the league, which was concluded on the 1st instant, between his Holiness and the agents of the King and Emperor, according to the articles enclosed; and though they do not quite agree with those concluded, they are not very different, especially in matters concerning the King, who is included as principal contrahent, rather for reputation than any benefit on either side. He has an honorable part without charge; so Clerk accepted it, though he had no commission. Wolsey may, therefore, send him one at his pleasure. Those he has hitherto had have been for treating of peace and truce with Francis, and particular points about the payment of money and Italian matters, which were not expressly mentioned.

The Emperor will, doubtless, get large sums of money, besides what he will have yearly from Milan, which must be considered in treating with him. Went yesterday to the Pope with the Scotch solicitors in the matters about which Wolsey has written. He told them that for the King's sake, who had written in their behalf, they should have all possible favor in the bishop of Dunkeld's matter. As to the archbishop of St. Andrew's, the Pope is loth to revoke the archbishop of Glasgow's exemption, for whom James has written, as Wolsey will see by the enclosed copy. Besides, the Scotch here say that the Archbishop has been engaged in a new conspiracy against the King and Queen. Delays, therefore, to speak for him till he hears more. The Pope desires to be recommended to Wolsey, and says that all his trust is in him. Asks him to use good words to the Papal agent, that it may be seen that Clerk has done his message. Assures him that any such demonstration is thankfully taken. Albany sailed this week towards France. Rome, 6 A[pril]. *Signed.*

Pp. 9, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

6 April. 1246. RO. BISHOP OF DUNKELD and ALEXANDER ABBOT OF
Cal. B. vi. 93. CAMBUSKENNETH to WOLSEY.

B. M.
St. P. iv. 355. Transmit a letter of the master of the posts, just received, with two letters to themselves. Had they received sufficient instructions for peace, would have spared no pains to return. As England has absolutely refused to agree to the abstinence, my lord of St. Andrew's desires they will make the better speed home, that Parliament may be called and a peace concluded. Huntingdon, 6 April. *Signed.*

Add.: "To my lord Cardinal's grace."

6 April. 1247. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.
Galba, B. viii. 111.

B. M.
Understands from her ambassador's letters the terms on which they are with the King and Wolsey. Writes to them what she thinks she can and ought to do, waiting news from the Emperor. Would have recalled De Praet, had it been in her power. Has written to the King, hearing it said that he would have had De Praet punished before he left England. Cannot believe the King has ever thought of it. Has desired the English ambassador to write, and ordered her ambassadors to ask the King to send him back. If he insists on his punishment, will send the letters of the King and Wolsey to the Emperor. Brussels, 6 April '24. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add. Endd.

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7 April.

Galba, B. VIII.
111 b.

B. M.

1248. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

As soon as she heard that the King was displeased with De Praet, and had forbidden him the court, anticipating the Emperor's pleasure she ordered him to return to the Emperor or come hither. Desired the Emperor's ambassadors to ask that he may be sent back, but they write that the King would like to have him punished before he leaves England; which she thinks must be a mistake. Cannot believe Henry would commit such an outrage. Begs he may be sent back with De Beures and the president. If the King thinks he should be punished, will forward the whole case to the Emperor. Brussels, 7 April '24. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

7 April.

R. O.

1249. WOLSEY to TUNSTAL and SIR RIC. WINGFIELD.

Sends copy of a letter from the bishop of Bath, received since he wrote last, stating that the Pope is minded to enter an offensive and defensive league with the King and Emperor, which the Nuncio here confirms;—that the Florentines and Venetians propose a defensive league between Italy and the Pope, who refuses it;—that the Pope wished to see the realm of France “diminished of certain great portions,” and the Dauphin admitted to the crown thereof, and other matters, showing that the King has overtures enough made to him if he would leave the Emperor. It was reported to the Pope that the French king's mother intended to repair to the Emperor, which Wolsey can well believe. If she have power to treat, it is not likely he will agree to a personal invasion, or do any great feat of war, till he sees what will ensue therefrom. Considering the uncertainty of this matter, and that it is doubtful how soon sufficient money can be levied, though all the shires are ready to contribute,—that to invade Normandy eight days' victuals must be furnished, which will be very difficult,—that it is doubtful how the passage may be had by Blanchetake, which failing, the King will have on his back Monstel (Montreuil), Heding, Tirwyn, and Boleyn,—Wolsey has persuaded him to send Norfolk with the vanguard and the rearguard, numbering 20,000 men, besides the aid from Flanders, and himself to wait till he sees what the Emperor intends, and how the passage succeeds.

They may show the Emperor the offers made by Italy and other parts to divert the King from him, and their fear lest Charles should become monarch of Christendom by marrying the Princess. Has mentioned this to his ambassadors here, stating that the potentates of Italy have offered the King 500,000 ducats to maintain his wars against France, and that they consent to the French king's son having the crown, and to Henry's taking large portions of his patrimony if he will give the Dauphin my lady Princess; all which he has utterly refused. The Scots, again, have offered that if Henry will give his daughter to their King, they will deliver him into the King's hands with certain Border towns, and abandon France for ever; which also he has refused, saying that he will not break his promise to the Emperor; and the ambassadors have departed without any conclusion of peace or truce. He trusts, therefore, that the Emperor will show mutual kindness, and not do or pass anything without the King's consent. These will be good grounds for pressing the Emperor to do what the King desires.

Hears that Diego de Moncade is sent by the Viceroy to the Emperor, and with him, at the French king's request, Brion and Montmorency, probably to arrange for the coming of his mother.

Sends copy of a writing sent to the Pope's ambassadors by the archbishop of Capua in confirmation of what my lord of Bath mentions, and that John Matheas meddles no more with state affairs, which are entrusted wholly to the Archbishop, so that Matheas is employed only in dating bulls, which

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if he had so done before had been to the Pope's great honor and reputation. Westminster, 7 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd. by Tunstal: 7 Aprilis 1525.

7 April.

Vesp. C. III.
157.

B. M.

1250. TUNSTAL and WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Have received by Richmond Herald his letter of the 3rd, a great box sealed with his seal containing commissions, &c., and a token from the Princess to the Emperor. Perceive by his letter the Emperor's inclination before the battle; the dexterity with which Wolsey handled the President; and how they endeavored to have all the thanks for aid from Flanders attributed to my lady Margaret, they trying to get great thanks for little desert, after their accustomed manner. Will remember to put forward the clause omitted in their instructions about the contribution by the Emperor for Bourbon's support in the Low Countries.

The day after their arrival here, went to Portsmouth to see in what readiness their ships were. Brygantine says they shall be ready by next Sunday, Palm Sunday. Will, meanwhile, ship their baggage, and on Monday their horses. Hampton, 7 April.

Have received from Suffolk and the French queen a commission and instructions, to which they will attend. *Signed.*

P. 1.

7 April.

Vit. B. VII.
107.
B. M.

1251. PACE to WOLSEY.

Received on the 27th ult. his letters of the 5th. Sent immediately for Antoni Vi[al]di's correspondent and Nicolas Dode, who, on seeing the letters, offered to serve the King to the best of their power, though there was great scarcity of money. They asked how much he wanted, and when. Said he would write to Clerk, and let them know. Sent a courier at once, because he had heard that day from Clerk that he intended to pay the Imperialists a good part of the 50,000 cr. promised by the King, and he wished to know precisely how much, that he might act accordingly. Received answer yesterday that he would pay 24,000 or 25,000 cr., and wished Pace to procure 22,000 cr. of the sun. Has since received another letter that 20,000 cr. will suffice; which sum he desires Pace to pay in all haste to the Emperor's ambassador here, according to the agreement he made with the duke of Suessa at Rome. Sent immediately for the merchants, who, notwithstanding their promise, demand unreasonable gain; Dode *5s. 2d.* to be repaid in England for every crown, and Vivalde's factor *4s. 9d.* Would not take it at this excessive rate without informing Wolsey. If they come to a reasonable price, will receive it for the promise made by Clerk, but he sees no likelihood, as they say they have no money, and must take it by exchange. Asks Wolsey to make an order there about the price of the crown of the sun, for they cannot agree.

Has written to Clerk to ask him if he can provide money cheaper there. The delay may be the better borne since the victory. The French king's mother has sent a Milanese exile to desire the Signory to help the delivery of her son. He told them that the realm would be governed by her and the Council, and that great preparations are made for its defence. The Signory sent an ambassador to reside in England six days ago. Doubts not Clerk has told him of the league concluded at Rome on the 1st. Venice, 7 April.

The Emperor's brother has written to the Viceroy that 200,000 villains have risen in Almayne to defend Luther's heresy.

Hol., pp. 7, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

1525.

7 April. 1252. BEGHAM.

R. O.

Commission by Wolsey to Robt. bishop of Chichester and Wm. Burbank, for the visitation of the monastery of Begham, of the Premonstratene Order, and to inquire into certain scandals alleged against the abbot and monks. Westm., 7 April 1525. *Sealed.*

Lat., vellum.

7 April. 1253. SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Ellis, 3 Ser.
I. 330.

In favor of the priory of Conyssed, co. Lancashire, which Wolsey is pressed to take into the King's hands. The house is of great succor to the King's subjects, the prior of good and virtuous disposition. Eye, 7 April.

Add. : My lord Card. grace.

8 April. 1254. TREATIES.

R. O.

Indenture dated 8 April 16 Hen. VIII., witnessing that Ric. Sparche-
ford, clerk, steward of the household to Cuthbert bishop of London, has
delivered the following writings to Sir Thos. More, under treasurer. A
box with four parchment instruments, two sealed with red wax, one with
white, and one with lead; a paper indenture; a French letter, without the
box; a paper indenture; and two parchment instruments with red seals,
one a broad seal, the other less. *Not signed.*

Endd. : Mr. More.

10 April. 1255. TUNSTAL and WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.
146.

B. M.

Have received Wolsey's letters of 7 April, with a copy of Clerk's of
March 19, and news from Italy and Rome of the 15th and 16th. Perceive
thereby the Pope's inclination to enter a league with the King and Emperor,
and his refusal to join in one with the Venetians and Florentines for defence
of Italy. His desire for the diminution of the realm of France, and the
placing of the King's son on the throne, they will make known to the
Emperor, if they do not find mutual kindness in him. The offer made by
the Italian Powers to the King of 500,000 ducats for the maintenance of his
wars against France if he will give his daughter to the French king's son,
and so deliver Italy from fear of the Emperor's monarchy,—and the offer of
the Scots, that if the Princess is married to their King they will give him
up to Henry, with certain towns on the Borders,—both which have been
disregarded by the King, hoping the Emperor would be constant,—they will
show to Charles.

Approve of the King's postponement of his personal invasion until the
result of the proposed visit of Louise. Suggest that the Admiral should
not advance his voyage till he hears of the Emperor's disposition, lest the
Emperor should think the King considers himself powerful enough to do
without him, and he will probably expect to be consulted. Hear from
Portsmouth that the ships are ready as far as carpentry goes, but part of the
victuals is here, and there is only one hoy in this town to carry them thither.
Have sent for mariners to man another old hoy. The wind is westerly, and
though they intend to go by the tides as far as Plymouth or Dartmouth,
they fear it will drive them back more than the tide can advance them.

A merchant stranger here, named Ant. Guidotti, hears from his factor in
Guernsey that a Parliament has been held in France, and the Dauphin chosen
King; and that another had been held in Brittany, and the Bretons were
determined to have a Duke. Hampton, 10 April. *Signed.*

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10 April. 1256. ADRIAN DE CROY, LORD OF BEURAIN AND RŒUX, to
Le Glay,
Négociations,
II. 598.

As soon as the Emperor heard of the victory which God has given him over his enemies, he despatched Beurain to Madame the Regent, on leaving whom he is to pass into Italy with instructions intended for Bourbon, the Viceroy, and himself. Arrived yesterday evening, and presented the Emperor's letters to the Regent. Communicated to her the said instructions. She finds the Emperor's demands very exorbitant.* Cannot see how any peace can be negotiated here, for they are braver than ever. Margaret should therefore entertain the English. Though by this last courier from Spain the Emperor has directed Margaret to keep matters *in statu quo*, without concluding a descent [by the English on France], Beurain now thinks they ought to be urged to make it, and the sooner the better. Is sure that when the Emperor becomes acquainted with the state of affairs here,—which will be soon, as Chasteau is being sent back to his Majesty,—he will be of this opinion. As yet the French show no intention of offering anything, except the King's ransom, which is not our chief object. The Emperor was greatly pleased with what Monsr. de Bevres and the president of Mechlin had accomplished in England. St. Jeu dessus Lyons, 10 April.

French.

1257. CHARLES V. to [his AMBASSADORS in ENGLAND].

R. O.

“Extrait des lettres de l'Empereur.”

Is sending the Sieur d[e Bea]urains to Bourbon and the Viceroy, and will inform the king of England of whatever he does. “They are to tell the King and Legate that Charles does not intend to disarm in any quarter, and urges the King to make all necessary preparations for war, for it would not be wise to let slip this good fortune trusting to the fair words of the French.

Another clause in the letter. Intends to maintain as much as possible his friendship with the King, and they may always say this on his part.

Extract from Madame's letters.

Has received their two letters of the 20th about their interviews with the King and Legate, of which De la Sauch also has given her an account. Has received a letter from the Sieur du Roieux, from Lyons, stating that the Emperor was sending him to Bourbon and the Viceroy to declare to them his intentions as to their charges.†

Yesterday the sieur Meneze, *escuier* to the Archduke, on his way from Spain, sent her by the German posts a letter from the Emperor, of 28 March, saying that he had sent her news with word of his intention by sea. Retains De la Sauch till it arrives. Desires them to assure the Legate of her trust in him, and to ask him to hasten the warlike preparations, which she will do for her part. Until her said answer arrives they must occupy themselves about the safe-conducts, the safeguards and the fishery. As to the safe-conducts, which the King and Legate are willing either to prolong or to revoke, thinks they should be continued to French merchantships, or the French will grant none in return. They must ask permission for the merchants of Scotland and the Low Countries to trade together under the Emperor's safe-conduct, as the English and Scotch do under the safe-conduct of their sovereigns. Is content to do as the King wishes about the safeguards given by the Emperor to French subjects, and *vice versâ*; but she thinks those given by the Emperor to his subjects in Bapaumes, Hesdin, and other places taken by France, ought to be continued, and that the King ought not to allow his people to take the Emperor's subjects because they have

* From this point nearly to the end the original letter is in cipher.

† “pour leur declarier partie de son intention sur le fait de leurs charges.”

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CHARLES V. to [his AMBASSADORS in ENGLAND]—cont.

avored the French. They must ask for the delivery of those already taken, as the receiver of Lannoy at Rolencourt in the bailliage of Hesdin. They must try to secure safety for the fishers; for, without it, it will be impossible for the people here to pay aids, or serve the Emperor in any way. Security for the French and Scotch fishers should be granted also.

Fr., pp. 3. Add.: A Monseigneur le Legat.

1258. NIC. WEST BISHOP OF ELY to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Cannot come up as he intended, on account of disease of his legs and other infirmities. His predecessors, by right of their Church, have always "had cognizance of pleyes of all matters within the Isle by reason of general words" in their charters and patents, but the present judges will not allow this "in an action of annuity," because the words are general. Hopes he will cause the judges to allow them cases as heretofore. It will injure neither the King nor any one else, but will bind the poor inhabitants "daily to pray for your prosperous estate; for by the same all they shall be greatly quieted." The bearer Mr. Mynn, his counsel, will explain further. Somersham. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

10 April. 1259. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. vii. 1.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 358.

Received on the 5th his letters of the 29th March, with particulars of the French king's overthrow, and instructions how to act towards the archbishop of St. Andrew's and others of the Council here, the Queen and the King, in delivering the King's letters; informing him also, that the Scotch ambassadors were at a point to return on the 3rd, and that Magnus was to get a prolongation of his safe-conduct. The young King and the Queen were then at Dundee with only Argyle and Lennox, the rest of the Council being dispersed,—St. Andrew's at Dunfermline, and Angus on the Borders. Sent to the Queen, who told him the King was too ill to see him, and put him off till Saturday, when they were to have returned to Edinburgh. The King is now recovered, and is today at Burlay. Tomorrow he is to be at Dunfermline, and next day, being Tenable Wednesday, at Edinburgh. My lord of St. Andrew's regrets the King is no better pleased with the answer given to Cassillis, but cannot do more till the Council assemble these Easter holidays. Angus keeps company with Magnus till the King and Queen come over the water. He maintains the Chancellor is well-minded to England, and that Scotland desires peace. Will try and get the young King to speak sharply to the Council in favor of his uncle. Is to have his safe-conduct prolonged a month. Is informed of the coming homeward of the ambassadors, by Carlisle Herald, in a letter dated Huntingdon the 5th inst. Edinburgh, 10 April. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Wriothesley.

11 April. 1260. SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Last week went through all Suffolk, except Ipswich, with the Commissioners, to induce the people to contribute to the grant for the King's voyage to France. Notwithstanding divers "allegements" of many of them to the contrary, the people are now conformable to the King's request. On Tuesday in Easter week will sit at Ipswich, and trusts to find the people conformable. They say they do not yet perceive that the spirituality are put to any charges, and complain that public thanksgivings are not offered by them for the fall of the King's enemies, while the lay people are charged to pay, and have made fires in remembrance of it, according to the King's

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instructions. The Commissioners have answered to this that the spirituality will not fail to pay double, and make general processions. There are ten French ships of war daily doing hurt on the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk. Much corn is passing over by licence, which the King will want for his journey, and the price is thereby enhanced. Measures should be taken for defence of the coasts, and the said licences should be restrained. Will name the collectors when he and the others have viewed and ordered their books. Wishes to know what authority the collectors shall have if any person denies payment of the sum he has granted. Has found all the gentlemen very diligent, and they have deserved great thanks. Intends to return to the King after finishing the business at Ipswich. Eye, 11 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

11 April. 1261. WOLSEY to NORFOLK.

Calig. E. III. 4.

B. M.

* * * [when his] Grace shall in person pass the seas to his lieutenant with such and greater no[m]bre for the vauntgard and reregard shall eu go and make your entry into the same, an[d] at Calais, as well for winning and taking Blanchestake, as for gaining of some port in the which the King may make a staple and descend personally with the corse of his b the same port, or else pass by Blanchestake, as it is] thought to his Highness and his council m[ost] convenient." The King therefore desires him to put in train the amicable grant to be made by his subjects in Norfolk, and that . . . [pen]ding your absence ye shall think the same may [be brought] to such effect and rates as is specified in your inst[ructions]." The King trusts no difficulty will be made, as Middlesex and other shires adjoining have liberally condescended to it. Wishes him to come hither to prepare for his departure. During his absence, ordnance has been appointed, with shot, p[owder], lymoners, &c., sufficient for two batteries "[for] guarding of your field," of which a ra[te] and proportion has been given to Fitz[willi]am, who is gone to Flanders to provide it * * *

A book has been prepared of the noblemen [who will accompany] him personally, with their retinues. Supposes the troops will amount to 20,000 men. [Fitz]william will be your marshal, with Sir Thos. Cheyny as assistant. Lord Curson, as master of the ordnance, has a commission for taking up pioneers and artificers. Ryngeley and Candisse will be his assistants. Sir Andrew Wyndesore will be treasurer of the army, Lilgrave treasurer of the ordnance, Whetill comptroller, and Isle provost m[arshal]. Lord Fitzwater, Sir Robt. Wingfield, "with other lords and sad men," will form the council with Norfolk. Will appoint today proveditors of victuals, and on Thursday letters shall be sent to all those who are [going in] person or sending men. Doubts not that when Norfolk has heard the King's reasons for sending him before his own departure, considering "the great zeal that ye have to his royal person [and the good] of his said realm and his affairs, ye wol no[t mis]like the same." Greenwich, 11 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: The duke of Northfolke, treasurer and admiral of England.

12 April. 1262. HENRY VIII. to the ARCHBISHOP OF PALERMO.

R. T. 143.

R. O.

Dispatches Sir William Fitzwilliam and Sir Robert Wingfield to congratulate the duchess dowager of Savoy on the good health and recovery of the Emperor "*de victoire succédée*," and to lay before him certain great matters. Begs the Archbishop to exert himself for their expedition. Greenwich, 12 April. *Signed.*

Add.

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12 April. **1263. WARHAM to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Called before him most of the clergy of his peculiars and the adjoining deaneries, and read them the preamble of the King's instructions. Found them not inclined to the grant; and as it was not convenient to keep them from their cures at this Easter time, has appointed another day, the Thursday in Easter week. Most of the heads of the religious houses, possessioners in Kent, answer that they cannot contribute as they are required, and have desired respite to communicate with the convents annexed to them. Those of the religion of the houses which are newly suppressed, grudge sorely at it. Suggests that it would be better not to proceed further "till this great matter of the King's grace be ended. I refer it to your Grace, albeit it hath been thought good policy in times past not to broach too many matters of displeasure at once." The bearer, William Potken, will inform him what Warham's chancellor has done about the grants in other parts of Kent. Has now written concerning both the spirituality and temporality "of such things as be done already." Otford, 19 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To, &c., my lord Cardinal of York and legate de Latere.

14 April. **1264. TUNSTAL to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Received this morning his letter dated Westm., 13 April, stating that the King had given to young Mr. Cary the keeping of Beaulieu and other offices thereabouts, vacant by the death of lord Marney, and wished Tunstal to grant him the keeping of the park at Crowndon, which Marney also held. Cannot do this, as he had already, during Marney's life, granted the reversion of it to his servant and kinsman Thos. Tunstal, in lieu of the keeping of Clagthor park, which he had given him on the death of the previous lord Marney, father to this lord, but which he was obliged to forego, at the King's request, in favor of Thos. Palmer. Sir Thos. More, steward of his lands, can tell the King all about it. Will try and persuade Thos. Tunstal to give it up for another office of equal value, *sc. 6l. 6s. 8d.*

Thanks him and the King for the promise of the see of Ely, if the Bishop's sickness prove fatal; but although the revenue is more than double what he could spend, must refuse it for the following reasons: 1, he is in debt for the last bulls, though he has sold all his plate but what he carries with him; 2, his friends, from whom he borrowed more than half the sum, as Urswick, Lovell, Ashton, Wolsey's surveyor, the bishop of Durham and others, are dead; 3, his own friends and kinsmen, who were bound for him, are not able to help him, and would be loth to incur any more risk for him, as he saw when he was sick last year; 4, he perceives by the trouble he has had even at home to get money for this voyage, how impossible it would be to get help when absent; 5, "the fifth and chief is, if I should, for ambition of more promotion, dying in the meantime, do damage irreparable to my friends by my great debts, which hitherto I have never helped, should jeopard greatly my soul,—which I would be loth to do;—besides that I would be loth to undo my friends for their kindness towards me."

Wolsey's letter has so informed "us" of the King's mind about sending out Norfolk with the vanguard, that we must needs "give peace to things and devices whereof we knew not the ground." Hopes the King will be well furnished with money. Wonders that Sampson's letters did not come by the Archduke's servant, who has just arrived, and before whose departure the victory was known. The cause must be that Sampson was not made privy to his departure. Expects he has a message to my lady Margaret which he does not wish known. All this week the weather has been so tempestuous that they have not been able to set forward. Hampton, 14 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

1525.

14 April.

R. O.

1265. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

Has this moment received Wolsey's letter declaring the King's pleasure that he should go immediately to Calais and Normandy as the King's lieutenant. Thanks Wolsey for recommending him for this promotion. Though he cannot recompense him, "ye may be assured I shall observe and keep firmly my words spoken to your Grace in your bedchamber at Mr. Lark's house." Has neither wit nor experience for so high a charge, but hopes to do good service with the aid of the wise men named in Wolsey's letters. Will be with him on Friday next, "trusting that I shall have no cause any longer to remain here; for at this hour all the people that hath been practised withal have granted, and there remaineth no more but Lyn and Yermouth and one small hundred from 20*l.* down." Kenyngdale, Good Friday.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

15 April.

Cleop. F. vi.

347.

Ellis, 3 Ser.

i. 359.

1266. ARCHBISHOP WARHAM to SIR THOS. BOLEYN and others.

The persons deputed by the Commissioners to induce the people of Kent to contribute to the army now going into France deny that they have banded together to refuse a contribution. Exhorted them to contribute: 1, to avoid this suspicion; 2, considering the captivity of the French king, and that Henry trusts in them specially, "forasmuch as his Grace was born in Kent." 3. That if the King lost the opportunity now offered him in France, through their backwardness, his displeasure would fall heavily upon them. They professed their willingness, but "declared how they were decayed, with weeping tears." 4. That if gentleness would not win them, they would have to go from their homes to attend the Council, which would cost them more than their contributions.

All his arguments were ineffectual. Thinks there is great poverty in Kent, and lack of money. This is the universal complaint. They discredit the promise that the money shall be returned, alleging that the said promise was made at the former loan, and never kept. Has written to the Commissioners to make espial whether any dangerous assemblies are held, "specially these holidays and this hot weather;" and if so, to suppress them. Has advised the greatest secrecy. Has been in this shire over 20 years, but never found men so unreasonable. Poverty provokes them to outrages. Beggars them to ascertain the King and Wolsey's minds about sending the unruly before the Council. If some of the ringleaders were sent to be "induced" by the King and Council, the rest would comply more readily; otherwise it is needless examining those who are to pay from 20*l.* downwards.

Will send word if he can perceive anything from the other persons appointed by the Commissioners to be before him this week. Otford, 15 April. *Signed.*

Add.

15 April.

Titus, B. i.

273.

B. M.

Fiddes, C. 29.

1267. ARCHBISHOP WARHAM to WOLSEY.

Is informed by those whom he has "secretly caused to make privy espials amongst the clergy of my diocese" that there is great untowardness among the clergy "to make contribution of the third part of their goods," saying they have now to pay the subsidy granted at the last convocation, which they are not able to do. If they pay this third they will be utterly destitute; and if the King "should now and also in time to come thus, by his Grace's letters missive, privy seals and other ways, hereafter require aid of the spirituality as oftentimes as it shall please his Grace so to do, besides the grants of convocation, to which they knowledge themselves bound, the Church and clergy shall at length be put to such impossible charges as they shall not be able to bear, to the utter undoing and destruction of the same." They com-

1525.

ARCHBISHOP WARHAM to WOLSEY—*cont.*

plain that they cannot support their fathers and mothers, or dispense hospitality;—that the King has already had of them on the average an annual disme for the sixteen years of his reign, and “that the Church was never so continually charged;”—that if the laity oppose the grant, they of the clergy have greater reason to do so.

Wishes for Wolsey's advice. On Thursday next the clergy will appear before the Archbishop at Otford. Has written to Sir Thos. Boleyn and Sir Hen. Guldeford of the demeanor of the King's subjects reported by the Commissioners. If any of the laity are sent up to the Council, they must not be well treated, or it will encourage those at home to continue refractory. Otford, 15 April. *Signed.*

Add.: Card. of York, legate, &c.

15 April. **1268.** Ro. [COCKBURN] BISHOP OF DUNKELD, G. EARL OF CAS-
Calig. B. i. SILLIS, and ALEXANDER ABBOT OF CAMBUSKENNETH,
83. Ambassadors of Scotland, to WOLSEY.

B. M.
St. P. iv. 360. Have been convoyed hither by Carlisle herald after their gracious reception by the King. Will do their best to promote peace between the two kingdoms. Coldstream, 16 April. *Signed.*

Orig., p. 1. *Add.*: “To my lord Cardinal's grace, legate and chancellor of England.” *Endd.*

17 April. **1269.** FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Arrived here the day after he left Wolsey. Found none of the ships for his passage, for by reason of the weather two had put into the Cambre, and the other two were in the Downs. One has been driven to the North Foreland. Has not been able to take passage till today, which is a great loss of time in the affairs he has to do at Guisnes. Will, however, leave his own business, and only tarry one night at home, before going on his journey. Reminds him of the copy of the bishop of London's letter, or the breviare of the articles, which he must show in secret to lady Margaret. Dover, Monday, 17 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

18 April. **1270.** THOMAS LORD DARCY.

R. O.

Receipt by Sir Albane Pole, “bailey of thegle and commander of Newland,” for 20s. from lord Darcy for the whole year's farm of the tithe of Rowndehaye Grange due at Candlemas 1524. 18 April 1525. *Signed.*

Endd. by Darcy.

19 April. **1271.** TUNSTAL and SIR RIC. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Took a hoy yesterday to meet their ships at the Cow under the Isle of Wight, as they had appointed with Master Gotston (Gonston) and the captain, but they were not there. Could not tarry for them, “because a torment rose,” and were obliged to put in at Hamyl, between Portsmouth and Hampton. Went aboard them this morning, and are waiting for a wind. Last night's rain has changed it from N.E. to S.W., which is opposite to what they want. From the *Mary and James* lying in the Cow, 19 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *In Tunstal's hund.* *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

1525.

19 April.

Titus, B. I. 271.

B. M.

1272. NIC. [WEST] BISHOP OF ELY to [WOLSEY].

Has received the King's letters, with instructions for himself and the other commissioners for the lay grant in Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely. Has divided the shire among them, taking Ely for himself, the inhabitants of which made much difficulty at first, alleging losses by fire and murrain, and many said they had over-assessed themselves at the first loan to advance their names and credence, so that they would not confess to be of the same value as then. Said there was no authority to admit such allegations, or to make a fresh assessment for lack of time; and so by fair words, and the rough handling of one or two, induced them to grant it, though they make much colour and lamentation, saying that they have no money, and that though they would gladly sell their cattle and stuff for half their cost, no man in the country has money to buy or to lend; however, they thought the time so expedient, the matter so honorable, and the considerations laid before them so weighty, that they will do what they can, and they ask the King, if they cannot get money, to take their goods at a convenient price.

It would have made a man sorrowful, though he had a right hard heart, to hear their lamentation,—not only of the poor, but also of those who were thought rich. Those who before were valued at 100*l.* or 200*l.* now cannot make 20 nobles in ready money, some scarcely 40*s.* Some who at the first loan were well off, now are not worth a groat when their debts are paid. There was most trouble in the portion allotted to Mr. Payton and Mr. Hansard, who brought 50 persons, whom they had found very obstinate, to him, but he at last persuaded them to grant as their neighbours had done. There is a report that Kent has refused to pay, which will increase the difficulty here. Asks what the collectors are to do if the people have no money, but offer them stuff, how they can best compel them to pay, and how those who are “utterly decayed” shall be treated. Fears trouble unless the matter be soberly and politely handled. Desires an answer by the bearer. Will carry out the King's instructions about the clerical grant as soon as possible. Intended to have come to see Wolsey about May 10, and will do so still, unless Wolsey wishes the contrary. Ely, 19 April.

On looking at the King's instructions as to the clerical grant, perceives that they concern Wolsey for his diocese of York, though they are directed to him. There is no mention of the University, which makes him hope that Wolsey reserves that for himself. If not, wishes for instructions,—whether he shall deal with colleges and all other persons, or with persons only and not colleges, “for they will not admytt me for thies generall tearmys, exempt and not exempt;” there is no instruction how to deal with those who refuse, the clause concerning which in the commission for the laity furthered the matter right much. Asks credence for the bearer, his registrar. *Signed.*

Pp. 4.

19 April.

Calig. B. vii.

61.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 360.

1273. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

The ambassadors not having yet come home, can get no answer to the causes mentioned in Wolsey's letters of the 29th March and the 7th inst. The news of the French king's overthrow is confirmed. The Scots expect Henry will gain possession of Paris, and are mostly desirous of peace. Reports had been spread and joyfully received that Francis had been rescued by Albany; but it appears the Duke is past all dangers, and has the control of Scotch affairs in Rome. A chaplain of the archbishop of St. Andrew's arrived from Rome on Easter eve, showing that his master had obtained the abbacy of Melrose in spite of letters from England. It is said Albany has obtained the bishopric of Murray for his secretary, Mr. Thomas Hayes. Is informed that if the Duke came here, even though admitted to no authority, he would be second person in the realm.

1525.

MAGNUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

The Archbishop has heard from the abbot of Camskynnell, that if no better peace be made the King will repute him, the bishops of Aberdeen and Argyle, as enemies. He told the Queen that Henry was dissatisfied, and that the truce had only been prolonged to the 15th May, saying, that if they had war they would league together for defence. He also asked if she would do the same. Magnus, accordingly, on meeting him, took pains to impress upon him how much he was bound to Henry, and to maintain peace. The Archbishop says he is but one man in the council, but will see what can be done.

Aberdeen and Dunblane are absent. Arran withdrew himself after they were joined in council. Angus is constant to England, and Argyle and Lennox seem favorable. The King's sharp letter to the Queen has brought her into better order. She would be glad of a peace, but is determined on a divorce from Angus, as will be seen by her letter which he sends, with a copy for Wolsey. They are as good friends as can be, but she will not accept him as her husband; and the young King, at her instigation, continually urges the Earl for the divorce. Many of the Earl's friends are against it, but some think it would be good to have him at liberty, and that he might marry Argyle's daughter.

Has delivered Henry's letters to the young King, who is much comforted by them. Hopes he and the Queen will do their part in calling the Council. Has some difficulty in getting audience, as Magnus and the young King are suspected when they meet. Thinks the Queen would not dislike war before Whitsunday, as Angus is bound till then not to intromit with her.

The young King says he and his mother would sooner be in England than here. He follows her counsel in everything. Scotland is ill provided for war. If the peace be but for a small time, it will be an advantage only against France.

Great robberies are committed daily on the East Borders for want of a warden. The ambassadors will be here tonight. Edinburgh, 19 April. Signed.

Partly in cipher, deciphered by Tuke. Add.

20 April.

Le Glay,
Négociations,
II. 599.
Lanz, I. 160.

1274. CHARLES DE LANOY, VICEROY OF NAPLES, to CHARLES V.

Mons. de Rœux is returning to the Emperor, fully informed of Italian affairs. Sends the balance of what is due to the troops. The debt is very great. After receiving an answer from the French king and his mother, if Charles cannot obtain his rights by means of peace, he must assure himself of the king of England, make provision of money, and come and conduct the war in person. According to the Emperor's directions, both in his own hand and in that of his secretary, Lanoy will carefully guard the person of the French king. Milan, 20 April 1525.

French.

20 April.

R. O.

1275. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Arrived at Calais on Monday. Proceeded on his journey with Sir Robt. Wingfield on Thursday. At Guisnes his spies came to him with news that Vandosme is chosen chief governor of France, with a council of twenty-four; that Le Fayet is to be governor of Picardy, as Pont de Remye was; that they have assembled a band of Normans, with the horsemen who were left in the realm, and were saved at the battle, and are mustering at Amyes and Abbeville, to revictual Terouenne, into which they took a small quantity of victuals lately; and they think they are sure of it, if they can revictual it before the King comes over. Has sent a herald to Mustruell to inquire for a prisoner who was taken when Suffolk was here, with orders to notice what

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men he sees, and what news he hears. In Passion week the horsemen of Boulogne came and "made a laram" at Guisnes, and two of them were taken by the garrison. They say that Boulogne is well fortified and victualled, and that men are appointed to garrison it if the King come over. Four or five thousand Almaines, who were in the service of the duke of Gueldres, and in Cleves, have passed through the country of Liege and Nameroyes, where they slew 300 or 400 of the country, and thence into Champagne and France. Does not vouch for the truth of these news. Gravelines, 20 April.

Asks if he still wishes him to take up horsemen for him, and how many.
Signed.

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*

20 April.
R. O.

1276. SIR EDWARD BELKNAP, deceased.

Warrant to the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, &c. to pay to Sir Edw. Ferrers, Will. Shelley, recorder of London, and Sir Will. Clerk, priest, executors of Sir Edw. Belknapp, the half-year's instalments due at Easter 12 Hen.VIII. of the annuities of 50 marks, 100 marks, and 100*l.* granted to him by patents of 9 and 11 Hen.VIII., which the surveyors of Crown lands had refused to pay, as he died before the day it was due. This warrant is issued in consideration that Sir Edward discharged the office of chief butler to the time of his death, that he lived till Tuesday next before Easter 12 Hen.VIII. (26 March 1521), and "never took profit ne benefit" from the office of master of the King's wards granted to him and Sir Ric. Weston by patent 10 Dec. 12 Hen.VIII. Greenwich, 20 April 16 Hen.VIII. *Signed by the King.*

21 April.
Theiner, p. 548.

1277. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Begs of him, considering the perils of the times, and the writer's anxiety to serve the Holy See, to listen to what the bishop of Bath has to say to him; to whom Wolsey has written his innermost counsels.* Is ready to shed his blood in the Pope's cause. London, 21 April 1525.

Lat.

1278. ST. WERBURG, CHESTER.

Pardon to John, late, and Thos. Highfeld, present abbot, for infringing the statute of provisors, by publication of a bull from Leo X. confirming the exemption of the monastery. Also licence to the said Thomas and others to put the same in execution. (*No date.*)

Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 3.

22A pril.
Lamb. MS.
602, f. 30 b.
St. P. II. 118.

1279. EARL OF ORMOND to LORD JAMES BUTLER.

Has lately heard that some of the Council, by the Deputy's means, have written to ask for the King's letters prohibiting him from taking any Irishman's part. He must have diligent espial lest letters be so obtained. It is all out of malice to him, as, when he was in authority, they never certified Kildare's "apparent" transgressions. He is to show the King and Wolsey of the Deputy's sudden invasion of Okeroll, long after the date of the King's letters now directed, as he has already told him by a friar of Mowskerry. The indentures are infringed by the Deputy. Has observed them himself, to his great loss and the destruction of his servants. Before Easter the Deputy set such coyn and livery that two of Ormond's towns, Castell Warning and Oghterarde, had to bear 220 gallowglasses for four miles. His poor tenants cannot pay their rents. He has now sent a writ to

* What this secret was does not appear. The terms of the letter are unusually urgent.

1525.

EARL OF ORMOND to LORD JAMES BUTLER—*cont.*

Waterford that all mayors and bailiffs since the first year of the King's reign shall appear in Easter term to account for the King's revenues, poundage, &c. This is done to put Ormond to expence, for Waterford has a sufficient discharge, except for his half of the prizes, and the 10*l.* annuity, and 20 marks to the Church; "and as for the prize and 10*l.* annuity, I must see them discharged." Lord James must get an especial patent of all prizes in this land, according to the grant made to his ancestors, and the 10*l.* annuity, with this clause, "*absque aliquo compoto*," or it will be a great loss in time to come. He is to send for James White and Robert Couly to aid him, and is to make all haste hither with the King's licence, for if James do not give more attention to the Earl's business, Ormond will be well advised before sending him more. Kilkenny, 22 April.

Add.: "To my son James Butler, with the King's grace in England."

Headed: "The copy of the earl of Ormond's letter sent to his son, which Thos. Horth hath."

Copy, pp. 2.

24 April. 1280. ADRIEN DE CROY (BEAURAIN) to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B.vii. 111.

B. M.

Believes the Emperor has informed the King of the reasons for sending Beaurain hither, but as he charged Beaurain himself to do so, has told them at length to Russell, for whom he desires credence. Offers his services. Milan, 24 April.

Hol., Fr., p. 1, mutilated.

25 April. 1281. LAURENCE STARKEY to LORD DARCY.

R. O.

Asks Darcy to assist him, as he has suffered much harm for his true service to his late lord. Writes to Darcy, as his late lord looked to him to execute his testament, and see to the interests of his son and his servants. Horneby, St. Mark's Day, the Evangelist.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

25 April. 1282. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B.vii. 112.

B. M.

Mons. de Bew[rayn] despatched by the Emperor, arrived at [Milan] about the 16th inst. The resolution he brought from the Emperor is, as the Pope says, that the captains should first attend to the pacification of Italy, notwithstanding any past quarrels, and then should march into France, unless convenient conditions of peace are offered by those who now have rule there; they have orders from the Emperor to make very large demands both for the Emperor and the King. It seems that before Bewrayn left, the Emperor heard from England of the victory, with the King's mind thereupon, and that he is accordingly preparing to invade France. The Pope says he thinks the conditions proposed by Bewrayn will not be accepted, and the war will continue. He said nothing more about Bewrayn but that, if a resolution was had with the French king, he would return to Spain. His Holiness recommends himself and the Holy See to Wolsey, and excused himself for letting Albany pass; but Clerk will say nothing more about it, as he has arrived safely in France.

As to the King's money, has taken up all that was in merchants strangers' hands; viz., 6,000 crowns, the exchange of which was made by Michael [Hiero]nimus Sanches, to have been paid by Ant. Vivalde; 10,000 crowns by Angelus de Gaddis, to have been paid by John [Caval]cantis, Petre Francisco de Bardis and Misott de Barn . . . de Bardis. There remain but 4,000 crowns made by the bank de Tholomeis, to have been paid [by] Ant. Bonvise, which he has not yet received, but expects in three or four days. Has had much trouble, and has been obliged to bind himself that it will not

1525.

be demanded in England, and that quittances from one of the King's treasurers, or their letters of exchange, shall be delivered in four months. Asks that they may be sent as soon as possible. Has paid to the duke of Sessa the above 10,000 crowns, with 2,000 crowns of what he had taken for himself. Asks again that one other thousand may be counted as his diets.

Has received quittances from the Imperialists for the whole sum paid, and expects the same for the other 4,000 crowns also, when they will have received 22,000 in all. There remains still 3,000 crowns in the bank de Picolohominibus, not recoverable here. Could get them back, but will not do so, because this sum to be paid in England by master Silvester will counterpoise the expence of the 20,000 crowns taken at Venice by Pace. They will receive but 42,000 crowns instead of 45,000 crowns, which the Emperor's ambassador here thinks reasonable, although the Viceroy is scant content, because he is still upon his high hobby. Wrote to him that he should not now demand this money, as it was promised in their necessity, but now money comes in on every hand. He has sent back word that the King and Wolsey will be displeased with Clerk's slow payment; that money comes in but slowly, and the army is unpaid for many months. Does not think there will be much in advance when all is paid. The Viceroy and captains have much trouble to keep themselves out of danger from the soldiers, and are obliged to tolerate their spoiling villages and towns. They have spoiled many of the Pope's, and are spreading towards Bononye; at which the Pope is evil content, but there is no remedy. The soldiers, by this spoiling, live plenteously, and pay nothing, but yet they will have all their wages as if they had been living at their own cost. Rome, 25 Apr[il]. *Signed.*

Pp. 7, mutilated. Add. : To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

25 April. 1283. RUSSELL to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B.vii. 116.

B. M.

"Pleasith your highness to [understand, Mons. de Beauraine arrived here] upon Easter day at night, and came through Fraunce, [where he was] with the Frenche king's mother, and shewed her suche [letters and] instructions as he had of themperor to the Frenche king with declared unto me and sayeth that your highness hath a copy [sent] you by themperor:" 1st, that the Emperor offers the French king a marriage between his niece, daughter of dame Eleanor, and the Dolph[yn]; 2nd, the French king shall re[under] to the Emperor Bourgoigne and all the possessions of duke Charles at his death; 3rd, that he shall render to Henry all he claims in France, with Normandy, Gascoigne and Guyenne; 4th, that he shall render to Bourbon all his possessions, and also Provence. The French king's mother said he would never give up Bourgoigne; that the King's demand was too great, for he demanded all; as to Bourbon, she made little or no difficulty. Bourbon, the Viceroy and Beauraine have been [with] the French king to offer him this treaty. He answered that he would not condescend to deliver anything, for he was a prisoner, and his deed wa[s null], but they must see what his mother and the Council will do. He asked Beauraine to treat of peace between the Emperor, Bourbon and himself, omitting Henry, and that then he would give a reasonable answer. To this they would not agree.

Beauraine goes tomorrow to the Emperor, and will pass by Lyons, to learn the mind of the King's mother. Morett came with him from her, and is returned to her. It is thought "that the sending that the Frenche king sendith to his mother is for * * * * * the cyttis, so that nothing whereby they may have laisor to make provision [a]gainst the next yere." If they have that liberty they will be able to defend themselves very well. The Viceroy and Beauraine say that the Emperor cannot maintain this army, which Bourbon is to conduct into France, unless the King pays half. It is thought that this army

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RUSSELL to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

will be more useful than either the Emperor's or the King's, and will have to fight first. The duke of Milan has his investiture, and will pay the Emperor 1,200,000 ducats. The Emperor wants 200,000 ducats now, and the same sum yearly, and the Duke offers to pay 100,000 ducats yearly.

Supposes he has heard of the league between the Pope, the Emperor and the Florentines, which was published on the 18th inst. The Venetians and the duke of Ferrara can come in during this month. The Pope and Florentines give the Emperor 125,000 ducats. The league is offensive and defensive for Italy. If the Emperor is attacked in Italy, the Pope is bound to aid him with 2,000 foot and 500 horse. The Pope offered the Emperor 200,000 ducats for Rege, and another little town which the duke of Ferrara holds. The said Duke has given the Emperor 50,000 ducats, and offers him 200,000 more for Modena, which the Pope holds, and his investiture. They demand 120,000 ducats of the Venetians to enter. They are levying large sums besides, so that when the army is paid its arrears there will be 50,000 crowns to spare. Beauraine says the Imperialists have taken three or four fortresses in Languedoc, "as th fortyfyeth them dayly as muche as they can and s that themperor hath assembled his estates in Spaigne, and [will] levy monney in all places there as muche as he can poss[ibly, for]" he is determined personally to come to France, if the King will do likewise. Beauraine has been practising with the King of Navarre, and hopes to draw him to their side. The said King is now sending a gentleman with Mons. to the Emperor. He will be of great use in the recovery of Guyenne, especially if Henry will send him a little aid. Many gentlemen in France told Beauraine that if Bourbon came with a good force, they would help him, but that if he did not they would not run the risk.

The prince of Orange and the countie St. Pol are both liberated on parole, to return at the end of the month. It is said that the French are practising in England for a peace, which is much doubted here. Has told Beauraine and others that they need not fear, for the wars have as yet been only for the Emperor, and that the French king would have given Henry much money to have remained neutral; that if he had done so, princes would have been glad to have sued to him, and that he need not have spent so much goods; that the French daily seek means to put discord between him [and the Emperor; to which] they should give no credence. The French k[ing's mother] sends Bryon to the Emperor; he is in company with Beauraine. The Viceroy leaves tomorrow, and will take the French king from Pisshickynto to Genua, where are 16 gallies ready to take him to Naples, and he will be kept prisoner in the castle there. Milan, 25 April. *Signature cut off, and pasted on again.*

Pp. 4, mutilated. Endd.

25 April. 1284. HENRY VIII. to ———.

R. O.

Appointing him to levy the amicable contribution granted by the King's subjects of the county of N., and pay it to the treasurer of the Chamber. Westminster, 25 April 17 Hen. VIII.

P. 1.

26 April. 1285. THOS. GRyce to LORD DARCY.

R. O.

Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Ric. Tempest, Sir Robt. Nobyll and Master Chaloner will meet at Rothwell tomorrow, but he has not yet heard whether Master Fayrfax will come or no, "but yet resteth among those of Rothwell their old rancour." More, Burton and Dobson will stand to the Chancellor's order according to the decree. They had delivered William by the decree,

1525.

but they do not know whether he has showed it to his neighbours. Advised the commissioners above-named to call the tenants together, and read the decree to them, that they may not hereafter plead ignorance. They can then proceed with their commission. Wm. Lee is in London. Parker hears that 30 of the tenants "will up straight, and I know of truth divers have gone in sundry churches for money towards their costs, with open voices that they are likely to be undone by the law and outlawed shortly." 26 April.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

26 April.

1286. CARDINAL CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII.

118.

B. M.

Is still detained here by Bohemian affairs, "quæ tamen in [eo ar]ticulo constitutæ sunt ut intra proximum mensem omnino absolvendæ sint." The ambassadors of that kingdom will be here in ten days to transact matters. When they are finished, will send a full account, and a copy of the bull, to Wolsey. Various movements are reported amongst the Turks, which would not be feared unless they knew the treachery of the tyrant. Some think the affair will be [begun] by the prefect of the East, "ac propterea de lacessendis Christianis rationem aliquam hoc anno n . . . rum;" and for this cause he has made treaties with the Vayvode and the Moldavian, and has sent to and received ambassadors from Po[land] to treat of friendship. Not long ago it was seen that he was acting deceitfully with that King, and so here they fear him none [the less], because they have received a severer blow from him, while peace or truce was treated for, than during open war. Will therefore do all he can to prevent harm.

The king of Poland has made a perpetual peace with the Great Master of Prussia with marvellous terms. The Great Master, deserting his religion, took the oath of fidelity for Prussia, which is given to him in fee. Does not know how the Germans will take this, but it cannot be without great indignation and odium, especially in times in which the goods of the Church are in most places exposed to plunder. In Germany the common people are openly rising against the magistrates and princes. They have already a regular army of infantry, with which they have stormed some towns and sacked some monasteries; and although the princes, according to the Suabian league, oppose them, and have defeated them more than once, they rise again like the hydra. It is thought that they may be destroyed by their own violence and want of plans; and the news from Rome of the perpetual treaty just made between the Pope, Emperor and king of England, gives more hope of the restoration of peace. Will not write about French and Italian matters, as the hinge thereof seems to be in Wolsey's own hands.

Is troubled by private as well as public cares. Many who have hitherto assisted him with money are pressing for repayment, thinking that he is rich through the liberality of the King here. Asks Wolsey to assist him. Buda, 26 April 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

26 April.

1287. CHARLES DE LANOY to LAURENCE DU BLIOUL, the Audiencer.

Le Glay,
Négociations,
II. 600.

Has, according to Du Blioul's letter, caused the king of France to write to Madame (Margaret), requesting her to send some one to the Emperor, and to procure his release. Has written twice to Madame, and sent her a copy of the instructions brought by M. de Reulx. Believes Madame the Regent will send some one to Madame (Margaret). Desires peace, provided the Emperor can obtain his reasonable demands. Du Blioul will learn the King's answer by Bregilles; he remits the whole matter to Madame the Regent and his council, and with De Reulx he sends M. de Brion, who will bring a reply to the articles. De Reulx is sending to

1525.

CHARLES DE LANOY to LAURENCE DU BLIOUL, the Audiencer—*cont.*

his Majesty (the Emperor) the comendador Figurolle, to inform him of the enormous arrears which are due to the troops, and which will amaze Du Blioul. Before the departure of De Reulx [from Spain] the ambassador of the king of England arrived at the Emperor's court.

Hopes soon to hear from the Emperor what will be concluded with the ambassador. No conclusion can be taken until we know what will be done in France. If the war continue, it will be necessary to make sure of the English, in order that they may help this army to enter into France, for war cannot be waged without money.

Has been commanded by the Emperor to hold himself in readiness to enter France with Bourbon. The Emperor intends to enter it in person, and we are to meet him at a place which will be notified. Is ordered to keep strict guard over the King's person, and either to remove him to the new castle in Naples, or to request the duke of Milan to lend the castle of Milan for that purpose. As to the castle of Milan, the Duke would not like to deliver it, because all Italy would think he had been deprived of it. Will propose to keep the King in certain places, where he can be kept in safety. Money is wanted for their entry into France. Milan, 26 April 1525.

French.

26 April. 1288. JOHN JENOUR to HENRY GOLD.

R. O.

Begs him to be good master to his son the bearer, which he hopes partly to recompense. Sends a box for "my father Fyncham," at his coming to Cambridge, of which Mr. Crome will let him know. "The matter toucheth me above the value of 400*l.* I pray you that ye will take such diligence in it with my son Frevyle, if he come to you, as my said father shall require you to do." His clerk, Edmond Waren, will buy for his son books or whatever else he needs. London, Wednesday after St. George.

Has written to Mr. Metcalf as Gould advised.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

27 April. 1289. W. FRANKLEYN, SIR W. BULMER, SIR WILL. EURE, SIR THO. TEMPEST, and JO. BENTLEY, to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. 1. 41.

B. M.

Received two letters concerning the King's rebels, and preparing the people to attend your Grace in the King's intended voyage to France. Met at Segefeld on Good Friday, the Monday after at Durham, the 24th at New-castle. The gentlemen of Northumberland came not, though warned by Sir Will. Ellercar, the sheriff. Cannot well fulfil his wishes for retaining able men in Cumberland and Westmoreland, as they are not acquainted with the counties. Lord Clifford retains a large body in Westmoreland, lord Dacre in Cumberland, for his son's retinue. Will have no difficulty in raising 500 demi-lances from Durham and Northumberland if Wolsey wishes. Begs him to commission Sir John Lowther and Sir Walter Strickland for services in Westmoreland and Cumberland. They are much occupied.

On Saturday next all the gentlemen in the bishopric will meet them at Durham. The gentlemen of Northumberland will serve readily, with the exception of Sir Will. Heron, who refused to appear till two in the afternoon, and said openly, "The lieutenant undoes the country." Beg that he may be compelled to prove his words. Think it mere jealousy, as they are strangers in the county, and his ancestors had been lieutenants there. Some noblemen of great authority must be sent down to compel obedience. Have interdicted all the churches of Tynedale. Notwithstanding, the thieves there compelled a Scotch friar to administer the communion after his fashion; and one Ector Cherlton, one of their captains, "resaved the parsonnez dewties and served them all of wyne." Redesdale is better ruled.

1525.

Think the device of Dacres for repressing the rebels useful. The rebels have received the memorial from Sir Will. Ellercar and Sir John Heron, and are content to make amends on security of their lives and of their pledges. Hector and Gerard Charlton refuse submission. Enclose a bill. Scotland is their great refuge when pressed; in their forays they are helped by the Scots. Think Angus should be written to to expel them entirely from Scotland. If this be done, and William Ridley their chief captain taken, they will be subdued. Think that lord Dacre should have the whole rule in Bewcastell-dale. On their return from the expedition against Tynedale, propose to plant garrisons, and press the thieves hard, who commit much damage. A garrison of 200 archers on horseback on the borders of Tynedale, making incursions every fortnight, will do much to put down the evil.

The deputies have written to Angus and Magnus of the complaints made against the Scots. Divers sanctuary men in your bishopric of Durham, of "tall personage" and good demeanor, would be glad to serve your Grace. Newcastle, 27 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 7. Add.: "To my lord Cardinal's good grace."

28 April. 1290. FRANCIS I.

R. MS.
111-272 b. f. 1.

B. M.
Captivité,
p. 174.

Instructions to Mons. d'Embrun, sent to the Emperor by the Regent of France.

He is to give the Emperor to understand that the principal object of his mission is to render thanks to him on Madame's behalf for his kind and honorable treatment of the French king, and to request that she may frequently receive news of her son's health. He is then to inform Charles that Madame always desired the peace of Christendom, even before the battle [of Pavia], and especially a union between Charles and Francis, which she will now conclude, if honorable conditions be conceded to the satisfaction of the realm, the entire administration of which now rests in her hands. The demands made by Beaurain were too exacting. Should the Emperor appoint some great personage to treat with him, D'Ambrun is at once to destroy any hope which the Emperor may entertain of gaining towns or territories by means of the proposed peace; and he is then to negotiate the marriage of the duke of Orleans, second son of Francis, to Eleanor, daughter of the queen of Portugal, with a view to the same Duke's being nominated duke of Milan. He is also to treat respecting the kingdom of Naples, the towns of Hédin and Tournay, and the King's rights in Flanders and Artois. But, above all, D'Ambrun is to endeavor to obtain Francis' release. Lyons, 28 April 1525, *après Pâques.*

Modern copy. French.

28 April. 1291. THOS. BENET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Today, April 28, Dompne John Bradley, sacristan of Myddelton, is, according to Wolsey's letters, elected abbot there. Will do all he can in practising the amicable grant of the clergy of the diocese of Sarum. Myddelton.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal and Legate.

28 April. 1292. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has perused the accompanying books, and likes the names in the roll sealed alone, but if the King or he wish to take some out, or put in some others, he will be content.

Thinks many will make excuse that they cannot find so many, and therefore 1,000 or 1,500 more than Norfolk wants should be put down. Reminds him to send for lords Westmoreland and Clifford. Hunsdon, 28 April.

P.S. in his own hand:—Hears that last night, at 7 o'clock, lord Marney was "drawyng the draghts of deth, and Mr. Butts determynde he shuld not

1525.

NORFOLK to WOLSEY—*cont.*

lyve after 5 owrys." Asks whether the King will permit him and lord Fitzwalter to seize his two daughters to the King's use, and bring them to their houses. Thinks they will be better kept so than elsewhere. Desires credence for the bearer. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate.

28 April. **1293.** For JOHANNES LODOVICUS VYVES, the King's servant.

S. B.

Licence to import 300 tuns of Gascon wine and Toulouse woad into any part of the King's dominions, except Calais, paying customs; and protection for the ships importing, and their captains, artillery, &c., for three years. *Del.* Hampton Court, 28 April 17 Hen. VIII.

29 April. **1294.** For JOHN RAWSON, prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in Ireland.

S. B.

Protection; and licence for three years to absent himself from Ireland, and to take with him horses and hawks, enjoying his benefices and revenues, notwithstanding any statute. *Del.* Hampton Court, 29 April 17 Hen. VIII.

30 April. **1295.** NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Came to Norwich last night with difficulty, having a great pain in his right thigh and knee, which will prevent his riding to all parts of the shire; but has taken order with the Commissioners, so that he expects the King will be content with the grant of this shire. Has near done with half the inhabitants of the city. Hopes to make an end tomorrow, and set forth as easily as he may into midst of the shire. Many have been put in hope to pay nothing by rumors that neither those of London nor the other shires will consent to the first rates. News also came yesterday that Wolsey had spoken on Wednesday* with the mayor of London and 40 others, and promised that they should pay no more than they themselves would grant. On this the mayor and aldermen of Norwich hoped Norfolk would treat them the same way; "which I began to assay, and saw by the proof thereof that and I had not taken another way their grant should scant have extended to the 6th part that the other was when I was here last; but now I trust this grant at the least shall be largely the one half of the other; and with as much diligence as I can I shall despatch this shire, to the intent that others may take ensample at them."

Delivered the commissions to those gentlemen who were to be collectors, but they objected to be commissioners for the whole shire, and declined to act unless their commissions were limited to the hundreds allotted to them. Requests, therefore, that new commissions be made according to schedules enclosed. Wolsey must not expect Leonard Spencer up at the beginning of the term on the matter between the city and the priory,† as he must supply the place of Elys, the baron of the Exchequer, in the hundreds allotted to them. Norwich, 30 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate.

30 April. **1296.** TUNSTAL and WINGFIELD to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. III.
148.

B. M.

Embarked on the 18th inst., as soon as the King's ships were ready. Next day "availed with the tide" to the Cowe, in the Isle of Wight, where they remained a day "at rode," waiting for wind, which changing next morning to the east, they passed the Needles and along the coast. Before night they had passed the Race of Portland and drew near Dartmouth,

* i.e. 26 April. See Hall's Chronicle.

† Viz., of Norwich. See Vol. III. Nos. 1113, and App. 12.

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when they waited for a bark they had left behind "more than a kennyng." Next day they were off Plymouth, when the wind drawing to S.E., and being but scant, they hardly got as far as the head of Uschant in the next two days. The wind was then S., and they were advised to put back into Plymouth; but the writers refused, and insisted that they should try up and down the sea waiting a better wind. Accordingly, ran west a whole day, and east nearly the whole of next day, when, the wind drawing more to the east, they began to make slowly for Spain. Were then nearly becalmed for two days, after which they made some progress for one day with a W. wind, but were becalmed again on the morrow "in the gulf of the Spanish sea," which alarmed them, as calms in summer there are often of long duration. But next day the wind came to the E. "right strenably," and they went forward as near the wind as possible, as their course lay S.E. That wind continued the next day and night, so that next morning they were near land. A mist concealed their view until the sun was far risen, when they saw overhead the high mountains of Asturias covered with snow, so that they were about 12 leagues west of Biscay, all their ships being about half a "kennyng" further west still. As the wind was still "very strenably in the east, and blowing a good coal," which made it impossible to reach Biscay, while it was dangerous to lie at anchor off the shore for fear of being bayed in if the wind changed to N., it was determined to run W. to the next haven, which was this, above 40 leagues distant. This course they followed that day and the night following; and yesterday, when "the wind sore scased upon us," after waiting for a pilot, whom they obtained with difficulty, they at last arrived here, 110 leagues from Toledo. All the pilot boats at first fled at their approach, thinking they were French,—a mistake which had been already evinced by beacons made on the coast, and which has been confessed since they landed. Have got the horses out of the ships, and will set forwards after a day's rest if they can find mules for the carriages, of which there are none here, except such as come sometimes out of Castile to fetch fish inland. The captain of the town is endeavoring to provide them with carriages.

As the Emperor is 15 days' journey hence, and post horses are not to be had in this country, "which is all mountains," have despatched a courier on foot over the mountains, who promises to go to the Emperor's court in seven days. Have given him a letter to Sampson, to inform his Majesty of their arrival, and of their great desire to speak with him. Have desired Sampson to stay all practices till they come, and to meet them three days' journey before they come to the Emperor's court, that they may be "the more ripper" in all things.

Have ordered the King's ships to Allaredo by the first wind, "that if either the first or second article of our instructions may be attained, we may repair thither unto them;" or if not, to despatch them home "within time of their victualling." Ribadir, 30 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

30 April. 1297. TUNSTAL and WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Have written to the King an account of their voyage, and how they were forced to take this haven. Failed of their right course through calms and mists. Will make all possible diligence, but have eight or nine days' journey in the mountains before reaching Castile. Fear they will be delayed by want of carriages and horse-meat, as neither horses nor mules are much used here, which is the hardest and barest country in Spain. Cannot find out what the Emperor will do till they draw near the court. Have caused the King's ships to go to Allaredo till they know whether the first or second point of their instructions be attained. If neither can be brought about, will send home the ships. Rybadeo in Galyce, 30 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To my lord Legate's good grace." Endd.

1525.

1298.

GRANTS in APRIL 1525.

April.

GRANTS.

1. Sir Anth. Browne. To be steward of the honor and keeper of the park of Raileigh, master of the hunt of Raileigh and Thundersley, and bailiff of the hundred of Rocheford, Essex, with various fees, to commence from 6 June 15 Hen.VIII., from which day he has been in office. Westm., 1 April.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 24.*

1. Nich. Rogers, of York. Pardon for killing in self-defence Tho. Foster, of London, as testified by John Wilford, coroner, and Ralph Dodmer and Wm. Roche, sheriffs of London. Westm., 1 April.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 22.*

7. Agnes duchess of Norfolk, widow, and Sir Thomas Blenerhay. Release, as executors of Thomas late duke of Norfolk. *Del. Westm.*, 7 April 16 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 27.*

8. Thomas Englefeld, King's councillor, Henry Nores, Roger Ratelyf, Christopher Handisshe, and Richard Harryson. Grant of the advowson of the hospital of Newton Garth, York dioc., on the next vacancy. *Del. Westm.*, 8 April 16 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 28.*

11. Lord Berners. Protection to Philip Conner, *alias* Conwey, of London, brewer; going to the wars. *Del. Westm.*, 11 April 16 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

12. William Dawborne, groom of the Bows. Custody of the wood called Brokwood, and a pasture called Brodemedow, in the manor of Oking, Surrey, with *1d.* a day; *vice* Rob. Rawlynson. *Del. Westm.*, 12 (?) April 16 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

12. Sir Henry Guldeford, comptroller of the household, and Mary his wife. Grant, in tail male, of the manor of Hampton in Arderne, Warw., part of Sir Simon Mountforth's lands; the manor of Diker, Linc., late of William viscount Beaumont and lord Bardolf, in the King's hands by attainder of Francis Lovell; and lands in Hadlow, Northfrith, Shiborn and Tunbregge, Kent; also of fisheries lately in the tenure of Henry Fane and Thomas Raynold, of Hadlow, with views of frankpledge, waifs, strays, &c.:—on surrender of patents 6 June 4 Hen.VIII., 24 April 14 Hen.VIII., and 15 July 16 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 April 16 Hen.VIII.—*Pat. p. 2, m. 29.*

13. Lord Berners. Protection for Anthony Burgh, of London, draper; going to the wars. *Del. Westm.*, 13 April 16 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

13. John Betfeld, *alias* Bidfyld, of Bytton, Glouc., husbandman. Pardon for the murder of John Awste, of Salford, Soms., laborer. Westm., 13 April.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 27.*

16. Lord Berners. Protection for John Arnold, of Hornechurch in Havering, Essex, *alias* of Romford, draper; going to the wars.

"Teste" Westm., 16 April 16 Hen.VIII.—P.S. Also a S.B. to the same effect, dated 30 April 17 Hen.VIII.

20. John Benolt, clk., the King's chaplain. Presentation to the rectory of Moremonkton, York dioc., *vice* Wm. Burgh. Westm., 20 April.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 28.*

20. Symond Salvage. Licence to export 200 quarters of wheat. Greenwich, 20 April 16 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

UNDATED.

Ashby de la Zouche. Inस्पeximus of patent 12 Jan. 11 Edw. IV., inspecting and exemplifying the tenor of a plea in Chancery at Westminster, 18 Feb. 6 Edw. IV. The proceedings were a memorandum of assent to the claim of Sir Ric. Byngham and Marg. his wife and others, relative to the above manor, citing a fine 32 Edw. I., a commission 6 Edw. IV., an inquisition 7 Edw. IV., a writ to Wm. Hastings, and Letters Close 7 Edw. IV. to Hen. Soteshill, attorney general.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 1, ms. 9—14.*

Sir Th. Boleyn, treasurer of the Household. To be steward of the lordship of Swaffeham, Norf., and of the crown lands, parcel of the honor of Richemond, in co. Norf.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 1.*

Sir Ric. Broke, justice of the Common Pleas, Sir William Paston, Francis Lovell and John Carleton. Pardon as executors of Sir Thos. Lovell, executor of Hen.VII., farmer of the lands of lord Roos, deceased, constable of the Tower of London, lieutenant of Calais, justice of the peace in cos. Midd., Norf. and Suff., commissioner of sewers, justice of forests this side Trent, warden and chief justice Shirwode forest, Notts, treasurer of wars to Henry VII., treasurer of the Household, treasurer of the Chamber, chancellor of the Exchequer at Westminster, master of the King's wards, constable of Nottingham Castle, farmer of the manor of Rysyng, Norf., receiver and paymaster of the King's revenue, receiver of the lands of Wm. de la Pole in right of his wife Katharine, formerly wife of the said William, and constable of Walyngford Castle.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 1.* (The S.B. is dated 19th August.)

Edward Byngham. Licence to export 100 tuns of beer.—S.B.

Sir Arthur Darcy. Annuity of 20*l.* issuing from the manor of Bryerley, York, during the minority of Thomas Stanley, s. and h. of Edward Stanley lord Monteagle, King's ward. *Del. Westm.*,—16 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 23.*

Henry earl of Devon. To be constable of Wyndesore Castle, with the custody of all parks, warrens, &c. attached to the office; *vice* Henry earl of Essex and Sir Tho. Burchier.—*Pat. 16 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 32.*

1525.

April.

GRANTS.

Ric. Fitzlewys lord Thorndon. Exemption from serving on juries or being made a collector of taxes, &c., sheriff or escheator. — *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 8.*

Sir John Mundy, alderman of London. To be justice for the German merchants who have the house called "Guyhalda Thetonicorum" (Teutonicorum); it being represented by the merchants that Sir Lawrence Aylmer, alderman of London, who was their justice, has not performed that office for a year past, and is now in the prison of the said city for divers causes. Westm., —. — *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 15.*

Gilbert Tailboys. To be bailiff of the manor of Tatteshall and keeper of the castle, &c., vice Sir Wm. Compton. — *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 22.*

Peter de Tonaglia, Florentine merchant at Bordeaux, and John Cavalcant, Florentine merchant. Licence to export 200 tons of Toulouse woad and bay salt. — *Fr., 16 Hen. VIII. m. 5.*

Thomas Tyler, constable of Berwike Castle. To be a gunner in the ordinary retinue of Berwike, with 6d. a day. *Note in the margin:* Granted at the petition of Anthony Ughtredd, captain of Berwik. — S.B.

Lewis de Vives. Licence to export 100 quarters of corn. — *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 14.*

John Walgrave, Robert Hussey and Anne his wife, Wm. Clopton and Elizabeth his wife, and Anne Elys, heirs of John Hyll, deceased. Inspecimus of a petition to the Chancellor, showing that Hyll was seized at his death of numerous lands and possessions in Somers., Berks, Devon, and Cornw., which descended to Sir Wm. Saye through his wife Jenovefe, in default of issue, and were recovered against the said heirs. Power of inquiry was granted to Will. Burbanke, clk., who took a deposition by Sir Wm. Saye, showing his title to the premises to be for life only, &c. — *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 4.*

Henry Webbe, sewer of the Chamber. Licence to export 80 tuns of beer. Westm., —. — *Fr., 16 Hen. VIII. m. 4.*

Commission of the peace.

Hants: Tho. abp. of York, W. abp. of Canterbury, R. bp. of Winchester, T. bp. of Bangor, Tho. earl of Arundel, Arthur visc. Lysle, Wm. lord Mautravers, John Tuchet lord Audeley, Th. West lord De la Warre, Wm. lord Sandys, Sir John Fitzjames, chief baron of the Exchequer, Rob.

Norwich, serjeant-at-law, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir Wm. Uvedale, Sir George Puttenham, Ric. Lyster, Jas. Worseley, Wm. Paulett, jun., Anth. Willoughby, Wm. Frost, Ralph Pexsall, Jas. Pettis, Stephen Coope, John Kailwey, Wm. Pounce, Wm. Dysney, Nich. Tychebourn, Ralph Andrews, Peter Filpott. — *Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 1d.*

Seven privy seals, being protections granted at the instance of lord Berners to Thos. Stretton, of Stowe, Glouc., chapman; of Rob. Kyrke, capt. of the *Mary Guylford*, to Thos. Neleson, of Leeds, clothier; of Rich. Wythall, to Ralph Curson, of London, sherman; of Ric. Wethyrs, capt. of the *Bark de Morlese*, to Thos. Marshall, of London, merchant tailor, Ric. Cole, of Cryke, North., and Nich. Weste, of London, grocer; and of George Whitwham, capt. of the *George of London*, to Oswald Grice, of Walkefeld, York, clothier.

17 HEN. VIII.

26. Sir Henry Guldeford, comptroller of the Household. To be one of the chamberlains of the receipt of the Exchequer from the death of Sir Ric. Jernegan. *Del.* Westm., 26 April 17 Hen. VIII. — S.B.

26. Henry Norreys. Annuity of 50 marks. *Del.* Westm., 26 April 17 Hen. VIII. — S.B.

27. Sir Wm. Tyler and Sir Wm. Compton. Grant of the advowson of the rectory of Corymallet, Somers., Bath and Wells dioc. — *Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 28.*

30. John Arnold, of Hornechurch, in Havering de Bower, Essex, draper, *alias* of Romford Market, *alias* of Waltham St. Cross. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Westm., 30 April a° 17. — P.S.

— Vincent Eymer, of Piedmont, Claude Thomas Barnaby, of London, Peter Bardara, of Navarre, Peter Vanstraden, of Brabant, and John Basagnier, of Paris, merchants. Licence to import 1,000 tons of merchandise, viz., wine, Toulouse woad, bay salt, canvas, French bonnets or caps, and other goods of France, Normandy and Brittany, paying 6s. 8d. per ton as custom; and to sell them in England and Flanders. Also to export woollen cloths (or broadcloths) called "chariseis," tin, lead, sea coal, hides and any other English merchandise, [except] wools, fleeces, and grain, but not excepting wools bought in Calais. Also protection for three years. *Del.* Westm., — April 17 Hen. VIII. — S.B.

1525.

1 May. 1299. The SUBSIDY.

R. O.

Certificate of John Kyston, Roger Cholmeley, and Ric. Hawke, commissioners for the second payment of the subsidy in *Middlesex* in the 16th year, that they have assessed the inhabitants of Hampsted, Holborne, Iseldon, Fyncheley, Freron Barnet, Harnesey, Seynt Johnstrete, Shordych, Norton-foly, Fynesbury, Hoxston, Clerkenwell, Estsmythfelde, the Tower, and Seynt Kateryns, parcel of the hundred of Osulston; and have made Nicholas Serle collector. 1 May 17 Hen. VIII.

ii. Lists of persons chargeable, with the amounts at which they are rated for lands, goods or wages, and of the tax levied :—

St. John's Street, 117 names (besides one or two partially lost by mutilation), including 11 servants of the Charter House. Total lost.*

Hoxston, 50 names, at the end of which "Our Lady box" 4*l.*, taxed 2*s.*; St. Christopher and St. James's box, "in money 3*l.*," taxed 18*d.* Total of tax, 10*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

Halywell Strete, 51 names, 4*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Holburne, 44 names, [4*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*]†

Gravesyn, 9 names, [15*l.* 12*s.*]‡

Fynnesbury, 64 names, 6*l.* 15*s.*

Norton Foly, 23 names, 29*s.*

Harnesey, 32 names, 5*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Hampsted, 35 names, 3*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

Iseldon, 93 names, 21*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

Fyncheley, 90 names, 10*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Freron Barnet, 18 names, 42*s.* 6*d.*

St. Katharine's. Servants to the master of St. Katharine's 181 names, a few of which appear to be erased. Total, 17*l.* 8*s.* 8½*d.* (?)‡

The Tower. Servants to master lieutenant, and others, 61 names, 32*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Estsmythfelde, 142 names§ (including three servants of my lord abbot of Tower Hill), 50*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

1 May. 1300. NUNNERY of HIGHAM.

Turner's L. of
Fisher, II. 307.

Proceedings against the nuns, and appropriation of their house to St. John's College, Cambridge. Rochester, 1 May 1525.

1301. MARGARET OF SAVOY.||

Galba, B. VIII.
140.
B. M.

1. Instructions to Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, captain of the castle of Guisnes, and Sir Robt. Wingfield, lieutenant of the castle of Calais, sent on special embassy to the lady Margaret.

They shall deliver the King's and Legate's letters at their first audience, taking with them Dr. Knight, and congratulate her on the capture of the French king, thanking her for informing the King of it, and commending the Emperor's prudence and the courage of his army. The great hindrance to the peace of Christendom being now removed, Henry sends to deliberate with Margaret on what is to be done, and wishes her to be open with his ambassadors that he may know her opinion. At the delivery of the letters, they shall first endeavor to find out what my Lady and the Council intend, and what they think should be done on the King's part. But if she requires

* The amount of tax paid by each person varies from 4*d.* to 8*s.*

† The total of Holborn, including Gray's Inn, is given as 21*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

‡ This sum is very doubtful from the faintness of the writing.

§ 95 of these are foreigners.

|| See the instructions to Tunstall, &c., March 26.

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first to know the King's advice, and what he purposes for prosecution of his claims in France, they shall deliver their charges as follows. Considering the divided state of Christendom, the danger of Naples, Sicily, Poland, and Hungary from the Turk, who has taken the two "most sure propugnacules of Christendom," and the damnable heresy of the Lutherans, evils which have arisen chiefly from the ambition of French kings, the King thinks that God has ordained the overthrow and captivity of the present king of France as a means to put down the tyranny of the enemies of the Faith; and if other Christian princes in whose hands the matter is placed do not embrace the opportunity, he fears God will punish them.

Both he and his Council think that there never will be tranquillity while France is governed by those whose sole desire is to extend their dominion, and who, for that end, sow dissensions among other princes. It is well known what great patrimonies the French king has taken from others, for it is notorious that the King has a right to the whole crown of France, both by inheritance and by treaties; and, if he had none, at least Normandy, Gascoigne, Guyenne, Anjou, Maine, Poitou and other provinces should belong to him. What countries he keeps from the Emperor, my Lady and the Council know. They have also claimed Milan, Aste, Genoa, Naples, and other territories in Italy; persuaded the Venetians, Florentines, and Lucchese to assist them, and since striven to decrease the power of the empire in Italy by encouraging feudatories to withdraw their allegiance. No Emperor will ever be able quietly to keep his rights while France is so powerful. And though the French king is now in captivity, and would consent to pay a large sum, and restore some of his unjust possessions, it is certain that, when once returned home, he would endeavor to revenge his present misfortune, recover what he had conceded, and make new pretences, from which no pact or convention would restrain him. They shall, therefore, say that there is no way to place the affairs of the Emperor and the King in perpetual security as long as the French king, or any other of his line, reigns in France. Here they shall make a pause to perceive how the lady Margaret and the Council take this overture; and it is supposed they will incline either to the total disappointment of the French king and his line, or else to his restoration under conditions. The latter they shall dissuade as much as possible for the reasons mentioned above. To the former the following difficulties may be raised by my Lady:—

(1.) How it may be accomplished. (2.) Who shall succeed to the kingdom. (3.) They may propose Bourbon, but this is not likely. (4.) They may think that, if the King succeeds, having so large a kingdom adjacent, the empire will be in as much danger as before from the extension of the limits of France. To these they shall answer: (1.) It would be in vain to attempt it by composition with either the French king or the peers or estates of the realm, and, therefore, to treat with France thereof were but superfluous. There is no way but force, which would be easy now the King is prisoner, and his captains and army vanquished, especially if the King and Emperor make their personal invasion this summer, as they are bound to do, and if the lady Margaret assists the King with a force of 3,000 or 4,000 horse, and as many foot. If they will do this, the Emperor may come straight to Paris, where the King will meet him, as it is improbable there will be any resistance, and then, after their meeting, the King can take his crown of France, and will then assist the Emperor to obtain his crown imperial, and recover all the rights of the empire, whereof Italy is the chamber. By this voyage the monarchy of all Christendom is likely to fall to the Emperor; for, by inheritance, he has Spain, a great part of Germany, Sicily, Naples, Flanders, Holland, Brabant, Zealand, Hainault, and the other Low Countries; by election he has the empire; through my lady Princess, he may have England, Ireland, the title to the superiority of Scotland, and all France and its dependencies;—with which the King will be content, provided he assist

1525.

MARGARET OF SAVOY—*cont.*

him to recover his crown of France. (2.) As to who should succeed to the French crown, he trusts that the Emperor and lady Margaret have never had any other intent than to second his just right, the vindication of which was the chief intent of their confederacy. (3.) The third point is not likely to be moved, as there is neither honor, reason, nor possibility in it, and it is not likely the Emperor would suffer any one to succeed who might be to his annoyance and the disturbance of Christendom, as French-born kings of France would be. (4.) For the fourth point, four matters must be considered: (1) the King's title; (2) the alliance between the King and Emperor for mutual recovery of their rights; (3) the possibility that the Emperor may inherit the King's possessions by right of the Princess; and (4) that if this is brought about, the King does not intend to keep so many pieces adjacent to France as are now occupied by the French king, but will share with the Emperor and Bourbon such portions as will content them. The lady Margaret may, perhaps, require delivery of my lady Princess into the Emperor's hands on the plea that she had already been promised to France, and also proposed for the king of Scots. To this they may answer that the King has admitted no overture since the war, either from France or Scotland, though the Scots have offered to abandon France for it; and the Emperor will learn how steadfast the King has been, by the bishop of London and Sir Ric. Wingfield, now sent to him on special embassy. The King has also intimated to the Emperor that he is making all possible preparations to invade France, and desires him to consent to the 3,000 or 4,000 horse and as many foot being given by the lady Margaret for the purpose; which can be done this year if all diligence be used. The ambassadors shall, therefore, first urge her to grant 4,000 horse and as many foot at the expence of the Low Countries; and, if she object to nothing but the number, may gradually reduce it to 3,000 of each, stating that the King intends to make his army up to 30,000 foot and 10,000 horse.

Secondly, as the King cannot get a sufficient number of horse in England, they are to desire leave for persons appointed by him to raise what number they think fit in the Low Countries, and also some foot. Thirdly, that such carriages, limoners, &c., as the King may require out of the Low Countries may be had at the Emperor's prices, and that my Lady will depute officers to help them. Fourthly, that shipping may be provided by the lady Margaret's order to convey the army, in recompence for the ships sent by the King to convey the Emperor to Spain. They are to press for an answer to these points, as no time is to be lost, and urge her to preserve the strictest secrecy, and not defeat the scheme, as she did that of Henry's invading Normandy, by making it known. On receiving a promise of this assistance, or that it shall be proposed to the country, they shall ask that it may pass into such parts of France as the King shall desire, assuring them that he will not desire them to pass by sea, considering the difficulty of obtaining shipping. This they shall urge as indispensable, showing that a refusal might be the ruin of the whole enterprise. They shall also say the King has arranged a plan for the entry of Bourbon in another part, by order to be given by the King and Emperor jointly, so that these three armies acting on every side, the greatest effects may be expected, for the honor of the King and Emperor, and extirpation of the Lutheran heresies.

These things being declared, Knight, who has remained long in these parts, shall take his leave. Fitzwilliam shall return with the answer, and Wingfield shall remain behind as ambassador resident.

Pp. 20.

Galba, B. VIII.
150.
B. M.

2. Answer to the overtures of Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, Sir Robt. Wingfield, and Wm. Knight, to madame the Archduchess. Articles proposed in the Emperor's council by the English ambassadors:—

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1. They demand 3,000 horse and 1,000 foot at the expence of the Emperor, and that they be on the confines of Calais during the whole of May, to join the King's army and go in their company through Picardy to Paris. 2. That the above auxiliaries march with the King's army into Normandy, if the Emperor will agree to it. 3. That as the Emperor has offered to pay for 1,000 foot soldiers, the ambassadors request to have 3,000 foot at his Majesty's expence, if he be content. 4. That a number of hoys be appointed, at the Emperor's expence, for one month, to transport the van and rear guards or corps de bataille of the army from England, in accordance with conventions; 5, and to state the number, in writing, that they will give. 6. To have aid of the Emperor's officers to obtain 1,460 limoners and 1,230 wagons at the prices at which they serve the Emperor.

On consultation with her Council, Madame replies,—1. That she holds to the offer made by Bevres and others of 3,000 horse and 1,000 foot at the Emperor's expence, and to keep them ready to join the van and rear guards of the King, wherever he thinks fit, within a month of the time when it shall be signified to the Emperor's captain-general on what day the van and rear guard shall have crossed the sea, and be ready to march through Picardy to Paris. 2 and 3. Madame will do whatever the Emperor agrees to on these points. 4 and 5. Although Madame has heard nothing of the convention, she will, taking it for granted, supply, at the Emperor's expence, 100 hoys for one month for the passage of the King and his train, and, if the Emperor agrees to a larger number, will do her best diligence to obtain them. 6. She has given charge to the officers of the Emperor's artillery to endeavor to obtain 776 draught horses, and 692 wagons for the King's van and rear guard, and 684 horses and 538 wagons for his battle, which she will furnish within a month after demand, on the same terms as they would be engaged for the Emperor, provided the King will advance 14 days' pay in some place near their territory, and that on the arrival of the King's army 14 days' wages shall always be paid in advance. Madame offers the King as many gunners as he may require, and will do her best to procure men, both horse and foot, above the number stated. Agreed to, 2 May 1525. *Signed by Margaret.*

Fr., pp. 5.

2 May. 1302. HÉDIN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has not written to him for a long time, expecting to have gone to him, though he has been always counselled to the contrary. His enemies, "*depuis ma fortune*," try every means to put him out of favor with the King and Wolsey, but he trusts Wolsey will not listen to anything to his prejudice without hearing his defence. ". . . . chacun set et man fet la plus grande trayson digne letre qui net a panser, de la quele j'en tens que votre sinorie a veu, mais quant j'eray parle a votre grace, vous serez bien content." Four or five years ago they took a letter which he wrote to the King, two to Wolsey, one to Norfolk, one to "mi lort tresou" (lord treasurer, Surrey), and one to Briencucq (Brian Tuke), "et s . . . ma fet le bon sieur de Hausetrate e . . . bien cinq ans qui lont sersiet (*qu'ils ont cherche*) [me fe]re la venue qui mon fet." Reminds Wolsey that he had asked him formerly if he had not received certain letters from him, and was answered No; "et jay le tout seu de pieca dome (*d'homme*) qui les a toutes veues. Le dit bon seigneur trouvoit moien de les avoir de la poste, come mecant qui let; mais il ny a voit que tout honeur, et de coi je seroie bien respondre si elle metoit mige en avant."

Trusts the King and Wolsey will not desert him. All his misfortunes arise from his desire to do them honor. Wolsey is under no obligation to those who have been trying to break the alliance of the King and Emperor for their own interests. "Pluseurs fois leur ai mande depuis ma fortune et

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HÉDIN to WOLSEY—*cont.*

que serés quelque jour le t[ot] a a la verite, car jai espoir detre [en] brief vers votre sinorie avecq[ues] la grace de Dieu.

"Monsieur, lon m pieca d'Espaigne que l'Empereur vol re a votre sinorie pregent de le t de Bourges, et osy jay veuu la cop[ie] dugne letre que Brientucq a escrit a monsieur de Prat, qui est tout bon sine damite."

Recommends the bearer, an *homme de bien*, in whose favor De Bure also writes. The Cardinal here has done him the greatest possible honor. Liege, 2 May.

"Monsieur, je cris si mal que ne sai si votre sinorie sera lire ma letre."*

Hol., Fr., pp. 3. Add.: Monsieur le legat d'Angleterre. Endd.

2 May.

1303. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. vi. 437. As I wrote by Basing, the Emperor greatly desires the coming of ambassadors from England. De Rieux has been sent through France to Italy. From Leons he sent an answer from the French king's mother, utterly refusing the Emperor's proposals, and declining to deliver a single foot of land. He has therefore despatched a message to the King. They are doubtful whether to invade Italy in common with the King, or whether the Emperor shall maintain the army there, and the King another. The Chancellor has told him that a personal invasion is impossible, as the Emperor has sustained too great charges. Toledo, 2 May 1525.

Hol. Add.

3 May.

1304. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. vi. 438. Credence for Penalosa to act in conjunction with De Praet. Toledo, 3 May 1525. *Signed.*
Fr. Add.

3 May.

1305. The ARCHBP. OF CANTERBURY, LORD COBHAM, SIR THOS. BOLEYN and HENRY GULDEFORD to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. F. xiii.
133 b.
B. M.

Those of his subjects who have been before them seem well minded to accomplish his demands, and would make no demur if their goods were sufficient; but there is great poverty, especially of money, here in Kent. At several fairs, men having wares and cattle to sell have departed without selling anything, unless they would have sold them at less than half their values. Landed men can get nothing or little of their farmers, who say they can get no money for their corn and cattle. Write this apart from the people's overtures, as they think it not expedient to insert it therein. Canterbury, 3 May, 9 p.m. *Signed.*

P. 1.

3 May.

1306. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Ask whether they are to assemble those whose goods and lands are worth less than 20*l*. They have never been assembled before, and are likely to cause much trouble for very little profit. Many of them will sorely grudge the cost of going to Canterbury or other places where the Commissioners have appointed to sit. If they are to assemble, it had better be done in divers places. But little good has been done here by the report that the

* This remark is most unquestionably appropriate.

1525.

King has remitted the sums due from the Londoners. Sends a copy of their letters to the King. Canterbury, 3 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To, &c., the cardinal of York and legate de Latere.

3 May. 1307. FITZWILLIAM, SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD and KNIGHT to
Galba, B. VIII.
153. WOLSEY.

B. M.

Fitzwilliam and Wingfield arrived at Mechlin on the 26th April, and were honorably received outside the town by Mons. de Lalaing, Mons. de Grenebergh, and another of the Council, with all my Lady's gentlemen and guard, and so conducted to their lodging. Knight came immediately to them, with a letter written by Tuke at Wolsey's command, dated 21 April, which contained an answer from my Lady to a portion of their charge, delivered by her ambassadors to Wolsey, stating that she could not accomplish his desires without express command from the Emperor. Had audience next day, delivered the King's and Wolsey's letters, congratulated her on the Emperor's victory, and thanked her for sending news of it, persuading her that it was necessary to follow it up, and then declared their charge. She answered that there were two ways to follow up the victory,—either by taking a good peace, or by prosecuting the war; the latter would be both expensive and dangerous, but if the King and the Emperor thought it the best way, she would conform to their pleasure. She desired the ambassadors to put their demands in writing, and discuss them with certain of the Council the next day, when they found De Buren, Hochstrate, Palermo, Berghes, the Audiencer, and De la Shaw appointed for the purpose. After some discussion they said they would report to my Lady, as she wished the answer to be made in her presence.

Were sent for on the last of April, and answer was made by Hochstrate, but this not being satisfactory, retired to deliberate. On our return, we said that in the 1st article we desired 3,000 horse and 1,000 foot to join the King's vanguard near Calais, for this month, and march with them through Picardy towards Paris; and that afterwards, if it seemed good, the whole army should turn off into Normandy. To this they answered, that if the King would name a day when his army should be on this side the sea, the horse and foot should not fail to meet them, provided she had no contrary order from the Emperor. They expressly refused the conditional clause about invading Normandy, and the increase of the foot to 3,000, if the Emperor consented to the demand for 1,000 hoys for one month, at the Emperor's expence, for transporting the King's army, in recompence of like service done to the Emperor at his going into Spain, according to an article they showed them. They said they never heard of such an article, and could not sustain so many charges. At all the meetings they alleged their poverty and many expences, as though they wished to persuade the King from mere compassion to ease them of their duty, and take their burden on himself. The ambassadors showed what quietness the King forsook for the Emperor's pleasure, incurring war with Scotland and France, and intolerable charges for defending the seas, and assisting the Emperor, and that the hoys had been promised, and they were bound to grant them.

At this point my Lady said she had received letters from Mons. de Ruys, who has passed through France to visit the French king on the Emperor's behalf, stating that at his departure the Emperor had sent a special courier to her, and she was retaining De la Shaw till his arrival, when she would send him to the King with the Emperor's charge. Persisted in the demand for hoys, and they at last granted a small number, as Wolsey will see by their answer. As to limoners and carriages, she will do her best that the King may be served at the Emperor's price. Consulted with Buren, Hochstrate, and the officers of artillery, and have determined that it is necessary

1525.

FITZWILLIAM, SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD and KNIGHT to WOLSEY—*cont.*

to fix a day for their arrival at Calais, with a month's previous warning to obtain them. On these conditions Buren promises the King the whole number. They complain of the King's not naming a precise day for the two armies to join, as they intend to call out the men in garrisons who are best experienced in war; and this requires time, as their frontier against France is more than 300 English miles.

The Council recommend the King to raise his 1,000 horse and 1,000 foot before the rumor of the coming over of the English gets abroad, as it will save expence. They might be engaged at the same time as the Emperor's men, by gentlemen experienced in musters who would expect to be captains of the men they raise. Buren advises the King to retain more horse and fewer foot, as the strength of the enemy is in horse, and many will be required for the conveyance of victuals. After many meetings, all that they have been able to obtain is the answer which they send, capitulate and subscribed by my Lady. Are told my Lady said, in advising peace, that both princes should consider that France could not be conquered in one or two years; and if they were resolved to continue the war three years and more, they must consider how money was to be had. Wolsey may divine what they mean by constantly alluding to their poverty.

After writing the above, received word from my Lady, by Marnix, that she had a letter from the Emperor, stating that on the coming of the English ambassadors he would resolve with them how to proceed in the common affairs, but no part of his letter touched any of our charges. Have not been able to write sooner, being so frequently put off for an answer. Today Knight will take leave of my Lady and return tomorrow. Fitzwilliam will repair to Guisnes when he has an answer from Wolsey. There is nothing for him to do here but to ask or lay out money for extraordinary charges, and what must be paid beforehand for carriages and limoners, according to their agreement with my Lady. He will reckon what the advance of 14 days' wages for limoners and waggons may amount to, in order that the expenditure may not exceed what is mentioned in their instructions, and deliver the money to Sir Robt. Wingfield. If Wolsey require the limoners levied by a certain day, he will deliver a sufficient portion of the money appointed for that use to Wingfield and Tate, and if it be not enough will inform Wolsey; but if he do not require them immediately, will keep it till further orders. Mechlin, 3 May 1525. *Signed.*

Pp. 13. In Knight's hand. Add.

3 May.

1308. SIR W. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

Galb. B.v.204.

B. M.

Wingfield, Knight, and he have written of the state of the King's affairs. Had spoken to my Lady of the secret charge given him by Wolsey. She states that some persons are very anxious to break the perfect amity between the Emperor and the King's highness; but so long as Wolsey has influence with the King, and she with the Emperor, she trusts they will never succeed. She will do all that she can to advance the King's affairs, but she and the country have no money, and if the 3,000 horse and 1,000 foot were not "of" their . . . ordinary, knows not how they could be paid. All the noblemen in those parts sell their property to furnish troops; they constantly insist on the large sums expended by the Emperor on the wars; the impoverishment of his countries; the rebellion in Almayn. The cardinal of Liege said plainly that if the King and the Emperor were not furnished with money for the war for two years, the result would be doubtful. The realm of France was strong, &c. As he is appointed to set forth with the vanguard, and must put his house in Guisnes in order, wishes he may have licence to return. Sir Robt. Wingfield and Bartholomew Tate can do all that is required in his absence. The 2,000 Italians and 100 "Albanors"

1525.

lately come from Italy to Boulogne have attacked the garrison of Guisnes. Hears from Hostrait and De Bure that the French have assembled Normans on the frontiers. Meehlin, 3 May.

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: My lord Cardinal's grace.

3 May. **1309. RICHARD EARL OF KENT.**

R. O.

List of 49 deeds relating to lands and tenements belonging to Ric. earl of Kent, and lady Elizabeth his wife, of various dates from the reign of Edw. III. to 3 May 17 Hen. VIII. The deeds relate to the following persons: Chas. Somerset lord Herbert, Sir Henry Wyat, Sir John Huse, Thos. earl of Surrey, Harry lord Daubeney, Sir Wm. Compton, Sir Ric. Wingfield, Sir Ric. Weston, Sir Hen. Gray, Sir Tho. More, Sir John Daunce, Tho. lord Darcy, Cuthbert bishop of London, John bishop of Lincoln, Sir Miles Busshe, Edw. Busshe, Sir Robt. Brutnell, Edm. Knyvet, Ric. Empson, Wm. Buttry, Geoffrey Paynell, Ric. Decons, John and Will. Mordaunt, Nic. Harding, Robt. Drury, Wm. Paston, Wm. Dale of Bedford, Nic. Hurleton of Evere, and John Lytelbury.

Also to the following places: Towcester, and Asheby Yerdley, Northt., Gret Brychill, Stokehamond, Bragnam, Blechley, Snelston, Launden, and Brayfeld, Bucks; Dane Elynbery, Brokeborow, Chophill, Caynho, Gravenhurst, Brobury, Wrastflyt, Camelton, Shefford, Henlow, Podyngton, Campton, Harold, Ampthill, Milbroke, Graunge, Houghton, Tyngreth, Fletwyke, Pelyng, and Harwood, Beds; Badmounfeld and Reydon, Suff.; Wynferthing, Ashull, Goderston, Foxley, and Haywood, Norf.; Hemyngford Grey and Brampton, Hunts; and Rusheton, Ayton, and Torpurley, Cheshire.

Pp. 18.

3 May. **1310. THOMAS LORD DACRE to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Lord Grey of Wilton, and Dacre's son, are general heirs to the late earl of Kent.* Is serving the King here, and his son has charge of the West Marches, so that neither of them can come up to obtain his rights. Asks Wolsey to solicit the King in his son's behalf. Calls his attention to the petition of Eliz. Sandforth, mother of Thos. Sandforth, of Ascom, Westmoreland, a kinsman and household servant of Dacre's. Hugh Cliburn entered Thos. Sandforth's house on the Friday before the Purification of Our Lady last past, and carried away his wife, Grace Crakanthorpe. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

May. **1311. ——— to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

They and the other commissioners, to the number of 80, assembled at Canterbury on the 2nd and 3rd of this month of May. The inhabitants of divers hundreds appeared before them, and offered their lives, bodies, and goods to serve his Highness. They were grieved that the King was displeased with them; they made a difficulty about giving an express promise, for fear they should not be able to perform it, and that the King would be more angry at that than at their refusal; they know that the King considers Kent as his native county, and they are therefore the more bound to serve him; they wish they had as much good as ever they had in their lives, and the King should perceive how liberally they would contribute; they think that no men have a more loving, kind, or valiant prince, and they beg him to continue so. These words proceeded only from themselves. Told them they had no instructions to admit their overtures, but would inform the King of their words. They say they are content to be ordered by the King's

* Died in 1523.

1525.

— to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

charitable conscience and wisdom. Allowed them to depart till the King's further pleasure is known. Showed them the draft of this letter, with which they were contented. There is a report here that the King has remitted the payment of the grant demanded from London, which has done no good here.

Draft, pp. 2.

5 May. **1312.** FITZWILLIAM and SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.

36.

B. M.

Wrote on the 3rd. Yesterday Knight left. In the evening Mons. de Loyrgan and the esquire Button, otherwise called Mons. de Courtbaron, supped with us; from whom we learned that 30,000 Lutherans intended passing through the duchy of Luxembourg into Lorraine, protesting they had good grounds to make war upon the duke of Lorraine. The Duke has retained the Almans who lately passed through the county of Namur to France, and my Lady has ordered Button to assemble 400 horse for the protection of Luxembourg. Loyrgan, who had come from Hainault that day, said that the garrison of Guise had mustered 150 horse and 300 or 400 foot, invaded Hainault, and plundered an abbey. Emery assembled 400 horse and 800 foot, and intercepted them on their retreat, so that they were all taken, slain or drowned.

Have considered what money is required for the pay of the wagons and limoners for 14 days, which we reckon at 1,653*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* for the vanguard and rearguard, and 1,407*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* for the battle, as appears by a bill enclosed. Thus the 1,000*l.* received by Fitzwilliam will not suffice, as 80*l.* is to be abated for 30 days' diets for him, Wingfield and Bartholomew Tate. As there are not more than 1,000 men at Guisnes, including both horse and foot, the garrison having formerly been 1,700 at least, Fitzwilliam wishes to have 200 foot of the King's army, of his own bringing, to serve under him, and to be allowed to levy 100 gunners for the trenches. Mechlin, 5 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

Ib. 35*.

ii. Account of the wages of limoners and expences of wagons. The limoners for the vanguard and rearguard amount to 776, with wages at 8*d.* a day; the wagons at 2*s.* 8*d.* a day. The limoners for the King's battle are in number 864; wagons, 838. Total expences for 14 days, 3,061*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, over and besides the extraordinary charges, wherein we must follow the advice of them of the artillery here, whereby we are uncertain thereof.

P. 1.

6 May. **1313.** [ROBERT COCKBURN] BISHOP OF DUNKELD to MAGNUS.

Calig. B. I. 99.

B. M.

Thanks him for his "good and hearty writings." Would have thanked him in person, "war not sum gud stopyn at I have gottyn, at is not ewill." Thinks it more than expedient that Magnus send promptly Patrick Synclar or Sir Jehan Gesum, "for I wald do sum a gret plaser." St. Johnston, 6 May. "Be the man at is al zouris, the byschop off Dunkeld."

P. 1. Add.: "To my hertly gud frend and broder, Master Thomas Magnus, ambassador to the Kynges hieness off England."

ii. Copy of the preceding by Magnus's clerk.

P. 1.

6 May. **1314.** JOHN SMYTH to HENRY GOLD.

R. O.

Thanks him for the pains he is taking with his child. Hopes he will "cause him to keep his gear cleanly, and that he may use himself

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lowly and gently to every man." Wishes Gold to make him write after his hand, which he likes better than the Roman. Other things he remits to Gold's discretion. Sends 20s. for his commons and other expences. Wishes him occasionally to practise singing "his plain song, which afore he went to grammar school he could sing perfectly, and had some insight in his prick-song." London, 6 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To Master Golde, of Seynt Johns in Cantebridge, be thys lettre delyvered with spede.

P.S. (on the back of the letter).—Has sent him 1½ yd. of tawny chamlett and 1½ yd. of fustian to make Edmund a jerkin.

1315. JOHN SMYTH to HENRY GOLD.

R. O.

Thanks him for the care he is taking of his child's learning and bringing up. Advises him to desire Master Bruer "to apply him in his learning of sophistry and stories," and see that he be not idle, and that he learn to write "according to your hand, for he can somewhat write after the Roman hand, but I had liever he would learn to write after your hand." Has sent Master Bruer 20s. for his son's commons, supposing that Gold will commit him to his tuition while he remains at Elyngton. From London.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

7 May.

1316. JOHN JENOUR to HENRY GOLD.

R. O.

Wrote, as Gold advised, to Mr. Metcalf "that my son your pupil might be at the same commons as ye be;" but Metcalf objects that at Gold's commons men talk of divinity, wherein he is not read, whereas at the second commons they discuss "souestre (sophistry) and logic, which must be his study." Hopes Gold will advise him well to apply his mind to learning, "for if he do not, he shall deceive himself, and not me." Has sent his jerkin of damask to "my daughter Frevyle," with a new pair of sheets for Gold. Is willing to allow him 3d. a week for his breakfasts. London, Sunday, 7 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To master Henry Gold at Cambridge.

7 May.

1317. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. vi. 439.

Exhorts him to aid in defending the Church, assailed on one side by the invasion of Hungary by the Turks, and on the other by heretics. Requests credence for Melchior Langus. Rome, 7 May 1525.

Copy, Lat.

8 May.

Masters' MS.
f. 317.

1318. HENRY VIII. to the COMMISSIONERS FOR "THE AMICABLE GRANT."

"Anno regni 17, 1525.—King Henry, pretending an expedition into France, to which the Emperor invited him, desired of his subjects an aid, (which he called an amicable grant), and to that purpose sent Commissioners (which were the chief noblemen) into the shires, to assemble and move the people. But the commons plead their poverty, and that they have no money, so that they will not grant anything by letters missives, but only by Act of Parliament; which king Henry, in a letter to the Commissioners (May 8), takes unkindly, yet wills them to proceed doulceely, rather than by violence, to reform them, if it be possible. In some places the people arose up in arms against the Commissioners; and in others, those who condescended to the grant were threatened by their neighbours; and some recalled their grant.

"The dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk write to the Cardinal that the

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HENRY VIII. to the COMMISSIONERS FOR "THE AMICABLE GRANT"—*cont.*
 commons lay all the blame on him, and that, if any insurrection follow, the quarrel shall be only against him, &c. The Cardinal writes to them again that it is the custom of the people, when anything discontenteth them, to blame those that be near about the King; and when they dare not use their tongues against their Sovereign, they, for colouring their malice, will not fail to give evil language against, &c. Howbeit, I am not sole and alone herein, &c.

"It seems this amicable grant was the moderation of a greater grant, which the commons first condescended to, and after got it in part released."

P. 1.

8 May. 1319. DUKES OF NORFOLK and SUFFOLK to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Have several times written to Wolsey of the rebellious behavior of the inhabitants of Lavenham, Sudbury, and other towns, which letters they doubt not the King has seen. Have small leisure to write, for they are seven miles apart, and must meet every day to debate what is to be done. If those of Suffolk and Essex, who are spoken of, join together, "yet they shall find us but evil neighbours," as shall be seen by Thursday noon at furthest, unless other orders come from the King. Beg him, if the insurrection begins in other shires, which they fear more than this, that he will try to temper their madness and untruth by some dulce means; for, in that case, the number that could be trusted would be small, and hasty punishment might cause danger, which, though forborne for a season, "*quod deffertur non aufertur*." If this business spread, lords Burgayne and Stafford should be looked to. Do not know but what they might do well, but God knows what ill spirits might put in their minds. 8 May at midnight. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *The latter part in Norfolk's hand. Add.*

8 May. 1320. FITZWILLIAM and SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. VIII.

160.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 5th the news they heard from Mons. de Courtbaron concerning the assembly of Luteryns who intended to pass through Lucembourgh to Lorraine, and his orders to go thither with 400 horse. Spoke this afternoon with Buren, who has heard from France that the French king's mother is collecting money, and has levied 50,000 men,—some at Atenye in Champagne, and some at Abbeville; and though the report is she intends to revictual Terouenne, the assembly in Champagne is so near Luxembourg that it seemed necessary to send Courtbaron thither to resist them, as well as the Lutherans. Being at Antwerp yesterday, he was told they had assembled 300,000 men, and taken a town between Ulm and Augsburg, where an earl, Loys de Helfenstayn, and 50 gentlemen, were assembled at a marriage. Helfenstayn was in England four or five years ago, and "played before his Grace in a phiphir." The Lutherans caused them all to "pass the pikes." He heard also that 2,000 or 3,000 of the 9,000 foot whom the League of Swabe assembled against the Lutherans went over to them. They had defeated the force sent against them by the Count Palatine, the archbishop of Trevyrs, and the landgrave of Hessyn; "and how they handled bishops, abbots, monks, friars, nuns, and priests is not to be spoken of."

Today a brother of the governor of Fryse dined with them, and told them that when the late Sir Ric. Jerningham was last here he had asked him to tell the King of his great desire to serve him, offering to bring him 3,000 or 4,000 horse or foot, and to make a bond sealed by his brother. He wished to know if his offer had been presented to the King, and, as they knew nothing of it, desired them to communicate it. Soon after their arrival, spoke with the cardinal of Liege, De Bure, and Berghes separately, inquiring about Hesdin, and what was best to be done for his relief. They all said

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they never could suspect him of any offence against the Emperor. They thought all his trouble came of writing letters into England, and that, even if he have spoken of the evil government of this country, or said anything against Hochstrate, he may avow it boldly, for he will be well supported by his friends.

Asked the Cardinal if they should intercede for him with my Lady, when he said he had done so himself, and she had allowed him to go to his own house two leagues from Malines, or to a house he has within the town in her absence. He expected that Hesdin would be at his house next night, and would soon recover favor. Though the Cardinal wrote to Hesdin of this, Hesdin wrote to the ambassadors to have their advice, and they recommended him to do as the Cardinal advised him; on which he went to his house in the country, but not till three or four days after the time appointed by the Cardinal. Yesterday morning Wingfield rode thither, and encouraged him to be guided by the Council of the Lords; yet De Bure this afternoon told them he had warned him not to trust in his house, but to go to Liege, where he was before, for yesterday my Lady said she would not let him remain in Brabant, but would ordain commissaries to hear what he would say. Buren advised that the King should write to my Lady that if Hesdin's offence was only in writing to him, or Wolsey, or his Council, he could not take it well that he should be in trouble for such a cause, considering the strict alliance between him and the Emperor. The cardinal of Liege rode to Antwerp two days ago, and has not yet returned. Think that Hesdin has been with him at a house near Antwerp, from which he will return to Liege.

When about to have dispatched this letter, received word from my Lady that the squire Byrgill was coming out of Italy, and that she would inform us of the news he brought. The bishop of Worcester arrived the same evening, and told us what troubles he had had on his way by the Lutherans. He departed early this morning for England. Have just received from the Postmaster two packets for Tuke from Rome, which they dispatch at once, as they do not know how long it may be before my Lady communicates Byrgill's news to them. Malines, 8 May 1525. *Signed.*

P.S.—Byrgill has just sent us a packet of letters for Tuke, which we also send.

Pp. 5.

9 May.
R. O.

1321. HENRY EARL OF ESSEX and R. LORD FYTZWAUTER to
WOLSEY.

Mustered the Commissioners for Essex on May-day at Chelmsford, with a great part of the lay people of the shire. Delivered the King's letters of thanks to the Commissioners and to the lay people. The former made grants according to the King's pleasure. Could not "practise" conveniently with the lay people for an aid for the King's voyage, as there was a great fair that day. Arranged to sit in divers parts of the shire. Made out precepts for the appearance of certain hundreds, and "practised" with them, as instructed. On Sunday last, 7 May, had certain townships before them at Stansted,—200 or 300 persons whom they could not induce to grant any money, as they said they had not enough even to pay the subsidy. This is owing to a late unlawful assembly of 1,000 persons in the borders of Suffolk adjoining the hundred of Hynkford, where we now sit. Some fear to be hewn in pieces if they make any grant, and there is great danger of more insurrections. Suspend further proceedings till they hear the King's pleasure. Stansted, 9 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

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9 May.

Galba, B. VIII.

163.

B. M.

1322. FITZWILLIAM and SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Wrote l[ast] yesterday. The same day, at 5 o'clock, were summoned to my Lady by De la Shawte. Found Buren, Hochstrate and Courtbaron with her. She took them apart, and said she wished to tell them the news Byrgyll had brought from France and Italy. She had sent him to the Viceroy, with orders to ask for an interview with the French king, and to mark his countenance and words, and he had told Francis my Lady had commanded him to make her recommendations to him. She then read two letters written to her with the French king's own hand, for Byrgyll had been with him on two occasions, both on his arrival and at his departure, eight days apart; and on the last, Francis had said his first letter was so old that he would write again. Their effect was to desire her to intercede with the Emperor for his deliverance; and though they were both much of a sort, he concluded the first as written by her good son, and the second by her good cousin and friend.

Told her, jesting, that he had remembered better in his second letter than in the first, considering that the son might not well marry his mother. At this she laughed heartily, after her accustomed manner, and told a merry tale "how a young prince would needs marry his mistress, which was old, against his friends' mind, because he would be avenged on her for killing of his master with her cursedness;" and said, Francis might wish to be avenged upon her for the good will she had always borne to France. She then showed us a copy of a letter from Francis to the Emperor, excusing himself for his long silence on the ground of his imprisonment. In suing for his own liberty, he desires that the great victory obtained by the Emperor may lead him to the vanquishing of his own heart by pity, adding that there is a great difference between having a King in prison and a king of France at large to be his slave, and desiring credence for Brion. This letter was signed by the hand of his humble brother. My Lady also showed us a letter from the King's mother, much to the same effect as that of Francis, ending by the hand of her good sister.

She said by Byrgyll's report there were high words between the King's mother and Beaurain, about the articles of peace sent by the Emperor to the French king, which he remitted to her and her Council. She was particularly displeased with those about Bourbon, which Beaurain said he was surprised at, as there were other articles more important. Byrgyll also spoke with Madame d'Alençon, who wondered at the favor shown by the Emperor to "the méchant duke of Bourbon" in giving him his sister, and thought that she should be married to the King her brother, and her own daughter to one of the King's sons. Brion has gone to Spain, in Beaurain's company; and the archbishop of Dambrune is sent by the King's mother, who has desired my Lady for a safe-conduct to a gentleman whom she will name, that she may inform her of her mind. On this my Lady asked the advice of the ambassadors, and thought it would be desirable for her also to get a safe-conduct to pass through France in order to gain time, and communicate sooner than could be done by the Emperor. Agreed to this, and said that, considering the perfect amity between the Emperor and the King, of which my Lady was a chief promoter, Louise's messenger could not do any harm, and my Lady's might do much good.

She then showed us a copy of a letter written with the Emperor's own hand to the Viceroy, thanking him for his services, desiring him to take good care of the French king, especially of his mouth, and to collect as much money as he can in Italy, as the Emperor would do in Spain, for now was the time to bring affairs to perfection. With regard to the injunction to take care of the French king's mouth, my Lady says the Emperor is informed the French will be glad to get rid of their King; in which case

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they could easily put things in better order, either by peace or war. The Viceroy and Bourbon think they will attempt to recover themselves, either by separating the Emperor and the French king, or by putting off time. Told my Lady she need have no fear for the alliance, for the King was determined to unite with the Emperor either in war or peace. She said she would send John De la Sawte in a day or two to England, who made good report at his last coming thence.

In passing by Paris, Byrgyll spoke with a gentleman, who said that, though he had long dwelt there, there was one vein of a Burgundian's heart in his breast, and that he believed France was likely to be utterly destroyed; for until the Emperor and the King invade it with a great power, the King's mother would so abuse the people that they would hope to wade out of their misery by defending themselves. My Lady speaks more firmly than she has done for a long time. Suppose she finds the Emperor determined on war, although she said, in talking about the safe-conduct for her messenger to France, that it was the more needful because the Emperor was very ill counselled. Cannot tell what she meant, for she said on a former occasion she had a letter from the Emperor's Chancellor, stating that he had drawn up articles of peace to be proposed to Francis, which, if accepted, would leave the cock so bare of feathers that he could fly no more.

Today, being at dinner with De Bure, Hochstrate said my Lady had forgotten to tell us that the premier president of Paris has also gone to Spain with Beaurain, and that she had information that the Lutherans have besieged Nuremberg and Hagenau, and taken into their hands the whole duchy of Wurtemberg. The princes of Germany are assembling all the horse they can get, and the duke of Lorraine both horse and foot, to resist them. Enclose a letter from Beaurain to the King. Have this morning received a packet for Tuke from Master Secretary, which they send with this. Malines, 9 May 1525. *Signed.*

Pp. 6, mutilated.

11 May.

1323. DUKES OF NORFOLK and SUFFOLK to [WOLSEY].

Cleop. F. vi.
325.
B. M.
Ellis, 3 Ser.
II. 3.

This day, at ten, met, two miles on this side of Bury, with a goodly company of 4,000 people. The inhabitants of Lavenham and Brante Ely came in their shirts, and kneeled for mercy, saying they were the King's subjects, and had only committed this offence for lack of work. We aggravated their offence, declaring it to be high treason; finally, we selected four of the principal offenders, and let the rest depart. We charged them at their departing to warn the other towns to be with us tomorrow at 7, or to be held as rebels, and we hope by tomorrow to make an end. As to your instructions, if it be meant that these people should pay no more than they would of their own good will, we think that Norfolk and Suffolk, where the moiety has been paid, will consider themselves aggrieved. We consider it desirable that a small rate should be paid throughout the realm. Not only this shire and Essex, but the towns and the scholars of Cambridge, had all combined, to the number of 20,000. We think that letters of thanks should be sent to the gentlemen of all the shires. Lavenham, 11 May.

1324. WOLSEY to LORDS [SUFFOLK and NORFOLK].

Cott. App.
XLVIII. 5.
B. M.

Thanks them for the pains they have taken in reducing the rebellion at Lavenham. Thinks severe measures should be used, as the offenders refused to submit until an armed force was sent against them. The Lords will hear further from the King's temporal counsel.

Draft in Wolsey's own hand; mutilated; p. 1.

1525.

11 May. 1325. The EARLS OF OXFORD and ESSEX and R. LORD FITZ-
Vesp. F. XIII. WALTER to [WOLSEY].

85.

B. M.

In accordance with the King's command, met with the other gentlemen of Essex named in the bill enclosed, who have been very diligent in these matters. Have resorted to the confines of Essex and Suffolk with their household servants and other strength, having also a convenient number of others at their beck to repress the malefactors, if necessary. Having been ascertained by the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk that the offenders have submitted, have discharged the people. Henyngham, Thursday, 11 May. *Signed*.

Add. in modern hand: "To my lord Legate's grace."

11 May. 1326. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII.

119.

B. M.

Ellis, 2 Ser.

I. 324.

* * * * * (one line lost)
"Bourbon and the Viceroy hath ben at Pis[chiketone, where] the Frenche king is, for the sending forthe of th and also to enlarge the prince of Orrenge, Mr. St. de Pry, and the bisshop of Althevine, for the space of monnethes," to make arrangement for their ransoms; and [the Viceroy] would likewise give liberty to St. Pol, Rochepott, Dalbeny, and others. The King said he would write to his mother, and be guided by her, but he could not assure them of her consent. Dalbeny and R[ochepott] are gone to France to purchase their deliverance. Nothing has yet been done about sending the King to Naples, for though they were with him about it days, the Viceroy sometimes advised keeping him still at Pischiketone, sometimes sending him to Milan, and sometimes to Naples. Bourbon was evil contented at this, and came away.

The King is allowed too much liberty, for so many messengers go between him and his mother that he knows of everything in France, and gives his advice as well as if he were present. The prisoners are allowed to go home after paying their ransoms. Has spoken about this to the Viceroy, who says he cannot help it, and those who have taken them must deliver them to have money. Bourbon has also spoken about it several times, and is displeased at it, and also because the Viceroy does not treat him well, "saying that he doth not use suche pacien[ce]" They marvel much that they have had no word from Wolsey since the battle, and they fear that the King will not follow the French enterprise, because the time is so far spent. The Emperor has sent to Bourbon three or four times since the battle. He would have gone to Spain for his marriage, but he wishes to perform his promises to the King and Emperor. He stays here at great expence, for his house costs him 100 cr. a day. Milan, 11 May. *Signed*.

Pp. 2, mutilated.

12 May. 1327. SUBSIDY.

R. O.

Contributions to the subsidy from the Purification, 16 Hen. VIII., to 12 May next ensuing, by the under-mentioned places:—

. 343*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* 1,387*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* Middx., 48*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*
"Cant.," 729*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Suffolk, 1,077*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Linc., 1,901*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* "Kant.,"
388*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Anglia, sc., the King's household, &c., 1,038*l.* 19*d.* Northt.,
907*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Norfolk, 1,674*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* 92*l.* 22*d.*
235*l.* 13*d.* Essex, 677*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Bath, 43*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Cornwall, 603*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Leic., 459*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* Sussex, 1,027*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* Dorset, 929*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*
Surrey, 438*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* Somerset, 590*l.* 19*d.* Town of Northampton,
76*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* City of Lincoln, 123*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Huntingdon, 415*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*
Norwich, 100*l.* Notts, 50*l.* Exeter, 300*l.* 10*s.* Bristol, 410*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*
Oxfordshire, 178*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Yorkshire, 100*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Devon, 1,720*l.* Town

1525.

of Oxford, 79*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, 90*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Rutland, 59*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*—
Sum total, 19,059*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

Pp. 2, very much mutilated.

12 May. 1328. QUEEN MARGARET to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. i.
203.
B. M.

Had written to Henry for the expedition of Mellorz (Melrose), which has been done at his request. Begs him to urge Henry to write again to the Pope that "ne nothar be sped in the contrar, for and it be it vyl dysavantache me a thowsand pownd." Desires him to cause a Lombard to "lowse se mykyl as comyz to ye same of monny for my pensyon vij. or acht hundreth dwkatyz." Trusts not to be denied, "and I sal be worth far my part a far gettar profet." 12 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: "To my lord Cardinal."

12 May. 1329. NORFOLK and SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Information comes continually that the confederacy of the evil-disposed persons of this town has extended to many places in this county, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, and the town and university of Cambridge, while other countries are looking out for a stir that they may do the same. Now is a convenient time to prevent its being renewed.

Will remain till they have an answer from him to the letter sent by Humfrey. Whether Wolsey wishes practices to be made for the moiety with such as have not granted, or a general practice for such sum as they will grant of their benevolence and loving mind, ask him to defer it until they have shown the King and him more of what they have seen and heard. Will not leave while there is chance of new business, but will so arrange that, if it should happen, their servants and the King's shall be ready to withstand it, and they will return with all speed. Think they never saw the time so needful for the King to call his Council to determine what should be done. Ask him not to send for one without the other. Lavenham, 12 May, at noon.

Since writing, divers offenders have come to submit themselves, and this afternoon many more will come from Sudbury, Melford, and other places. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate.

12 May. 1330. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has delivered the King's letters to the religious fathers in Bucks, Beds, and Hunts, who all allege much poverty, though willing to satisfy the King to the best of their power. They will pay a good portion in hand if allowed some respite as to the remainder. Has sent the letters to the religious places of Lincolnshire by his chancellor, and the fathers are to meet him at Spalding, where, as Wolsey desired him, he will try and get the prior to resign. Forbears calling the clergy till he knows Wolsey's pleasure.

The year passes fast, and the longer delay the more difficult it will be to get money, for divers landlords can get no rents of their farmers. The prior of Caldwell's letter is 100*l.*, "and mine instructions but 20*l.* A very poor place." Is he to call the students stipendiaries of the university? Heard last night that a priest of his diocese, coming through St. Neot's, indiscreetly spread a rumor of a rising in Norfolk and Suffolk. "Such rumors in these parts, where so late was lightness of the commonalty used, doth not well." Bukden, 12 May.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: "To my lord Legate."

1525.

12 May. 1331. FRANCIS DUKE OF MILAN to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Expected no less cordial letters of congratulation from his Majesty
 Rym. xiv. 36. than those he has received on the news of the great victory, which promises
 to put an end to his misfortunes. Has never relied more on anyone than on
 the King, and has great hopes now that the remaining forces of the enemy
 will be completely crushed. Hopes the King will not forget his services,
 and how his state has suffered for the preservation of all Italy. Milan,
 12 May 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

12 May. 1332. WARHAM to [WOLSEY].

Cleop. F. vi. I have received your letters, and such as were directed to Sir Thos.
 341. Boleyn, Sir Hen. Guldeford, and to me, jointly. According to your wishes,
 B. M. I will forbear touching the spirituality until I see what end shall come of
 Ellis, 3 Ser. the grant of the temporality; this seems to me very expedient. I thank you
 ii. 7. for moving the King to reduce the sum appointed to me one-half. I hope
 he will think no unkindness in that behalf, for I would rather sell all the
 goods I had.

From the moderation concerning the temporality, your Grace appears a
 very good mediator with the King for the commons, and they are more
 bound to you than they have wit to consider. The indiscreet multitude is
 easily moved to ill by every light tale. I think your advice that four, six,
 or eight together of the better sort should be practised with for this grant,
 is good. It will be hard to persuade them, however, now. One cause is the
 fear of the multitude, who persecute all who comply. The Commissioners
 in Kent are very unpopular, and are accused of being the occasion of all
 troubles to the commons by "their light granting;" whereas, if they had
 insisted upon the poverty of the people, the King would not have enforced
 this matter. And, secondly, as the people are obstinately resolved not to pay,
 it will be hard to persuade the few, and they will not think themselves
 kindly treated. At my late being at Canterbury I made arrangements for
 keeping watch on unlawful assemblies. It would be good if substantial men
 now attending at Westminster Hall were commanded to return to their
 counties. I thank your Grace for your kindness to me, in the commons, and
 you shall always find me the most assured friend and diligent servant you
 have. Otford, 12 May.

13 May. 1333. FITZWILLIAM and SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O. Wrote on the 9th. The Lutherans increase in number and evil deeds.
 St. P. vi. 440. A band of them has plundered the abbeys of Burgundy. Have been enter-
 tained by John de la Sawte, who is going to England. Squire Button,
 otherwise Courtbaron, and De Castyrs proffer their services to the King.
 Malines, 13 May 1525. *Signed.*

P.S.—Fitzwilliam wishes to come home.

Add.

13 May. 1334. FRA NICOLAS to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vii. Thanks him for the benefits he has conferred upon him, and for
 133. the good opinion which the King has of him, which he knows is due to
 B. M. Wolsey.

Expresses his great desire to serve him, of which Clerk also writes.
 Rome, 13 May 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

1525.

14 May. 1335. [WM. EARL OF] ARUNDEL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks him for his favorable report of him to the King, who has, in consequence thereof, created him a Knight of the Garter. Wolsey has appointed the lord Privy Seal, lord Chief Baron, and master Broke to examine into the wastes said to be done by him in Wolmer Forest and Wardlam lordship, but the Privy Seal is away on the King's business. Asks, therefore, that his Council may attend on the others in the matter. Downeley, 14 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.* : To my lord Cardinal's grace.

14 May. 1336. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vii.

120.

B. M.

Has received his letters of 22 April. At his first audience declared that the King would in no wise pass over this occasion; that both he and the Emperor were determined to invade France to recover their rights and remove the present King and his succession, as the best way to obtain the long desired peace; for which it seemed that God had shown such signs that they could not neglect them, without displeasing Him; that they desired his Holiness to assist in this holy p[ur]pose, and thus set rest and peace in Christendom, which every one thinks to be his duty; that this way must be taken, for if Francis were restored, were he never so well plumed, he would never rest till he had recovered all. Nothing is therefore more necessary than this i[n]v[asi]on; and both princes trust that his Holiness will help, for the sake of the common weal, and because the rights of both princes in France depend thereupon, and they have been at all times ready to assist the Pope; that if he did so, the King would be steadfast to him in all his needs, but if he did not help, or did anything to hinder them, he must beware of irritating their subjects, who are ready to take any occasion against the Holy See. Showed him how lately ruin was imminent, for if the French had been successful, they would have taken Naples, and the ruin of the world, which would doubtless have followed, would have been im[p]uted only to his Holiness; that all this was said merely from the zeal, love and servitude which Wolsey bears to him, and not for any particular affection.

The Pope took all this in very good part, saying that Wolsey did well to remind him, and that, for fear of these evils, he had bound himself to the King and the Emperor, according to the articles already sent, leaving all other practices,—to which if he had hearkened, he would perhaps have profited more at the present time, but he hoped that everything would be for the best, and that God would finally provide. Here he made “half an exclamation” upon the Imperialists, saying that they treated him cruelly, and that although they have had and will have 200,000 ducats since the victory, they still keep their troops in the territories of Parma, Pleasance and Bononye, and pay nothing, so that the worth of 200,000 or 300,000 ducats is already destroyed there; if he had hearkened to other practices, he might have hoped for some amendment, and any way nothing worse could have happened; that the Venetians were wiser, for they kept themselves aloof; that their lands, being nearer Milan, were untouched, and they would pay only a reasonable sum, although the Imperialists had far more cause of complaint against them, for he has never broken any articles, and has done nothing with the French king except through fear, and even then nothing contrary to treaty. As to the contribution to the invasion of France, he said there was no reason to require any such thing from him, for his duty is to be a common father of Christian princes, and not to enter any league *ad offensionem alicujus*, but remain indifferent; that thus he will be more ready to entreat both parties, which he will be always ready to do, as much to the benefit of the King and Emperor as possible; that he has been in this mind ever since he was Pope, and he trusts that the King and Wolsey will be contented with

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CLERK to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

his continuing so; that the Imperialists required nothing of him for the invasion of France, but that they would have from him 200,000 ducats, for what cause he did not know; that, even if he ought to contribute to the invasion, he could not do so, for the see was quite exhausted by the wars in pope Leo's time.

Could get no other answer from him about the contribution. He always rests upon what he has paid already, and says it is too much for nothing. Asked him to what use he had should pay this money. He said they know best; and he supposes, for the maintenance of the army and the payment of the troops in Italy. Asked if he would pay the remainder, with the condition that it should be used for the invasion of France. He said he should be loth to have it known that he had paid any money with such intent, for [the] chances that might ensue; that he had promised the money simply, and thought they would be content to have it on condition. They are receiving large sums from the Pope, the Venetians, and other powers, but no one can tell what they will do. They pay none of the soldiers. Most of them are unpaid six or seven months, and some eight months. Their wages still run on, 100,000 ducats a month, and more. As they are living in fat countries, where they fare well and spend nothing, they forbear their payment; but they will never remove to France or elsewhere till they are wholly paid. It is thought that at the end of this month 600,000 or 700,000 ducats will scarcely pay what is due. The marquis of Pescara and other generals have been in such danger from the soldiers, that they will never set forward till they see assured provision made for future payment. The army is now so scattered that it is about 200 miles from one end to the other. Does not think any great feat can be done this year, for the time passes, and there is [no] talk among the captains of setting forwards; and it will be very hard to procure money to pay the arrears, and provide for the future.

Asked the Pope for some better answer to the King's request, showing him that the King had always been ready to defend and help him, and he now naturally looked for his assistance. He asked Clerk to make a memorandum in writing of the demand, and he would give a reasonable answer. Did so the next day, and hopes the Pope will send Wolsey an answer, for he could get no other from him. Has also spoken to the Emperor's agents about the Pope's contribution, and they say they have had from him more than they could desire with reason, and that none of the Italian powers will contribute one penny to the invasion of France; that this money is to maintain the Emperor's army and pay their arrears, for which they will not have sufficient. Believes this to be true, for the captains make good cheer with it, and never think of converting any great part to any better use, which will doubtless at length cause much trouble, for the soldiers will be paid, and, if there is no other means, will spoil and sack the cities and towns, of which the Pope's are in most danger.

Now that this courier is leaving, has been again with the Pope, to try and fish out something worth writing. He has heard from his agents in Lombardy that the Viceroy, Bourbon, and the other captains have had many interviews with the French [king] about peace, and that it seemed likely that matters were near at a point. They conjectured that the Imperialists had released M[emo]rancye, and the French, Don Hugo, the Emperor's admiral, about whose deliverances much intercession had been made, but they never could be obtained till now; that Francis, who since his captivity had always looked on Bourbon disdainfully, now talked and dallied with him familiarly; that the Venetians, who have hitherto "made stykyng to agre with the Emperor," as well for paying money as for the reconsolidation of the league broken by them, have now obtained an answer from the Viceroy

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that he will not meddle with them, but will attend to what is most to his master's profit. This breaking with the Venetians, or leaving their matters not redressed, is here taken for a sign that these men have some other intelligence with France than to make war against it. The Pope told Clerk that these were only conjectures, and he could never believe that those in Italy either could or would conclude anything without consulting the King. He said that their messengers had passage into France, and so to Spain and back to Italy at their pleasure. Asked if he had heard any of the particular conditions of this peace. He said he had no certainty, but his agents had smelled out that Francis offered Burgoyne and a large sum for his ransom, to take the Emperor's sister [in marriage] and make her a large jointure in France, besides the confirmation of Naples, Milan, and what the Emperor now holds; he offers Bourbon his sister, lately wife to Mons. Delanson (d'Alençon), saying it was God's will to take Delanson [to] his mercy, only for this cause, for Bourbon would never have thought himself sure of the French king, without a bond like this marriage of his sister, whom the King says he loves above all women next his mother; with her he would have the duchy or county of Barye, and all her possessions by the death of her last husband. The Pope thinks Bourbon is right well content with this, as he has cause.

As to the king of England, the Pope had not heard of Francis offering him any great portions, but only large sums of money, but these were only talkings, and he was sure nothing would be concluded without the King's consent. All the Imperialists, especially the Viceroy and Beaurayn, persuaded the Emperor to accept these conditions with Francis, the Marquis of Pescara and Don Hugo alone dissuading them. He thought this report of peace was spread to make the Venetians the more afraid, and to make them "to solfe sumwhatt a highar notte;" for if the Emperor makes peace with France, leaving the matters of Venice unredressed, he might handle them afterwards as he pleased, which they perceive, and will agree to any conditions rather than abide a like hazard. He heard that if peace was not shortly concluded, the Viceroy would take the French king to Naples by sea fro[m] where they were preparing an army sufficient for that purpose; and that there was a little dissension between the Viceroy and the other captains, that he ought to see the army in Lombardy paid before he departs, and not go away with the French king and all the treasure, leaving the other captains amongst swords and pikes.

Asked the Pope what he thought of the intended invasion of France. He said the King's invasion would, doubtless, take effect, if the Spanish or Italian army concurred therewith; but the year passed fast on, and there seemed yet no preparation either in Spain or here, and it would be hard for the Emperor to provide the money, considering the business in Almain, and he therefore doubted of the Emperor's concurrence. Told him that the King did not doubt thereof; but, even if it failed, he had made such provision that some notable act must follow his invasion. He said he had heard from the French agents here that they expected the King's force would be too great to resist, and they should therefore fortify what towns they could, abandoning such as could not be fortified, and thus make shift for three or four months, believing that the expence and the time of the year would prevent the invading army from staying longer, "and if they did, they shold doo it e for in the wynter they shold doo no good." If the King should take one or two of their cities, they would bear it patiently, being sure that, from the cost and the unseasonable time, he would give it up at last, and the loss of a town or two, which the King could not long keep, would be nothing compared to the treasure he would spend; he did not doubt that the King and Wolsey had foreseen this, and would act accordingly.

He seemed to dissuade the King from attempting "the whole," without

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CLERK to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

effectual concurrence of the Emperor, and said that it would be better for Wolsey to move the King to some meaner way. His Holiness spoke this as if fearing that Wolsey would take it in bad part, and think he was inclined to the French. Told him that both the King and Wolsey trusted in him, and would be advised by him.

He said that this continuance of war is to the utter subversion of Christ's faith, and spoke of the innovations and rebellions of the commons of Almayne. He said that all Germany was ruined, as it had revolted at the same time from its chiefs and the faith of Peter; that the King of Pollon had made peace with the Great Master of Pruce, who is a man of the Church for the defence of the Faith against the Tartars and Turks, like the Great Master of Rhodes, and has great revenues wherewith the Church in the name of his religion is endowed. He will now be made duke and . . . lord under the obedience and lay fee of the said king of Pollonye, and marry his d[ough]ter, being his kinswoman *in secundo consanguinitat[is gradu]*, thus committing three great errors without the Pope's knowledge: first, leaving his religion and his vows of poverty, obedience, and chastity; second, submitting the lands of the Church to temporal fee; third, marrying his kinswoman. This, the Pope says, is greatly to be abhorred for the evil example it will set to Christendom, and it seems to show that the said King approves some of Luther's damnable opinions; and he concluded that if the wars continued, we should see a new world shortly. He therefore exhorted Wolsey to move the King to take some mean way, and not to be extreme, and he would mediate to the best of his power; that he had sent his nephew the cardinal of Salviat as legate to no country in particular, but with this title, *ad principes ultramontanos pro pace*; that he was young and lusty, and being now in Lombardy would go from the French king and the Emperor's council to the French council, the Emperor and the King, as was necessary.

Did not think it well at this time to declare any further the secret matters in Wolsey's letters. Both the Imperialists and the French keep their matters very secret from the Pope, and neither make him privy to their practices, at which he is not contented, and will look twice before he delivers the Imperialists any more money. If none had been paid, they might have had to wait for it till they showed more friendship. When Clerk sees the Pope to [have] some credence, and to be a fit person for mediating, will make some overture to him, but, his Holiness "hangyng thus in the ayer," he thinks it best not to do so yet.

Has written already about the money. Cannot make more than 18,000 cr. here, so that 7,000 cr. of what was returned by the merchants strangers cannot be received here, for they say they have exchanged it into England, and cannot repay it without great loss. Can get no other answer from them, although they promised the contrary a while ago. Wrote to Pace at Venice to pay them 20,000 cr., but he answers that he can get no more than 15,000 cr., as money is scarce. The Emperor's agents, who have been very importunate both here and at Venice, cannot say but that they have done all that they could. Will send in his next letter the letters of exchange of the 7,000 cr. in the merchants' hands and not r[epaid]. The money given by the Turchoployar to Russell, as far as he knows, is only xlv . . . cr. of the sun and odd money, though it seems that Wolsey counts on its being 50,000 cr. of the sun. They say that 40,000 cr. of the sun only were sent, which is equal to 50,000 single cr. States again the sums given to the merchants, Fermar, &c., the total being 44,000 cr., 2,000 cr. odd (330 cr. as he thinks) remaining in Russell's hands. Of the 23,000 cr. given to the merchants, 10,000 cr. of the sun have been recovered and paid to the Imperialists, and 2,000 cr. of what Clerk took.

Will send the letters for the 7,000 cr. which cannot be recovered, by his

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his next letter, as he has no leisure to find them now. Rome, 14 May.
Signed.

Pp. 26, mutilated.

14 May. 1337. PACE to WOLSEY.*

Nero, B. VII.

75.

B. M.

Wrote last of the dissension between the Signory and the Imperialists. Since then the Viceroy of Naples has sent very unpleasant articles. The controversy is now upon the payment of 120,000 ducats, and they have sent the supervisor of their camp to the Viceroy to obtain a diminution of the sum, and confirm the old amity; so that there is good likelihood of peace between the Emperor and them. Has paid to the Emperor's ambassador 10,000 cr. of the sun, as will appear by his acquittance given to the merchant, and directed to Sir Henry Wyatt. Asks for licence to return home, as he has nothing to do for the King, and staying here is more expensive than he can afford. Venice, [14]† May.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

16 May. 1338. SIR WILLIAM BULMER and SIR WILLIAM EURE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wrote to Magnus in Scotland to desire the Council not to aid the King's enemies of Tyndale within Scotland. Magnus promises to do so, and says abstinence has been taken for 15 days. On the last day of truce, our deputies, fearing an attack from the Scots, called upon the gentlemen of the country, who refused to rise, apparently thinking us unfit to rule them. Advise that some noblemen be sent down in their place. Desire to know if they shall take further abstinence;—also, if the order they have taken for Tyndale shall continue, viz., they have left Sir Ralph Fenwic and 100 men at Tercett Hall, at Chipchace a gentleman with 50 men, and at Heslesyde another with 50. Since these garrisons were laid there has been no disturbance of Tyndale men or of Scots. If they do not hear from Wolsey, will discharge them on Saturday, 27 May. The Armystrangs of Liddersdail and the thieves of Ewysdail consort with the Tynedale rebels, and may make a disturbance when the garrison is discharged. Segisfelde, 16 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To my lord Cardinal."

16 May. 1339. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

The Viceroy departs from Pisqueton on the 17th to bring the French king to Genoa and thence to Naples. Francis says "the Emperor will lose him, because the country there is so hot, and upon the sea, which is, as it is said, contrary to his complexion." Certain Swiss have sent to Bourbon, saying there never was such an opportunity for the King and Emperor to gain the Swiss. By Russell's advice, the Duke sends two gentlemen to ascertain their dispositions. Wishes the King and Wolsey would write to Bourbon to give him charge of 400 or 500 horse. Has no doubt he could levy so many, and more, with the aid of Mr. William Penezon. Has asked Bourbon to give Penezon charge of 1,000 foot. He is in great credit here, and could levy 5,000 or 6,000 as quickly as any gentleman in the country. Would like also 100 horse for David de la Roche, the King's servant, who is here with him. Would be ashamed to be here in the wars and do nothing. The count St. Pol escaped from the castle of Pavia on the 15th to the Venetian territory. Bourbon thinks it long since he has heard from England. He is sorry to see a fair time wasted; for they of Bourbonnois say they will live and die with him, and victual his army for a year if he come. Has taken

* Printed in Vol. III., No. 3023, by mistake.

† Very faint, and supplied from the margin.

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RUSSELL to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

out of the 1,100 crowns which remained in his hands at Rome the amounts of his diets and charges coming out of Provence. Writes to the King for leave to serve with horsemen. If any contribution of money be made here for the King, he should send a commissary to prevent deceit. Milan, 16 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: "[To my] lord [Cardinal's] grace."

16 May.

Vit. B. VII. 134.

B. M.

1340. THE SAME to [HENRY VIII.]

To the same effect. *Same date. Signature pasted on.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

1341. CAPTIVITY OF FRANCIS I.

Vit. B. VII. 100.

B. M.

Has heard from the dukes of Milan and Bourbon and the marquis of Pescara about the practices of the Viceroy. The French king's mother has sent several secretaries to him; his own sister, who is married in France, has come to him, and he has sent into France many of those who were taken prisoners. He has often urged Pescara to remain with the army, which, as the army had not been paid, the Marquis refused until the Viceroy started for Naples, and orders came from the Emperor that the King should be placed either in the castle of Milan or the new castle at Naples. Meanwhile the Viceroy's major domo came from Spain, and he then ordered the galleys to be victualled for three months, as they had been victualled only for one month. He sent his servant Peralta "in Ga[liliam]," with letters of safe-conduct for some person to return with him under the pretext of endeavoring to recover Spanish prisoners. He told the papal Ambassador that the Queen had sent More[t] to the King, but he would not admit him, lest he should tell him about the Neapolitan expedition.

Peralta has returned from France with Memorancy, who brought letters for the Viceroy. When he had read them, he gave them to the King, who was much delighted, and thanked and embraced him, after which they remained together for five hours in the inner chamber. They then set sail for Portus Finus, not more than 15 miles from Genoa. Moret and Peralta returned to Marseilles to keep back the French fleet. It is thought they are going to Spain, and that the Viceroy does not wish it to be mentioned, lest it should cause suspicion among those Powers whom he wishes to deceive. Bourbon and the Marquis are certain that the Viceroy is doing this without the Emperor's orders; but the writer thinks that Memorancy and the major domo brought a commission. There are many causes for the disagreement between the Viceroy and the duke of Milan, chiefly because the latter has not yet obtained the investiture, for the Viceroy demands a million of gold, and that they should take the duchy and provide him an honorable living. Endeavors by secret means to increase this hatred, and says that the King would be offended at any ill treatment of the Duke, for he loves him, and has spent much money for his restoration.

The Pope's ambassador says his master will send some one to Spain to know the Emperor's will in these matters. If Francis goes into Spain, it is thought that the Emperor will not cross into France, for he could not easily trust him with the Spaniards. Bourbon has pressed the Viceroy to deliver to him the count of St. Paul, but he has refused, and has treated with the Spanish soldiers for his escape.

News has come that six French galleys had arrived at Genoa, and that the Viceroy, who had already left the port, returned and manned them with Spanish soldiers. Writes continually to Clerk and Pace, but has had no letters yet from them. Last night letters came from the Emperor to Bourbon, with an account of his reasons for sending Pinarola (Penalosa) to the King's

1525.

majesty. Told him it would be very difficult for the King to support the war, and give the Emperor what he asks; besides, 300,000 ducats are due to the army. Saw the said letter. The Emperor leaves the French expedition to Bourbon and the Viceroy, and writes about Italy, committing matters to their judgment, as if he knew nothing about it. 800,000 ducats will be required for the army at once, besides a further sum when in France. The abbot of Najara, sent by the Viceroy, sends word that he had intended to go to Naples, but on account of the weather will go instead to Spain, for which he set sail yesterday. These Lords wish the King to send and ask the Emperor if these things are done by his will or not, and for what reason, for they seem opposed to their common interests, and as if the Emperor wishes, by putting off, to agree with the French king, omitting Henry, for if they are done without his knowledge

Lat., pp. 4, imperfect. In Vannes' hand.

16 May. 1342. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. II. 49.

B. M.

i. Magnus to Queen Margaret.

Has received two letters for her, one from the King, the other from Wolsey, and a copy of a letter to James V. from his uncle. The King is pleased with her proceedings. Is sorry she is away when so many lords are assembled. They desire a prorogation of peace 40 days longer. Has written for that purpose. Does not expect to succeed. Thinks she should write to the Lords, and exhort them to a peace, and not to look so much to France, which at this time can neither help itself nor them. Edinburgh, 16 May.

Copy by Magnus's clerk, headed by himself; pp. 2.

Ib. 50.

ii. Queen Margaret to the Council.

"Copy of the queen of Scots' letter written to the lords of the Council, assigned with her own hand." To the effect desired by Magnus.

Heading in Magnus's hand, p. 1.

Ib. 51.

iii. Queen Margaret to Magnus.

Has written to the Lords as desired, as he will see by the copy she sends inclosed. Begs him to remember what she told him at her parting.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: "To Master Mangnuz."

17 May. 1343. NORFOLK and SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Have received the King's letters, dated Windsor, the 14th instant, and will notify to the people his charitable and gracious mind. Wolsey suggests in his letter, dated Westminster, 15th instant, that the offenders should be inquired of, and their offence found by verdict, as the judges considered that it was but riot and unlawful assembly. This was always their own intention; but the King's and Wolsey's letters said that judges would be sent hither to sit upon *oyre determiner*, and asked for information to the judges of what might be laid to their charge. Could not write sufficiently plainly, and fresh reports were daily coming from other shires; wished, therefore, to come and speak with the King and Cardinal, and return to do what they thought best.

Before the first submission, caused Thos. Germaine and John Spryng, whom they sent to induce them to submit, to tell them that they would afterwards be indicted. Always told them they offended the King in high treason, and never made it a less offence. Never meant them to be indicted for less than riot and unlawful assembly, "and, with God's grace, so shall be tomorrow." Lavenham, 17 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate.

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18 May. 1344. DE HESDIN to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. v.

378.

B. M.

Has long wished to see him, but, for reasons of which the bearer will inform him, has omitted to do so. Will be ruled by his advice. Believes that the King and Wolsey will not forsake him in his misfortunes, considering that they have proceeded from his zeal for England, nor give any credence to his enemies. Never was a man of his consequence treated with so much rudeness, without any reason being stated. It is a dangerous thing in any country when self-will overbears honor and justice. The gentleman who is with him, and has done him so much honor, has declined to go to court since this occurrence. Begs that Wolsey will pay no attention to the reports of his enemies, backed by Madame, for they are all false. Huy, 18 May.

*Hol., Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Very badly written and obscure. Add. at f. 380** b (?) : "Mons. le Legat."*

19 May. 1345. THO. BENET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

In accordance with the King's commission, has endeavored to induce the abbots, priors and clergy of the diocese of Salisbury to contribute to an amicable grant to the King. None will consent to the whole. Many of the abbots and priors will consent to part, but none of the clergy will. Has summoned some of them to appear before him in the week before Whitsuntide. Asks his pleasure, as they are determined to pay nothing. Salisbury, 19 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add. : To my lord Legate's good grace.

20 May. 1346. FITZWILLIAM and SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.

166.

B. M.

Wrote last, on the 13th, by John de la Sawte. Fitzwilliam received this morning Wolsey's letter, dated the 17th inst., commanding him to take leave of my Lady, and go to Guisnes. Rode to the Court at four this afternoon, and spoke with her, when Fitzwilliam took his leave; but in the evening, when they were about to depart, my Lady received a letter from the Archduke at Innsbruck, which she read to them, approving of the answer made by her to the demands of the English ambassadors, and stating that the French king is still at Pitchgilton, and that the league, offensive and defensive, is concluded between the Pope, the Emperor, the King, and the Archduke.

The messenger who brought the letter says the league of Swave has defeated the Lutherans, who had won the duchy of Wirtemberg, destroyed abbeys and castles, and done other horrible acts. Five or six [thousand] of them were slain, and the duchy recovered again to the Archduke. In Cologne all the spirituality is compelled to bear scot and lot, keep watch and ward, and pay the maltolte like temporal men, and is restrained in many liberties. The duke of Lorraine has assembled a large army, of which 2,000 horse and 6,000 foot are supported by France, and was so near the Lutherans on the 15th that they must have fought by this time. The Duke has desired my Lady to give orders to abstain from war upon the frontier of Luxembourg until the battle is fought, engaging that the French will do the same. Another company of them has been overthrown in the county of Burgundy. Fitzwilliam will leave for Guisnes tomorrow. Malines, 20 May 1525. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated. Add. Endd.

20 May. 1347. SIR JOHN VERNEY.

His will, 20 May 1525. Printed in *Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 613.

1525.

20 May. 1348. ROBERT SHORTON.

R. O.

Lease by Rob. Shorton, prebendary of Frydaythorp, in York cathedral, to the mayor and commonalty of York, of the manor of Tanghall and lands belonging to his prebend within a mile of York, for 23*l.* per annum, to be laid on the altar of St. Stephen's chapel in the cathedral of York. Dated 20 May 17 Hen. VIII.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, with corrections by Cromwell; 6 leaves, of which 2 are written on both sides.

R. O.

2. An earlier draft of the same, formed by corrections of an old lease (which seems to have been dated 18 Feb. 7 Hen. VIII.), granted to the same corporation by Jas. Fyztjames, prebendary of Holywell, of the manor of Finsbury, messuages, &c. in Grubstrete, Midd., and in the par. of St. Giles, in the suburbs of London, with other rights, for a rent of 50 marks, payable at the Guildhall; the lessor reserving to himself 20*s.* out of certain tenements in the par. of St. Martin, Ludgate, and the portion of bread which he has from his prebend.

Pp. 8, in Wriothesley's hand; the corrections are in Cromwell's.

21 May. 1349. JOHN WARNES.

R. O.

Depositions on behalf of John Warnes against Will. Burwell.

1. Of Will. Stubberd, of Swaffeld, No[rf.], butcher, sworn 21 May 17 Hen. VIII., that on the second Thursday after Lammas, "John Warnes drank at [the house of this] deponent, because the wife of this deponent that day was purifi[ed after child]birth." After Warnes' departure, Will. Burwell with a pitchfork, and others with swords, came to the house asking where Warnes was, and searched the house for him. Burwell with his pitchfork "foyned" divers times in the straw under an unused bed, and broke some eggs laid by a hen, when, seeing the pitchfork imbrued with the yolk, he said Warnes was there, "See, here is of his blood!" but could not find him. They afterwards searched other houses, carted away from Warnes' ground some corn crops that Burwell had sown in the land now in travers, and certain measures of apples and "wardeyns," took two mares and a gelding out of his yard, &c.

2. Of John Pye, cooper, to the same effect.

Pp. 6, large paper.

22 May. 1350. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. VIII.

168.

B. M.

On the 20th, Fitzwilliam and he wrote last. Fitzwilliam left about 10 the same night. It was well for him Wolsey wished him to leave so soon, considering the great charges he has been at. Is anxious to be recalled himself for the same reason. Wrote from Calais that he had received from Fitzwilliam 30*l.* for 30 days' diet, which expired some days ago. Received other 30*l.* from him on the 15th, which, as the world goes, will last but a few days. Cannot meet the expences required for the King's honor, "though my poor honesty might suffer to be exiled to Calicut." Though he has entered on this charge in obedience to the King's commission, yet, as he wrote from Calais, he had no knowledge of the King's intention previously. News came today that the duke of Lorraine, with the French horse or foot, had defeated 20,000 Lutherans in the field, and 5,000 that were in the towns they had won from the Duke. Malines, 22 May 1525. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

1525.

23 May. 1351. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. vii.

135.

B. M.

Wrote on the 14th, in answer to his of the 22nd. Sends a copy, lest the letter should have been intercepted through the insurrections in Almayne. The Pope yesterday received a letter from his legate in Lombardy, saying he had spoken to the French king, but more to console him in his captivity than about any treaty; that the late communication between the Imperialists and the said King was clearly quenched, and that the bruit of the said Pr[ince's] peace was made to draw in the Venetians, who, as the Pope says, are now at a point with the Imperialists.

The Imperialists are resolutely determined to take Francis to Naples, which dismays him as much as the rest of his captivity. It is not known whether they will take him by sea or land. If the latter, they will require a large force, and must employ the flower of the army, which could not be re-united for the invasion of France until the middle of July.

Letters have come from the Emperor's court in Spain, dated 19 April, saying that he intends the army to proceed into France, and has sent by exchange 100,000 ducats; but there is no mention of his going in person. Ceases not to exhort the Pope to despatch his legate to treat for peace, telling him that it is no time to use ceremony with the French king, but rather to be round with him, and show him plainly that all these evils come from his obstinacy in refusing reasonable conditions of peace, and that he must not expect such terms as he could have had before the victory,—advising him to make terms before they commence the invasion, on which they have determined. He answered that, as to the details of the peace, there must be a delay before the Legate can come at them, for the Imperialists think they can make their own bargain with the King, and do not make his Holiness privy to their [treatings];—that he does not know the King's or Emperor's mind, and therefore fears that he will not be able to bring matters to a good end, either by his legate or otherwise; that the Legate should, however, set to work as soon as possible, and as much to the benefit of the King and Emperor as could be.

The Emperor's troops will now remove from the lands of the Church into the duchy of Milan, but it is not known whether it is because of the French king's removal, or for the invasion of France. The French king has been in the castle of Pisigaton, whence he removed with the Viceroy towards Naples, on the 18th. Whether he will go by sea or land is unknown, the way that he yet kep[eth is agreeable] to both; he is brought through no walled towns, and has therefore avoided Parma and Pleasance. It is said that the Imperialists have delivered St. Paule. Rome, 23 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 5, mutilated. Add. at f. 141 b.

23 May. 1352. IRELAND.

Lamb. MS.
602, f. 30b.
St. P. II. 121.

Deposition of Ferganaymne, eldest son of Okeroll, in presence of the Deputy, Chancellor, Lord Gormanson and the Chief Justice, 23 May 17 Hen. VIII.

That Piers Clynton, Donyll Wony, Nic. Anel's son, and another black fellow, the earl of Ormond's servants, came to Okeroll after last Easter to defend it and his castle of Lemebanan against the Deputy. That the earl of Ormond promised to defend Okeroll for all injuries done to the King's subjects while the Earl was deputy, and to assist him with all his men against the Deputy, or any other that would invade him.

P. 1.

R. O.

2. "Articles alleged by the earl of Ormond against the earl of Kildare."

1st. When the earl of Ormond, as deputy of Ireland, being informed of a conspiracy by the earl of Desmond, in league with the French king, to admit

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Richard de la Pole, with an army, into the said earl of Desmond's country, that he might subdue all Ireland, made, at his own expence, an expedition into Desmond's country, and with great rewards and other persuasions severed Desmond's uncles, cousins, and adherents from taking part with him, and bound all the cities and port towns to their allegiance that they should not allow Desmond to enter them, Desmond then invaded and laid waste Ormond's country, and when Ormond advanced against him took refuge in the castle of Cayhir Donaeske, in an island in the river Showre, having a bridge on either side of the castle. Ormond then besieged him on the one side of the river, and he escaped by the other. Meanwhile Kildare caused Desmond's uncles and kinsmen, whom the earl of Ormond had separated from him, to strengthen and assist the earl of Desmond, and, he continuing in his rebellion, "the earl of Kildare daily hath and doth send his messengers and secret credence to the said earl of Desmond."

2. The Brenys, being the strongest Irishmen in Ireland, were at good peace with Ormond, but Kildare sent to their captains divers gifts in the name of wages, as horses, cloth, silks, fustians for jacks, with secret credence by one called the Abbot O'Nelan, on receipt of which the Brenys immediately joined Desmond against the earl of Ormond. A meeting, called an imparlance, was to be appointed between the Brenys and Ormond, as if to promote a peace, when it was arranged that Desmond and his power should suddenly come down upon them and attack Ormond in concert with the Brenys. On this one of the O'Brenys sons came to Ormond to arrange a meeting at a place called the Camys, to which Ormond repaired with a slender company. Suddenly the Brenys, with a great company of horse and foot, issued out of a wood, but were nevertheless put to flight, and one of O'Brenys sons slain,—the most valiant Tege O'Brene. On their retreat the Brenys met with Desmond, who, seeing that they had been compelled to fly, and that Ormond was gathering men on every side, refused to proceed further.

3. When Ormond related to the King's council in Ireland what he had done for the King's service in taking from Desmond the pile Cayhir Namona, and binding his kinsmen and allies to the King, Kildare openly defended Desmond for invading Ormond's country in revenge for taking his castle and separating his kinsmen from him.

4. When Ormond saw that he could get no aid from Kildare against Desmond and the Brenys, he, with his own retinue, made a road upon the earl of Desmond and burned Dungarvan, at which Kildare was displeased, saying that otherwise Ormond might have had truce with Desmond.

5. Desmond and the Brenys being at open war with Ormond, Kildare gave to Connor O'Bryne a strong castle, called Castellcurre, in the frontiers of Ormond's country, to be a fortalice and a refuge to them.

6. He also appointed a day for the Desmonds and the Brenys to meet him in the heart of Ormond's country to destroy it.

7. He takes maintenance with all Ormond's enemies.

8. His kinsmen have laid waste a whole lordship of Ormond's, called the Fasagh of Tullagh, which was worth 300 marks a year.

9. Kildare and his brother have kept in duress these two years five of Ormond's horsemen, without reasonable cause, when Ormond has had "all the war of the whole land by certain mystery cast upon him without any aid of Deputy or other of the King's council."

10. Kildare has disobeyed the King's letters missive ordering him to assist Ormond against the rebels. He even favors them; for in times past he would, in his own behalf, make hostings on the Earl of Desmond, but has never done so since his practising with the King's enemies, either for the King's command, or for the robbing of Patrick and James Walshe of Youghall, Henry Duff of Drogheda, or of divers the King's subjects of Limerick with gallies entering the haven.

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IRELAND—*cont.*

11. Kildare has threatened some of Ormond's allies for aiding him against the Brenys, saying that the rebels were his especial friends.

12. Kildare withholds from the earl of Ormond half the King's subsidy of ploughlands, and the arrears of the King's farms which the King's Commissioners awarded to him.

13. The award of the Commissioners that all quarrels should cease, Kildare takes advantage of as a bar against the earl of Ormond, but takes great fines, at his pleasure, of Ormond and his friends, for actions long before the said award.

14. As soon as the Commissioners departed, McMorgho, whom Kildare openly maintains, accompanied by the Earl's galloglas and some of his gunners, besieged Ormond's castle of Arcloo, where one of Kildare's gunners, named O'Molryan, shot a gun at the earl of Ormond, rescuing his ward, and wounded his horse in the neck.

15. Ormond at the same time sent a picard, laden with victuals, gunpowder, harness, &c., to fortify the castle of Arcloo, which was seized by Peter Waffer, Kildare's servant, and delivered to McMorgho.

16. Another time, before Ormond lodged in Arcloo castle, some of Kildare's servants and gunners were privily in a tower within the castle, and in the night set fire to a "thought house" there, by which the chamber wherein Ormond lay was burned, and the Earl escaped with difficulty in his shirt.

17 and 18. During Ormond's abode in England with the King, the Brenys made a strong bridge over the Shannon, "being the main river of the land, as large as Thames," for the purpose of invading the King's subjects, and did him many injuries; which acts Kildare allows.

19. Kildare takes the earl of Ormond's rents within the English pale.

20. He endeavors to make mean captains his thralls, that no man may be of any power in Ireland, except himself; and intrigues for the destruction of Ormond, who is left to sustain the whole burden of the war, so that it would be better for Ormond if the King's authority were in an indifferent man, that Kildare should openly take part against him, than that, by color of his authority, he should strengthen the rebels, and enfeeble Ormond, whose servants dare not take part with him for fear of Kildare.

21. Kildare, before Christmas, assembled a great company, both of Irishmen and of his own retinue, and made a journey through Ormond's country, without making the Chancellor, Treasurer, or others of the Council privy to his enterprize. The only result was the invasion of an old English subject of the King's, called Theodore Burke, who most signally resisted the Brenys. At this time Kildare was within seven miles of the Brenys' new bridge, which he could easily have destroyed with the aid of Ormond, an enterprize in which the latter would have helped, notwithstanding all past grudges.

22. Kildare sent at the same time to the earl of Desmond his privy councillors, Sir Gerald Johnson, Moryse Keting and William Walshe, with a secret credence; and soon after Desmond and his kinsmen came to Dungarvan, where he never ventured to come till by means of Kildare his kinsmen were agreed with him; and he lay there ready to invade Ormond's country as long as his victuals lasted, Ormond being all the time compelled to lie in the Marches to protect his country, but unable to attack Desmond for the great floods.

23. The King's subjects are made disloyal by seeing the deputyship so long continued in the earl of Kildare's blood. When any deputy of English blood comes among them, "they murmur and gronte at the King's pleasure, saying that it is but a chere fare, and their natural lord shall have his will at length," which induces them to practise with Irishmen to make insurrections to trouble and weary out the English deputies. Thus the King cannot be truly certified of the real state of the land, or of the controversies between

1525.

the Earls. No man in Ireland dare complain of Kildare, except Ormond; therefore, if the King make a sad discreet gentleman his deputy of Ireland, he should be instructed to enquire impartially into the demeanor of both Earls.

Pp. 9.

At the bottom of this paper Wolsey was about to have put his signature by mistake, the words "T. Carlis" being still visible.

23 May. 1353. SIR JOHN ST. JOHN.

His will, 22 March 1524. Proved, 23 May 1525. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 612.

24 May. 1354. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. II. 52. i. Magnus to Queen Margaret.

B. M.

Has received a letter from the Cardinal. The King has agreed to the pro-rogation for 40 days, trusting the Lords will make effectual provision for the peace. Edinburgh, 24 May.

P. 1. Headed by Magnus: Copy of a letter from T. Magnus to the queen of Scots.

Ib. 53.

ii. Queen Margaret to Magnus.

Begs him to remember what she told him, and give credence to the bearer.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To Master Mangnuz.

25 May. 1355. JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.

Vit. B. VII.

139.

B. M.

On the death of Wm. Trumble, late abbot of Cupar, Albany wrote in the King's name for the promotion of [Donald] Campbell, brother of the earl of Argyle (*Ergadiæ*); but some of the monks have gone to Rome to procure the promotion of a monk of their own house. Asks him to refuse their bequest, and to bestow it as above, reserving two pensions of 100 marks each to Alex. Scott and John Scott, son of Sir Wm. Scott. Edinburgh, 25 May 1525.

Lat., copy, mutilated. Add. Endd.: "Copy."

25 May. 1356. JAMES V. to CARDINAL OF ANCONA.

R. O.

To the same effect. Edinburgh, 25 May 1525.

P. 1., Lat. Add.: R. &c. Petro Card. Anconitano, negotiorum regni nostri Protectori, &c.

26 May. 1357. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII. 141.

B. M.

The French king arrived at Genoa on the inst., and it was determined that he should take ship today. Bourbon says the [Emperor has] sent him word to come in[to Spain], and he will fulfil his promises, and pass the time till the King and he are ready to enter France; and if he could not return in time to lead the army, the V[iceroy] should do so till Bourbon's coming; if he would not come by land, he sh[ould have] all his gallies to convey him into Spain. Bourbon was not minded to go thither, but nevertheless asked the French king to lend him his gallies to take him to Spain, as it might be the occasion of making peace. He answered that he would write to his mother, and if she consented would lend them, if Bourbon would leave four of his gentlemen as hostages for their safety. No answer has yet come from his mother. Bourbon answered that he was ready to do all he commanded him, but he waited for an answer from the King, [and] he would leave all his own pleasure and profit to do them service; that if he knew

1525.

RUSSELL to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

that no invasion would be made this year, he would go [to Spain] this summer, but that if this [summer] is lost, it will be impossible to have such another time. He is surprised at not hearing from the King or Wolsey. Told him that this enterprise is so great that it cannot be concluded but by the assen[t] of the Emperor and the K[ing]
 "twene them that it co
 [pa]ssaige of the see is greate, and that the winde servith not
 to passe." Advises Wolsey, if affairs cannot be shortly concluded, to send him some letter to comfort him. Never saw any one more willing to follow out the enterprise.

The bishop of Dambrewn and the premier president of Paris have gone as ambassadors to the Emperor. They travel only ten or twelve miles a day. Bryon went before them, making three posts a day, and carrying his bed with him. This slowness is only for delay, and to abuse the Emperor till this summer be lost. The duke of Milan has often desired to be recommended to the King and Wolsey, and offers his services. Some of the Lutherans have sent to the Archduke, bidding him put away Salamankar, who rules more than any other with him, or they would kill him before his face. This request the Archduke has granted, and they say they are content to be subject to him, but to no one else. Repeats his request for a letter to Bourbon that he may have a troop of horse. Milan, 26 May. *Signature pasted on.*

Pp. 2, mutilated. Add.: [To the King's] highness. Endd.

The signature of Card. Rangoni is pasted on near that of Russell.

27 May. 1358. MAGNUS to MARGARET.

Calig. B. II. 54.
B. M.

Has received her letter by Jamy Dog, this bearer, and heard his credence to the effect mentioned in her letter. Has told him what he wrote to the king of England touching Margaret's declaration, on parting hence, of her resolution to support the peace. Has sent to England the copy of her letter to the Lords. Edinburgh, 27 May.

P. 1. Headed by Magnus: "Copy of a letter sent from T. Magnus to the queen of Scots."

27 May. 1359. EARL OF ARGYLE to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. III.
279.
B. M.
St. P. IV. 367.

Has received his letter by Magnus, and heard his credence, saying that the King has heard of his faithful service to his master, and his good will for amity between the realms. Will not fail to be a true servant to his master, and would apply himself more thereto if possible, for the love that ought to be between the two Kings, and which he hopes Henry will show to his nephew, now in his tender age. Will do all he can for the furthering of peace, as he has shown to Magnus, for whom he desires credence. Edinburgh, 27 May. *Signed.*

Add.

R. O. 2. Copy of the same.

27 May. 1360. ARGYLE to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. I.
103.
B. M.

Begs him to favor the promotion of his brother to the abbacy of Coupre, for which the king of Scots has written to the Pope and the king of England, and "to freitht (liberate) ane puir servand of myne, callit Dougall Campbell." Has shown his mind more fully to Magnus. Edinburgh, 27 May. *Signed.*

Orig., p. 1. Add.: "To my lord Cardinal's grace of England."

1525.

28 May.

Vesp. F. III.
36 b.
B. M.
Ellis, 1 Ser.
I. 251.

1361. JAMES V. to [HENRY VIII.]

Has received his letter by Magnus. Begs he will not write to the Pope against the abp. of Glasgow, who was his preceptor, and daily remains about his person, although the abp. of St. Andrew's has written to Henry against his exemption. Edinburgh, 28 May. *Signed*: Zour nepho James R.*

Hol., p. 1.

28 May.

Calig. B. VII.
56.
B. M.

1362. JAMES PRIMATE OF SCOTLAND to DACRE.

Has received his letter from London, 17 May, expressing Wolsey's surprise that the Lords suffered the peace to expire, that the King hearkens to his ways and not to those of the Queen. Has used every effort to establish his master's authority and the peace of the realm. Edinburgh, 28 May 1525.

Pp. 2. Add. : "To my lord Dacre, warden general."

28 May.

R. O.

1363. LORD JOHN BERNERS to WOLSEY.

Encloses news received from Hector, who came hither out of France this 28th May. At the end is the copy of a letter sent, as he says, by the Emperor to the lady Regent, and a rhyme made in France against the chancellor of France. Has written several times to know if he shall keep Hector. Has paid him above 100 crowns, and the charge is too much for himself. If he is to be retained, what articles is he to inquire of? Calais, 28 May.

*Hol., p. 1. Add. : To my lord Cardinal.***1364. FRANCIS I.**

R. O.

The mother of Francis continues as regent in France, and the duke of Vendosme is lieutenant general. The estates at Lyons have agreed to furnish 2,000 men-of-arms, with an equal number of foot over and above those which are there, and "*le residu de la deffaicte de dela les montz,*" for the defence of the kingdom, who shall be well paid, and not live upon the people (*qu'ilz ne fouldent plus le peuple de mengeryes*). Proclamation is made through the kingdom that any men-of-arms living *sur les champs* shall be killed as enemies of the kingdom; but that is no safeguard, for they say if they are treated with such rigor they will join the enemy. The Regent has proposed to the Estates to get a safe-conduct of the Emperor to cross the mountains and see her son, but the Estates have not agreed to it. After receiving the Emperor's letters, the Estates having finished, the Regent sent to the Emperor the sieur De Salva, first president of Paris, and others, to treat for peace; and if they cannot gain him altogether, they will at least contrive to gain two months to reinforce their army, and fortify the frontiers. If they cannot bring the Emperor to their mind they will leave the King to him, as they are determined not to yield him a foot of land. They will give money and promises enough, for they only wish to tide over the summer.

The Regent has published all over France that the English have mutinied against each other, and would have too much to do to invade France. She told the Estates at Lyons she was well assured those who governed the king of England would do nothing, and if they dared invade France the Scots would attack them. Nevertheless, all through France their only fear is of England.

1525.

FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

The Regent has men everywhere to procure the deliverance of her son. It is said she has gained some Spaniards. If the Germans have possession of him she does not care to use bribery. The Estates have petitioned for better administration of justice. The kingdom has gone to ruin, and the King been made prisoner by having allowed men of low estate to govern, such as the Chancellor, who is now "fort pencyf." The Regent had made him abp. of Sens, and he had sent some of the Council and a number of gentlemen to take possession, but the Parliament has interfered, and summoned him and his adherents to appear before it. The Regent supports the Chancellor for the sake of Lautrec, whom they intended to make lieutenant-general, much to Vendôme's dissatisfaction, who has fallen ill in consequence. There are many private grudges among the lords about this matter. They have certainly lost their best warriors in Italy, and have very few horses or men of much experience left.

If they cannot procure the King's deliverance they will certainly give the Dauphin authority to do everything.

The count St. Pol is incapacitated by the wounds he has received; and Lescut, the brother of Lautrec, is dead,—also Florenge, they say, and all the captains of the lanzknechts and Swiss.

Fr., pp. 3.

ii. Copy of the Emperor's letter to the Regent.

Has received her plaintive (*piteuses*) letter about the misfortune which has happened to the King her son. Regrets that Francis did not timely treat for peace, which she knows Charles has always sought to the best of his power. God has now given him the victory, but he does not mean to take extreme advantage of it. Sends the sieur Du Reux, his second chamberlain, to declare to her his intentions as regards peace. In order that she may have frequent news from her son, as she requests, has written to Bourbon and the viceroy of Naples.

Fr., p. 1.

Captivité,
p. 373.

iii. "Chanson faite a Lyon contre le Chancellier," beginning—

"Ort Chancellier, Dieu te maudye,
Desloyal, traître conseiller,
Par toy le roy est prisonnier,
Dont tu perdras en brief la vye,
Ort Chancellier."

Fr., pp. 2. *Endd.*

1365. FRANCE.

Calig. D. ix.
126.
B. M.

* * "et sont tirez vers elle les principau[x gens] de bien, des cours de parlement de France, a[vec] les seigneurs et principaulx cappitaines du royaume." The president of Rouen is there, much dissatisfied that he was not able to negotiate better in England. My Lady will not have the Estates held as was arranged, lest she should be deposed. She sends for those only whom she expects to help her, and to prevent opposition tells them that she will soon have the King her son; for which matter she has sent Brion and another to the Emperor. The duke d'Alençon died at Lyons in Passion week (*la sepmaine sainte*) "apres son retour de la piteuse journée. Madame vouldroit voullentiers donner s[a fille], veufve du feu due, a Mons. de Bourb[on si] elle le pouvoit gagner, mais il n abatre ny avoir en façon que ladite Dame a envoyé gens taster et sentir si [m]ais il est pl[us] du royaume qu'ilz prennent courage mete sus gens en armes a puissance, e

1525.

esperance de avoir le Roy son filz en bre[f temps]." She has also sent word that the King her son is at in Lombardy; to whom she has lately sent fine and rich habiliments and 24,000 [cr.] of gold. She is much perplexed by a dispute between Vendôme and Lautrec. She and the Chancellor are on the side of the latter; Robertet and others hold with the former. Vendôme, however, is to remain governor of Picardy, with Brienne conte de Roussy for his lieutenant, who is now at Abbeville mustering horse and foot to victual Therouenne and Montreuil "et y cinq ou six cens Albanoy a cheval." Lautrec is governor in Guienne and Provence. The sieur Rance has returned from Naples, "et a recueilly par duc d'Albanye, et sont de present à Lyon a[vec ladite Dam]e, laquelle a mandé par tout le roy[aume] seigneurs n'ont pas perdu ung homme es qu'ilz avoient."

† f. 127.

"† de Normandye de puis la mort du du[c] On n'y a point encoires pourveu d'autre qu senneschal de Normandye, lequel a este par to[ute] la duché," and has visited the seaports and fortified Rouen. All the *francs archiers* and adventurers are ordered to be ready to move when commanded, and *ban* and *arrière ban* has been cried through the kingdom, that all the gentlemen be mounted and armed and ready to march. All the captains and garrisons of Picardy hope shortly to victual these towns.

The bailliy of Rouen is gone in post to Madame "affin de faire ouvrir l[es] garnyers des bledz qui sont aux prouchaines villes de la Picardye," to convey them to Therouenne, Monstereul, and Abbeville, which have only 15 days' supply, though Boulogne is well provided with everything.

"Ils font à Paris mille hommes de p[ied] hacqueboutiers qui sont desja garder la ville. Et à R aux aultres villes. * * * * * esté de peur qu'il a eu que le qu'il avoit eu des biens de son chast[eau] en Auvergne."

The Spaniards have pillaged Plaisance. News has come to Madame that the Turks will certainly attack Naples shortly. The lords of France have great respect for the Spaniards, because they have treated them well. The Regent hopes to gain some of them to win over the Emperor. There are men enough in France, but not men-of-war or horses, and there are very few captains left. "Tout cest perdu dela les m[onts]." There is plenty of corn, but shut up in garners to make it dearer, and the poor people are dying of hunger. All people, great and small, are much "esbahiz et estonnez," and if they saw 10,000 men marching in their country they would fly on every side; for the whole country was in dread when the Burgundians pillaged it, till they knew they had retired.

"[Le Chancelier] de France se faict presbtre et e Sens; toutes foiz il ne de sa personne." * * *

Fr., pp. 4, mutilated.

28 May.

1366. NORWICH CITY and PRIORY.

Add. MSS.

5,949.

B. M.

Letters patent settling the disputes between Robert Catton, prior, and the convent of the Holy Trinity, Norwich, and the mayor and commonalty of the city, arising from the ambiguity of letters patent of previous kings. In consequence of the consent of the parties, through Wolsey's mediation, by their writings dated 10 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII., the King separates the monastery, the land within the outer walls, and the land between the walls of the Bishop's palace and the monastery towards St. Giles' hospital from the county of the city of Norwich, and unites it to the hundred of Blofelde in the county of Norfolk, and grants to the prior and convent the

1525.

NORWICH CITY and PRIORY—*cont.*

same rights therein previously held by the mayor and corporation. The prior and convent are exempted from all tolls within the city of Norwich. Confirmation of a charter, dated Westm., 8 Feb. 22 Hen VI., concerning the jurisdiction of the bishop and prior. Grant to the prior and convent of the return of writs within the priory and its lands, through their steward, and the right of judging cases not exceeding 40s. Westm., 28 May 17 Hen. VIII.

Allowance of the right of the prior and convent to appoint coroners at Martham and Catton, in accordance with the above charter. Westm., Easter term 21 Hen. VII.

Lat., pp. 27.

1367. FRANCE.

Calig. D. ix.

120.

B. M.

A discussion of the three following questions:—1. Whether the mother of a king, being a woman, is qualified to act as regent?—in which the writer justified the fitness of women to rule by the instance of the dame De Beaujeu, sister of Charles VIII., and Elizabeth (Isabella) of Spain, mother of our queen Katharine. 2. Whether a captive is the servant (*servus*) of his captor?—which is denied. And, 3, ("*circa sextum et ultimum*,") that free parents or kinsmen are bound to redeem a captive, and the latter bound by the conditions they make. *Signed*: Hanybal.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 7.

29 May.

1368. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner,

p. 549.

Regrets to hear of the recall of the prothonotary Casale. Begs credence for him. London, 29 May 1525.

Lat.

31 May.

1369. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. vi. 441.

The Emperor, supposing that De Praet was still in England, had sent him instructions, together with Penalosa, to communicate with the King. Begs credence for the latter. Brussels, 31 May 1525. *Signed*.

Fr. Add.

31 May.

1370. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has written twice to Tuke of late, but not to Wolsey since the 22nd, for lack of matter. Mentioned in his last letter to Tuke, on the 28th, the arrival of the commander Pyneloosy at Malines the day before. My Lady removed to Brussels the same day, and next day was honorably accompanied to the town hall, "where she saw the procession of the town," with so many pageants that it was past one before she went to dinner there with the governor of the town. There sat at her board the cardinal of Liege, the lady of Howstrate, the count de Bwre, the abp. of Palermo, Ravenstein, Berghes, and Howstrate. Wingfield sat next my Lady. After dinner she explained to him that Pyneloose had been sent through France by the Emperor and Viceroy of Naples with letters in cipher which required time to be made out, and that she had not been able to see him before leaving Malines. She and the Council were then closeted with Pyneloose for two hours. Heard meanwhile from a secret friend that the French king had been secretly conveyed to "the castell de Love stondyng in the see within twayne myles of the cye of Napylys," and that Pyneloose is to go to England. Wrote shortly of this to Tuke, hearing that there was a packet for him from Rome. It was seven o'clock before my Lady returned to the palace. She informed him that the Commander had declared much matter, which the Council were to

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discuss next day. Does not expect to hear anything of his charge till they have written to the ambassadors in England.

My Lady has had letters from the Archduke, with news of a rising in Tyrol by the villains, who have robbed all the abbeys, even one beside Insbroke where the Archduke was staying, and a house of the religion of Prwce. They have robbed the colleges of priests at Bryxeno and Trent, and besieged the castle of Trent. The bishops of Trent, Bryxeno, and Salamanca, who were the Archduke's chief councillors, have fled. Hears also of the death of the elector, duke Frederick of Saxony, on the 5th, who is succeeded by his brother John,—a greater Lutheran, it is said, than his brother. Sends copy of a Latin letter to the card. of Liege, by which it seems that the duke of Lorraine had not overthrown the band of Lutherans as Wingfield wrote. Wants money for his diets, as the 60*l.* he received "at twain times" of Fitzwilliam is "at a point," and his own money too, so that he cannot meet his charges, either here or at Calais, without borrowing. Brussels, 31 May 1525.*

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

1371. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. I. 159. Lord Bevers, the Chancellor and De la Sauch have determined to remain ten or twelve days longer, in consequence of letters they have received, directed to Dupraet, who has gone into Flanders, and taken the key of the ciphers with him, "as they do allege, to my no little marvel." Another reason is, that a sad gentleman, called Spinnolus, has been sent by the Emperor through Lyons, thence to the lady Margaret, for England; to whom the Emperor has communicated his plans for the war in France this year. Consequently they can do nothing. I doubt not but your Highness, "of your profound and great wisdom," will easily conjecture "what this manner of proceeding doth imply," and will be further guided in your judgment in it by Sampson's letter. The war which the Emperor intends will be little or nothing to the King's benefit. As to the Emperor's promises, to be moderate in his demands of the French king, "to the intent that your bargain might be the better, I can perceive little or none appearance that he is minded so to do, as it evidently doth appear as well by the demands made by Mons. De Buren for the duchy of Burgon, and divers other great pieces in France, as also of the poor duke of Milan; which implieth covertly that entirely and wholly the said duchy shall be at the Emperor's commandment." Sends the King arms devised by Page for his "entirely beloved son the lord Henry Fitzroy." Begs the King to sign two books of agreement between the prior and city of Norwich. Westminster, this Saturday. *Signed.*

Add. In Wriothesley's hand (?)

2. Map of Norwich, agreement, &c.

31 May.

1372. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. II. 43.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 367.

Has received two letters from him, one dated Westminster the 10th inst., the other the 17th, with letters to the King, the Queen, the archbishop of St. Andrew's, and others. Notes his instructions for seeing that the ambassadors, if despatched to England, have a sufficient commission to conclude a peace. Delivered the King's letters to James, who received them most thankfully. As yet the young King cannot read an English letter, or "devise" without assistance, especially now his mother is away, and the Council have ordered that no one shall speak with him in private. This he finds troublesome, and there are many points on which he and Magnus know

* See St. P. VI. 442 n.

1525.

MAGNUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

not each other's minds. He expressed himself very grateful when Magnus told him of the King's intention to send him some "pleasures for his hunting" this summer. He wishes much to have a buckler, and admires the London bucklers worn by Magnus's servants. It should be made, not as if for a child, "for that his Grace loveth not, but to have everything like unto a man; insomuch that the swords he daily useth are a yard afore the hilts, which his Grace woll as roundly and quickly draw forth and put up again as any man in his court. His Grace hath heard that the King's highness, his said uncle, at some times weareth and useth a buckler, and that mooveth his said Grace to be the more desirous thereof."

Being instructed to deal gently with the Queen, sent to her at Stirling the King's letters and Wolsey's, with one from himself, of which he sends a copy with the answer, a copy of two other letters of his, and a letter lately sent him by the Queen. The last is a short letter in her own hand, desiring to know by bearer what she shall trust to. Supposes she wished to know what the King will do to maintain her authority against Angus and the archbishop of St. Andrew's. Wolsey will see his answer.

Has told Angus how the King regards his loyalty, who had ordered Magnus to give him 100*l.*, but he had not so much money then in Scotland. He thanked the King for this, and for recommending the cause of Coldingham to the Pope. Spoke to him also of the King's wish to have justice administered on the Borders; on which the Earl secretly departed, and in four days fell upon the Armstrongs, the greatest maintainers of thieves in Tynedale, and took 12 of them prisoners, including their chief captains, Sym the lord, and Davy the lady. He has also taken 30 score noote, 3,000 sheep, 500 goats, and many good horses. Has got the archbishop of Glasgow to send monition of cursing against the thieves of Tynedale. Has delivered the King's letters to the archbishop of St. Andrew's, Angus, Argyle, and the late ambassadors in England, who have all received them thankfully. Has been more familiar with the Archbishop in consequence. Told him it was doubtful if the prorogation for 40 days would be granted, and he sent with diligence for the bishop of Aberdeen and abbot of Camskynnell.

Six Scots are said to be good Englishmen:—the abbots of Holyrood and Paisley, the lord of St. John's, the dean of Glasgow, Patrick Sinclair, and John Cheseholm. The last two, old servants of the late King, have resorted much to Magnus. A Privy Council has arranged for Parliament to meet on the 6 July, and it was rumored that peace was to be made with England for at least three years, of which most people were glad; but it was not so clearly determined. On this arrived Wolsey's letter of the 17th, stating that the King was content with the prorogation of peace for 40 days, which greatly pleased the Lords. Magnus announced it to them on Monday the 22nd, and proclamation of the coming Parliament was made the same day. Agreed, at the Lords' request, that the 40 days should begin on Monday the 29th, when the present peace expires, instead of at the receipt of the King's letters. Has got the Archbishop to express his good will to the King and Wolsey in writing. He is anxious for an answer about the revocation of the exemption of Glasgow, while the archbishop of Glasgow sues to the King that it may be preserved, and has got the young King to write in his favor both to Henry and to Wolsey.

Argyle writes to the King and Wolsey. He has received the King's money, but does not wish his uncle or brother to know it. He wishes an abbacy for his brother, and James has written in his favor. He requests the King to release a servant of his, named Cambell, a prisoner in London. Is glad the King has remembered Lennox, who has done more for England than any but Angus. Will give him his reward next Sunday, when he is expected here.

The Council have prolonged his safe-conduct to the 20 July, but do not

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wish any Englishman to remain so long among them. His lodging has been given up by the Queen, who had it to farm, and he is not allowed to stay in it, though he offers 20 marks a year rent. Scotland has been at no expence for him, and things are kept closer by the Council as he is here; but his old friend Sir Will. Scotte, of Bawery, says that peace will be concluded, either without France or after the comprehension in Latin. Will endeavor to recover the ship of salt taken off Berwick. It is a French ship under French safe-conduct, manned by Englishmen. Recommends Synkeler, Chesholme, and Otterburn for pensions. Patrick Wemys, an archer of the French king's corps, is sent to France; some say, to discharge Scotland from France; others, to show them how Scotland stands with England. Edinburgh, 31 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

31 May. 1373. MARGARET to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. i. 92.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 377.

Has received his writings, dated "in May instant," by Magnus. Thanks him for his good affection to the King her son. Wrote long ago to Henry from St. Johnstoun, desiring his advice as to the King her son, but, having had no answer, has written again. If Henry do not advise her, his honor will be hurt, and he will have the fewer friends. Will send no long letters now; little regard having been paid to them heretofore, and copies of her letters having been sent from England to the Lords of the other party. Stirling, 31 May. *Signed.*

Add.: "To my lord Cardinale of Inglande."

1374. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received his letter, dated at the cast[ell] which was presented by Magnus. Thanks him for his goodwill. Will choose men of wisdom and honor for counsellors, and if he perceives the contrary in them, they shall be removed Mail. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated. Add.

1375. FRANCIS I.

Calig. D. ix.

111.

B. M.

i. Francis I. to Madame [Margaret of Savoy].*

Thanks her for sending him her *grand escuier*. Begs her of her accustomed pity to request his deliverance from the Emperor, and she may be assured, on the faith of a gentleman, that he will remain her eternally obliged good son and nephew.

Add.: A Madame ma tante.

ii. Second letter of Francis to Madame.

Her *grand escuier* not having left, ventures to importune her with another letter, feeling assured that she has as much power as any one to procure his deliverance. Begs her to send a man express to the Emperor. *Add. as before.*

iii. Louise of Savoy to Margaret of Savoy.

Requests a safe-conduct for a gentleman whom she means to send to her, Urges the deliverance of her son.

Add.: A Madame ma seur, Madame la ducesse de Savoye.

iv. Margaret of Savoy to [Louise].

Has received her letter by her [écuyer] Bregilles, and despatched the safe-conduct to the gentleman. Wishes she had the power to act as she desires. Would procure her son's deliverance by a perpetual peace. Her son desires

* Her answer is in Capt. du Roi François I., p. 179.

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FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

her to send a man express to the Emperor. Desires a safe-conduct for him according to a form enclosed.

Fr., pp. 2, mutilated.

[May.] 1376. DUKE OF MILAN.

R. O.

"Conditions proposed in the name of the Emperor to the duke of Milan, if he wishes to obtain the investiture of his dukedom."

1. The Duke shall pay for the expences of the Emperor in recovering the duchy 1,200,000 ducats, by yearly instalments of 200,000, on pain of forfeiting his territory on any default. 2. He shall not marry without the express consent of the Emperor. 3. All conservators of forts and captains to take an oath to hold them for the Emperor, in the event of the Duke dying without issue, or contravening the premises. 4. To accept the marquis of Pescara as his duke and captain; and the Marquis not to take his oath to the duke of Milan, except for his captainship; in all other respects to remain the Emperor's subject. 5. The king of France is to be kept in the strongest fort of the duchy, under an Imperial guard. 6. To furnish pay for 100 lances, formerly granted by the Emperor to the marquis de Guasto.

The duke of Milan has in all things remitted himself to the clemency of the Emperor, assenting to nothing till he shall first have thorough intelligence from the ambassador whom he has now sent to the Emperor; and accordingly he requests the King and Wolsey to use their intercession with the Emperor on all the above points.

Lat., pp. 2, in Vannes' hand. Endd. by Wriothesley.

1377.

GRANTS IN MAY 1525.

May.

GRANTS.

1. John de Caponis, native of Italy. Denization. *Del.* Hampton Court, 1 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

1. John Ford, of Aysheberton. Wardship of George, s. and h. of Patrick Pollard. 29 April 17 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 19.

1. Ric. Stopes, abbot, and the convent of Meaux (Melsa). Insuper of various grants to the monastery in various reigns. The earliest cited is one of Stephen. Westm., 1 May.—*Pat.* 17 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 2.

5. John Forde, draper, late of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Westm., 5 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

5. Wm. Graunger, clk., Hen. Dobbys, capper, John Butler, mercer, and John Hyll, draper, all of Coventry. Pardon. *Del.* Westm., 5 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 26.

6. Rob. Roper, girdler, *alias* leather-seller, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. 5 May 17 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

6. Ralph Johnson and Dorothy his wife. Livery of the lands of the said Dorothy, one of the sisters and heirs of William, s. and h.

of Sir Rob. Morton. *Del.* Westm., 6 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 13.

6. George Lynde and Mary his wife. Livery of the lands of the said Mary, d. of Hen., s. of Sir John Lye. *Del.* Westm., 6 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 18.

8. John Cooke, of Hedyngton, Oxon. Pardon for having killed John Atkins, constable of Hedyngton, with a "forest bill of the value of 10d." *Del.* Westm., 8 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

8. Ralph Johnson. To be keeper of Bridewell, with 4d. a day from the issues of the duchy of Cornwall, *vice* John Copynger. *Del.* Westm., 8 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 26.

8. Francisco Lombard, of Bruges, painter, *alias* gunner. Pardon for having murdered Margaret, wife of Stephen Millener, at East Smithfield, Middx. *Del.* Westm., 8 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

9. Rob. Blacknall, merchant, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Greenwich, 20 April 17 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 May.—P.S.

10. Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam. Lease of the demesne lands of Castle Bernard, the coney-burrows, the herbage of Bradepark and the

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May.

GRANTS.

Colteparke, various closes forming part of the park of Marwood, and the lead mines in the new forest of Teasdale, Yorksh.; reserving all woods, quarries, &c.; for 21 years, at various rents. (Leased according to the King's warrant, dated 26 Mar. 16 Hen.VIII.) *Del. Westm.*, 10 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

10. Tho. Miller, *alias* Mylner, sherman, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Anthony Ughtred. *Del. Westm.*, 10 May 17 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

11. Tho. Warren, surgeon, of Calais. Pardon for having murdered Humphrey Lucke, late of Calais. Windsor, 11 May 17 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

12. Henry Norreys. To be steward of the manor of Berton-on-Humbre, *vice* Wm. viscount Beaumont, deceased, with five marks a year, and all other profits, as enjoyed by Sir Wm. Tirwhitt, from 6 April 13 Henry VIII., since which day he has performed the office. *Westm.*, 12 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 15.*

12. John Packyngton. Lease of the site of the manor of Fakenappultre, in the lp. of Wick, parcel of Warwick's lands; for 21 years; rent 4*l.*, and 10*s.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 12 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 28.*

13. John Byknall, of Eston, Hants, smith. Pardon for forging four groats on 7 Sept. 16 Hen.VIII. *Westm.*, 13 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 26.*

16. Commissions of the Peace.

Bucks: Tho. card. of York, J. bishop of Lincoln, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Andrew Wyndesore, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Fras. Bryan, Sir John Mordaunt, Sir Wm. Rede, Sir Edw. Daunce, Sir John Hampden, Geo. Throckmerton, John Cheyny, John Baldewyn, Tho. Hampden, Tho. Darrell, Roger Gyfford, Ric. Hampden, Wm. Lane, Wm. Marshall, Edw. Pekham. *Westm.*, 16 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 2d.*

Cambridgeshire: Tho. card. of York, Nich. bp. of Ely, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Tho. Lucas, Rob. Peyton, John Hudleston, John More, Philip Parys, Anth. Hansard, Giles Alyngton, John Alyngton, John Hynde, Tho. Hutton, Tho. Checheley, Anth. Hasilden, Tho. Castell. *Westm.*, 16 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 2d.*

16. Wm. Rudhale, serjeant-at-law, John Salter, Tho. Bodenham and Ralph Hakehlyt. Commission to make an inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of Tho. Appary, in co. Hereford. *Westm.*, 16 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 29d.*

12. Commission of Gaol Delivery.

Northampton town: John Pervyn, the mayor, Sir Wm. Compton, Sir Wm. Gascoign, John Saxby, Tho. Dodyngton, Edward Mountegewe, Rob. Chauntrell. *Westm.*, 12 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 23d.*

16. Wm. Stokes, of Cambridge, tallow-chandler. Pardon for having robbed Wm. Gyfford, of Dryedrayton, Camb. *Del. Westm.*, 16 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 26.*

17. Tho. Combes, one of the King's auditors. Lease of the manor of Appulrugge, in the lordship of Hamme, Glouc., parcel of Barkeley's lands; for 21 years; rent 60*s.*, and 4*s.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 17 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

17. Wm. Holgill, chaplain. Wardship of Margaret and Elizabeth, ds. and hs. of Francis Belwode, who held of Edward earl of Derby, the King's ward. *Del. Westm.*, 17 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 27.*

18. Sir John Brugge. Livery of lands in England and Wales, as s. and h. of Sir Giles Brugge and Isabella his wife. *Westm.*, 18 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 15.*

18. Martin Cornelis. Denization, being a native of Zealand. *Westm.*, 18 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 28.*

18. John Petyte, merchant-tailor, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. *Del. Westm.*, 18 May 17 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

18. Ric. Robynson, clk. Presentation to the church of Olderkirke, marches of Calais, (Cant. dioc.,) *vice* Tho. Baschurche, resigned. *Westm.*, 18 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 27.*

20. Commission of Gaol Delivery.

Hereford city: Ric. Phelps, the mayor, Wm. Rudhale, serjeant-at-law, Rowland Morton, Ric. Browne, Wm. Walle, Wm. Synaght, Ric. Warnecombe. *Westm.*, 20 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 23d.*

20. Edward, s. and h. of John Grey lord Powes, and heir to Sir John Grey. Livery of lands in England, Wales and Calais; and reversion of all the possessions held for life by his mother Margaret Powes, late wife of Rob. Sutton. Windsor, 11 May 17 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 16.*

22. Edmund Ledd, salter, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Windsor, 20 May 17 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 22 May.—P.S.

23. Tho. Colvyle. Licence to perform the office of comptroller of Yarmouth by deputy, to have ships of his own, and to buy and sell merchandize, notwithstanding the Acts of 4 Hen. IV. and 20 Hen.VI. *Del. Westm.*, 23 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 17.*

27. John Bell, merchant, of Apeldore, *alias* of Asworth. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Windsor, 24 May 17 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 May.—P.S.

27. Anth. Harvy, of London, and Eleanor his wife. Pardon for having married with-

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GRANTS for MAY—*cont.*

May.

GRANTS.

out the King's licence, and licence to enjoy the issues of the possessions of the said Eleanor's former husband, John Speke, deceased, in Devon, Somerset, Dorset and Cornwall. Windsor, 24 May 17 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 29.*

27. Thomas Parker, LL.B., rector of Bekynsfylde church, Linc. dioc. Presentation to the deanery of Tomworth, Cov. and Lich. dioc., *vice* Ric. Rawson, LL.D., late dean, who exchanges. *Westm.*, 27 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. (*torn in half, and only the first half remains*). *Pat. p. 1, m. 26.*

27. Edw. Vaux. To be bailiff of the lp. of Swaffeham, Norf., with 3*l.* 8*d.* a year. *Westm.*, 27 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 26.*

28. Henry earl of Devon. Reversion of the constableness of the castle and park of Restormell, Cornw., parcel of the duchy of Cornwall; and of the herbage and pannage of the park, with woodfall-wood, browsing-wood and underwood, and the fishery from Paunchardes Cross to Draynys Bridge; at a yearly rent of 26*s.* 8*d.*; now held by Tho. Carmynowe by patent 18 Dec. 9 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

28. Tho. marquis of Dorset. Grant, in fee, of the park called Beamount Lease, *alias* Beamount Wood, Leic., adjoining the

King's park of Leicestre Fryth, and of Barden park, Leic.; in exchange for the Marquis's manor of Cley-Coton, Northt. *Del. Westm.*, 28 May 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

28. Sir Edw. Gorge, the King's servant. To be bailiff of the lordship of Portbury, Somt., with the herbage and pannage of the Higher park and Nether park, custody of the mansion house there and of gardens called the Great and Little Conynger, and with the King's fishery in the river Severn called "the Lord's tide;" on surrender by Henry Keymes. Windsor Castle, 24 May 17 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 19.*

28. The burgesses of Mandon (Maldon). Insuperimus and confirmation of a grant of Hen.II. *Westm.* 28 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 29.*

28. Sir John Rodney. Wardship of William, s. and h. of John Brent. Windsor, 8 May 17 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 19.*

29. John Elys, of London, goldfiner. Revocation of protection. *Westm.*, 29 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 26.*

29. Charles Wryotesley. To be Rouge-crosse poursuivant-at-arms, with 10*l.* a year. *Westm.*, 29 May.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 16.*

2 June.

1378. [TUNSTAL, WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. C. III.

158.

B. M.

Send a duplicate of their letters from Ribadeo, 30 April, showing how they were driven to that coast. On landing got some small nags used for fetching fish at the seaside, the poorest beasts they ever saw bear carriage, which they thought would not have gone with them one day's journey. Would have set to sea again if the wind had served; but after one day's rest got the captain of the town to conduct them through the mountains, where so many horses together had not passed these 100 years. Had to carry in one place four days' provisions, else they should have been famished. The provender was rye,—oats and barley not being to be had. Afterwards passed other mountains, the worst and most rocky they ever saw. In eight days they were clear of Galicia, and then passed through Lyon (Leon) to Castile, where, though not lodged as in other places, "we thought our self well allevied in the respect of more difficile countries which we had passed already." Were met by a chaplain sent by the Emperor to conduct them, a harbinger to get them lodgings, and an "alguzel" to help them to obtain necessaries at reasonable prices. Met with Sampson among the mountains of Toledo, and arrived at the city on the morning of the 24 May, after riding forenoon and afternoon, "which here no man useth this hot time of year," and losing several horses for lack of rest. Were met outside the town by two bishops, the Great Master, the marquis of Villa Franca and others.

Obtained audience of the Emperor that same afternoon, though it was Ascension even. His Majesty read the King's letters apart with some of

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his Privy Council, and then, seeing they had a secret mission, gave them audience in his bedchamber in presence of the lord Chancellor, Nassau, the Great Master, the Comendador Major and John Aleman. He called the ambassadors to a window, where, after congratulating him on the recovery of his health, his sickness having been taken by the King so heartily "that in manner it was common unto you both," and on his success in Italy in taking the French king prisoner, at which the King rejoices as if he had been himself the victor, they told him the King thought by taking good counsel he and the Emperor might bring their common causes "to some notable and desired effect" for themselves and Christendom; that they had it now in their power either to establish their affairs, or suffer their cruel wars to increase; that the King would have sent my lord Legate to his Majesty on the matter, but that he is now "so growing towards age" that so long a journey by sea and land would be dangerous to him; that Henry desired that the Emperor would freely communicate to the ambassadors how he proposed to prosecute their common affairs. They said that before they had left England Henry had "destribyd" his army, appointed captains, and sent orders to have ships ready for transports with a view to the great personal invasion in the end of May, according to treaty; and had long ago sent Fitzwilliam and Sir Rob. Wingfield to my lady Margaret to get horses and limoners for the artillery, and hoys for transports; that he intended, "for winning of time," to send over Norfolk with the vanguard, and the rest of the army, except those who were going with the King himself, who only waited till he should hear what the Emperor meant to do. The opportunity, they said, was not to be neglected, now that the common enemy was in captivity, his nobles and captains slain or taken, his forces defeated, his realm exhausted of money, and his subjects perplexed for lack of counsel and governors. It seemed as if Providence had ordained the postponement till this year of the joint invasion which was to have been made last year. The ambassadors explained their long delay in the voyage, and pressed him to let them know his pleasure the sooner, delivering to him the King's letter written with his own hand, by which he might see his mind. The Emperor read the letter, and after a conference with his Council apart gave answer by his Chancellor, saying he would depute some of his Secret Council to confer with them.

After the Emperor had inquired of the King's health, the ambassadors delivered to him the Queen's letter and congratulation; on which he asked heartily after her welfare, "and, smiling, said he had no fear but lest she should combine with France against him." The writers said they wished he had no greater matter to care for, and all his affairs would go well; which, he said, he was assured of. Delivered my lady Princess's token, which he put on his little finger, and said he would wear for her sake. Talked of her health, age, and learning, and "the manifold seeds of virtues that were in her." The Emperor then said that the French king's mother was making very humble suit for her son's delivery; that on the return of Beaurain (now De Reux), whom he had sent to the French king by France, Francis had sent Brion to know what conditions would be required for his delivery; that he had replied with three conditions requiring full restitution and satisfaction to himself, Bourbon and the king of England; that Bryon inquired if he could have no other answer, and he said none, and that he bade him write for a "resolute answer," and tell it by mouth also: so with that answer he bid him depart next day.* After this, the ambassadors returned home by torchlight.

Next day, Ascension day, accompanied the Emperor to church. Were

* This passage is annotated in the margin in Tuke's hand (for Wolsey) :—"The demands made by the Emperor to Brion for the King, the Emperor and the duke of Bourbon with the depeche of the same Brion without any further resolution, as it is said; which is hard to be believed."

1525.

[TUNSTAL, WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to HENRY VIII.].—*cont.*

sent for in the afternoon to Nassau's chamber, where the same personages were present who had been with the Emperor at the secret audience. The Chancellor said they had been commissioned by the Emperor to learn our minds more fully; on which we said they must have heard our demands, but to reduce it better to their minds we repeated them, and pressed for an answer. After retiring for some time, they said the Emperor thought a less force would now be sufficient for invasion, and asked the ambassadors what number they should think necessary. The ambassadors said they were unable to judge, but left it to them, only suggesting that the more powerfully the Emperor invaded France the more easily it would be subdued. The others spoke of a league, offensive and defensive, between the Pope, the Emperor, England, Don Ferdinand, and certain potentates of Italy, which they consider a great stay to the settlement of affairs there. They showed us two letters of Francis, in his own hand, to the Emperor, imploring pity, committing himself to his mercy, and in the end praying him "to make of him which is his slave his good brother and ally François; so that by pretty means he calleth himself in his subscription his brother and ally, because the word 'slave' is the last word of the letter, and the rest following in the subscription."

Next day were told by the Chancellor that the Emperor had spent above $1\frac{1}{2}$ million ducats, and by aid of the Italian potentates and of contributions from Henry he had paid his army to the 20 May, although he owed them an old debt of 570,000 ducats; that the revenues of his crown were so distracted in his absence from Spain by the rebellion, that he had nothing to maintain the wars, and had summoned the nobles and cities of Spain to Toledo by the 1 June, from whom he expected an aid of 500,000 ducats;—that he thought they would petition him not to leave the realm until he had his spouse my lady Princess in Spain, in order that a council about her might stay the realm from such revolution, as in his last absence; for which reason he had written to his ambassadors in England since our departure that she might be brought up in Spain, and learn the language and manners of the country. They had also written to their ambassadors to ask Henry that the 400,000 cr. for her dowry might be sent with her to be employed in their common affairs, that invasions might be made by England and Spain, and by Bourbon in Provence, to which, if Henry would contribute 200,000 cr., the Emperor would bear the rest of the expence. The French king and his mother desired a safe-conduct for the abp. of Deambroun, of Dolfany, and the premier president of Paris, and their overtures would be heard, but unless they offered full satisfaction to the King and Bourbon they would not be regarded,* and preparations might be made meanwhile to constrain them, if they did not come to reason.

Being asked if we had any commission to treat of the premises, we consulted together, then said the things were very strange, and, to make sure, rehearsed them ourselves, and were told that we had not misconceived them. We then said these things were discrepant from all treaties, especially the delivery of the Princess at so young an age, and her conveyance to this hot climate; and to demand further that she should bring her dowry, which was only to be paid by instalments after the marriage, deducting such debts as the Emperor owes the King. Moreover, either the Emperor or the Princess might die before the marriage took effect, and instead of the King advancing money to the Emperor, the latter was bound, before the personal invasion, to repay the King 150,000 cr. lent him at his last transporting to Spain, besides the King's indemnity. It was strange to ask the King to bear all the expence of three invasions, viz., his own entirely, 400,000 cr. for the

* "Quod non est verisimile."—Tuke in marg.

1525.

Emperor's, and 200,000 for the army of Italy, and yet they did not say whether the Emperor would invade in person. We said we could not believe such demands came from the Emperor. As to the French overtures, we said they would only enable the French to gain time, that both princes might lose their opportunity this summer.

After a consultation, the Emperor's council assured us that their overtures really came from the Emperor, who was obliged to show his necessity to his trusty friend the king of England; that they knew the demands about the Princess were beyond all treaties, but were obliged to rely on the King, who had treasure enough both for himself and his friends, else they could not accomplish the invasion; that, to be in readiness in case the peace came not, they had brought their artillery from Fontarabia and Burgus to Perpinian, where their Almains, men-of-arms, and light horse had destroyed 22 towns and castles of the enemy; that the Emperor now made a great army by sea to go to Genoa and join with certain carracks in keeping the sea and victualling the army that is to enter that coast; and that the Emperor had received some gold from India, which would help. We asked when the grant of Toledo would be paid. They said in three years, but they would be able to raise money on it, and they hoped to get some from the Italians.

Asked where they intended to keep the French king. Were told Francis desired much to be conveyed to the Emperor, and offered his own navy, to be manned by the Emperor, for that purpose, under security, but the Emperor declined; but they trusted we should soon hear he was in safety. Have heard that the Emperor's army by sea is only to take Francis to Naples. Desired them to press the Emperor to tell us his mind touching the personal invasion, and hoped he would strain himself more than he had said, considering how the King was prepared. Next day they reported that the Emperor said he had all things meet for the war except money, but was so exhausted by the army of Italy, which he alone had supported, that he could do no more,—that he would not know what he could do this year till the end of July,—and that it would be better for both princes to treat for peace.* On this we consulted together, and having ascertained the first point of our charge, viz., that the Emperor's personal invasion was not feasible, proceeded to advance the second. Told them, though the King would be disappointed, they had dealt plainly with him in not making him look for what was impossible; but perhaps the Emperor could co-operate with him, though not in person. After speaking together apart, they answered that some such way might be found; that Henry might have the aid of Flanders, which was granted before, 3,000 horse and 1,000 foot, to join his army, at their cost, till the Emperor made some personal invasion on this side, after which it should cease, or be at the King's cost; and that Bourbon might enter with the army of Italy, to which Henry should contribute 100,000 cr. We said there was little aid in Flanders,—that Bourbon might enter so slenderly as to dismay the enemy very little, and that it would be the King's invasion, not the Emperor's, if he contributed to its support. We added that it would not be well taken if the King was asked to bear so many charges.

Heard nothing from them on Sunday, 28 May. Next morning the Chancellor told them the Emperor was much perplexed, seeing that he could not get anything of the King towards the Duke's invasion, and was in another perplexity how to stay these countries if he should leave the realm, seeing that he could neither have my lady Princess delivered nor her dowry paid beforehand. He had heard a saying, though he gave it no credence, that my lady Princess was to be married to the king of Scots to knit those

* Take in margin:—"A resolute answer, mentioning impossibility of the Emperor's personal invasion, for lack of furniture of money, and that he only hath maintained the army of Italy and brought the French king to captivity, without giving thank to the King or making mention of him."

1525.

[TUNSTAL, WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to HENRY VIII.]-*cont.*

two realms in one, and he thought a motion might be made that the Emperor, with the King's consent, should take another wife,—not a French woman, though great offers were made on that side, “but such as hath long before motioned, and a million of ducats offered for her dote.” This would enable the Emperor to do much against the enemy, and establish his affairs here.

After consulting together on this strange motion, we said that the report about my lady Princess being offered to the king of Scots was untrue; that the Scots had demanded her, but were refused, as she was promised to the Emperor, although they offered to deliver their king into Henry's hands to be educated in England if Henry would consent to it, and that the overture that the Emperor should be allowed to take another wife would, we thought, be so strangely taken that we durst not be the means of making it. We could not see why Bourbon's invasion should be given up for lack of 100,000 cr., and would undertake that the King would bear the charge out of the 30,000*l.* borrowed by the Emperor at his last transporting, which was to be repaid before the personal invasion, if the Emperor would bear all the rest, and give the aid of his Low Countries. They said they did not mean this, but that the Emperor should contribute another 100,000 cr., and they thought those 200,000 cr. would enable Bourbon to press the enemy so as to make him speak. Combated this by saying the King would be deserted at the end of two months. Told them, as they appeared inclined to hear the French ambassadors, we would show them the King's mind on that subject; and set forth at great length that the ambition of France had been the great obstacle to the union of Christendom; that the kings of England were heirs general of France, and had a special claim to Normandy and other districts as their patrimony and private inheritance; that France laid claim to many parts of Italy, and had always striven to diminish the authority of the Empire; that, though the French might be willing to pay a large ransom for their King, and restore some of their wrongful acquisitions, they have never regarded treaties when they had power to encroach on their neighbours; and that the only security for the peace of Christendom was that the king of France and his posterity, “which be descended of such as ever have been usurpers, should be extirpate, removed, and clearly repelled, with all his lineage, from the government of France for ever.” The Council acknowledged the truth of what we had said, adding that France detained from them many pieces, including Provence, “of which they had found an investiture made by an Emperor under a seal of gold to the kings of Arragon,” and other territories adjoining Perpignan, extending almost from the Mediterranean to Guienne.

Heard nothing from them next day; but on the 31 May the Chancellor gave them the Emperor's resolute answer, viz., that he had written to his ambassadors on the 4 May to make the above overtures about the Princess and her dowry, or that the Emperor might be allowed to take “the daughter and sister of Portyngale,” which his nobles greatly desire, offering him an aid of 500,000 ducats for the purpose, besides the million he will have in dote; and that he hoped for a brief answer, as he had written by land to my lady Margaret that, if his ambassadors had left England before the arrival of his letters, she should send over to Henry for an answer. He wished us to remain until the answer came. Having thus been unable to obtain either the first or second point of our instructions, and knowing their need of money to be unfeigned (for the pay of the Emperor's household servants is in arrear, some for 20, some for 12 months, and the least for 9), we thought it needless any longer to blow at a dead coal. Told them, however, that we were glad the overture about the Infanta of Portugal did not go through us, as our commission was to knit more closely the alliance with England. Asked, in view of the coming of the French ambassadors, for

1525.

whom lodging was prepared, how the Emperor had taken our proposal about the French king, adding that the French would care less about an English invasion if their ambassadors were heard in Spain. They said the Emperor acknowledged all we said of the French to be true, and that they would only yield to force, for which reason he would call the council of Arragon, and demanded the accustomed aid of 500 men-of-arms and 500 light horse; that no harm could come of hearing the French ambassadors, for, as their object was only to put off time, "they said we should rock them on sleep as well as they thought to do us;" and that they would never listen to their offers unless they would satisfy the King as well as the Emperor.

Asked the Chancellor where they meant to keep the French king, as they had heard rumors from others. He said at Naples, whither, he believed, he was already conveyed by 15 galleys from Genoa. The Spanish foot were to go with him, Bourbon remaining at Milan. The Chancellor said that Francis had demanded the dowager of Portugal in marriage, and her daughter for the Dauphin, both which were denied him, and that the Emperor meant to give Bourbon the Dowager, as he had promised. He thought Bourbon would not be able to do anything before the end of August. We said this would be too late in the season, but he said not for those parts. We said it would be for the parts Henry was to invade. The Chancellor only replied that, if nothing be done this year, nothing could be done the next. He said Hugh de Moncada would be here shortly from the French king, and was now at Saragossa.

Thus Henry will see if he do anything this summer he is like to do it alone. By consenting to the Emperor's marriage in Portugal, you may "have thankfully my lady Princess in your own hands," and many great princes may be kept in hope of having her till she come of age, whereas, if promised to one, he may not feel secure of her, seeing she has been promised to two already who have not had her. Also, by consenting to the Portuguese marriage, the King will defeat that with Madame d'Alençon, with whom great offers will assuredly be made. The people here are anxious for the Emperor to marry for the succession, as his brother Fernando is not likely to have children, his wife being corpulent; but the Council do not talk of this. We certainly think, from the Chancellor's words, that the Emperor will not co-operate with the King in an invasion either this year or the next.

Having failed on the first and second points of their instructions, have not demanded hoys or transports, or the repayment of the 30,000*l.* before the King's invasion, but have given them no inkling as yet that they are commissioned to treat of peace, otherwise they would not have confessed their poverty, though all the country knows it. When asked once if we had any commission to treat of peace, we replied that the making of war was our errand, for which we had as large a commission as they could wish; and since they profess they give the French a hearing only to gain time, we think it better to hold aloof; but we shall hearken to the Chancellor whether the French have brought any commission to treat with us. Hear also that the Emperor is going to Monson, on the borders of Catalonia and Arragon, to hold the council of those parts, which is very far from Biscay, so that great diligence must be used.

Hear that the French king says he did like a hardy man of war, not like a good captain, in not considering how to return without loss of his army. Are told that Brion, when treating for his master's redemption, being informed that the king of England must be also satisfied, "in a great despite and fume made a philip, saying 'What care ye for the king of England, with whom my master, if he had been four days more untaken, had been full agreed?' as he should show it to the Emperor by writing."* Brion departed the day after we first spoke with the Emperor.

* Take in margin :—"Notandum quod non dixit verum."

1525.

[TUNSTAL, WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to HENRY VIII.]-*cont.*

Have sent back the King's ships, as their victuals and wages expire on Midsummer eve, and they know not when to expect an answer. The bark of Portsmouth called the Marget Henouse is not fit for service. She could not keep up with the others on the voyage, and had better be used to carry mussels. Toledo, 2 June. [Not signed.]

Pp. 36. With some corrections in Tunstal's hand. Apostyled throughout by Tuke.

2 June. 1379. TUNSTAL, WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to [WOLSEY].

Vesp.C.III. 55.

B. M.

Ellis, 3 Ser.

II. 13.

Think it necessary to write these letters apart in consequence of the reports they have heard. After delivering the King's and Queen's letters, delivered Wolsey's. The Emperor, having read them, said that some words were very good, but he marvelled at Wolsey's demeanor to him, considering his amity with the King, instancing the strange words used to Bevers and the other ambassadors. After receiving the last letters from England, he immediately sent Lallemand with them to Sampson, to whom he showed those articles, and the same night sent a copy of two of them, which are here enclosed.

The effect of the third article was about the aspiring of the Emperor to the monarchy, and the intended prevention of it by the King. He says also that Wolsey has called him a liar, lady Margaret a ribald, Don Fernando a child, and Bourbon a traitor.* This report was brought by Beaurain, now called De Rieux, who said that at his last being in England, when he asked the King for 200,000 ducats for Bourbon's entry into Burgundy, after the presence of the French king in Italy, Wolsey answered that the King had other things to do with his money than spend it for the pleasure of four such persons,—using the above words. The Emperor confessed that he had not observed some points in the treaties, not from want of will, but extreme need, for which his friends should not accuse him of unfaithfulness. His other words also show that he has had grievous reports about Wolsey, and thinks his demeanor very strange.

Answered that he might be sure Wolsey's purpose always has been and will be as much to the honor of his Majesty as that of any of his own Council. Assured him they had often heard Wolsey, before many people, to ambassadors and in secret council, speak of the singular virtues of his Majesty, as much to his honor as could be devised; and they knew he spoke it with a faithful mind, for they had never heard the contrary, though they were present at every council when in England; but if such words passed privily between the Cardinal and the ambassadors, they were sure they were not spoken as reported, or else they were not reported as Wolsey's intent was. Said they thought the ambassadors had reported much of the worst, or more than it is, and very little of the good. Sampson had given much of this answer before, and they confirmed it, and added what they thought fit.

The Emperor twice repeated that he should know if the reports were true by the deeds which followed; and he said that Wolsey must either have spoken what he thought, which he could not believe, as he had given no such cause, or hoped to bring him to his purpose by threats, which was not the way to lead him; or else Wolsey spoke in anger, which he most believed, because he has known him in like passions; and if he thought himself as blame-worthy as Wolsey reported, he should be more angry.

As De Rieux has been in Italy with Francis, and has perhaps told these words to Bourbon, think that, lest he should conceive any ill will, it would be well done "to have a good awayte to the intent to redubbe it in tym iff nede schal be," seeing Bourbon will marry the Emperor's sister, and has

* Ellis reads "creature."

1525.

such a good mind to serve the King. Have only furnished the bearer, Ric. Odall, with his costs, so that his expences must be paid if he is sent back.

(*In Tunstal's hand.*) Asks Wolsey to send some gentleman to take Sampson's place, as he wishes to return, and advises his being sent before Sampson leaves, that he may be the better acquainted with the King's affairs. Toledo, 2 June. *Signed.*

The preceding part of the letter in Sampson's hand.

Pp. 5.

2 June. 1380. TUNSTAL to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C.III.60.

B. M.

Refers him to the letter to the King, and their common letter to himself. Advises him to write in his own hand to the Emperor to explain the mistake, for Tunstal is sure that either the occasion of the words has been omitted, or else that they were spoken conditionally. De Reux, as it seems, mistook the counsel Wolsey gave him long ago, or else misreported it. Wolsey's plainness is not so well taken as it ought to be. Advises him to give them good words for good words; keeping secret his thoughts as they do. Orators of all the Italian powers are here to congratulate the Emperor, and perhaps to enter the new league made with the Pope for the defence of Italy and the offence of the troublers thereof. The confirmation is deferred to the coming of the French orators, that they may see it done, to their more discomfort. Thinks verily the Emperor is minded to keep his treaties with the King, as far as the "redubbing" of the common affairs, but he cannot now accomplish the King's desire, as the army in Italy "hath ettyr ther corn befor it was growen." If they had means they would prefer to attack such parts as would be a clear gain to them; as Provence, which Bourbon claims, and Perpinian, which joins Languedoc, which the kings of Arragon claim, as they do Provence. Now the Princess can be kept, with contentation and thanks, in the King's hand, "which is a perle worthe the keepinge," till she be of age. Does not think the proposal of Francis to marry the Dauphin with the daughter of the Dowager of Portugal is to be feared, as her mother will marry Bourbon.

Whatever overtures Wolsey makes to the French council, or the French council to him, will be known here before they take effect, as the Regent keeps her eyes this way for the recovery of her son. The negotiations with Joachim are perfectly known here. Thinks the French ambassadors will bring all letters with them to try and separate the King and Emperor; but the Emperor affirms that he will never take any way with France until they agree with the King's demands. Wolsey must take heed hereunto. Toledo, 2 June.

Hol., pp. 3. Part cipher, with marginal decipher by Tuke. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

2 June. 1381. SIR RIC. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C.III.58.

B. M.

Their joint letters will inform him about the Emperor's displeasure. Their endeavors to pacify him have had but little effect, for he has heard from his ambassadors that Wolsey has spoken to them in terms implying not only lack of friendship, but much enmity, and that if he did not know Wolsey's sayings to be untrue he would show himself much more grieved and angry. Were much abashed at this, but they endeavored to persuade him that the ambassadors had misreported the Cardinal's words, which had proceeded from the ingratitude of the lady Margaret in refusing the King's reasonable demands. After hearing this with much patience, he said that Wolsey took the wrong way to lead him by threats, that he knew Wolsey to be of a choleric complexion, and the words might have escaped him, which were rather to be excused; but henceforth he would not give credence to words

1525.

SIR RIC. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY—*cont.*

only, but to deeds, and according to the fruit he received from Wolsey's friendship so should Wolsey find him. Asks Wolsey to take in good part that he malapertly presumes to advise him how necessary it is to remain in friendship with the Emperor, and that it would be well for him to do some friendly act to remove the opinion Charles has conceived of him. Recommends to him his wife and family. Toledo, 2 June.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

3 June.

1382. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.

169.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 31st May, mentioning that my Lady had told him, at his taking leave of her on Sunday last, that she was going to assemble the Emperor's council next day, to deliberate upon the things declared to her by the commander Pynelose, and would intimate to him the result. The Council accordingly assembled that day, and has since been sitting daily till this night, when my Lady sent for him at six o'clock, and made "a ladylike excuse" for not having spoken to him so long, because since their last interview Richard the post had come from the Emperor through England. She told him that Pynelose had spoken with the French king's mother at Lyons, and showed her the instructions he had from the Emperor to the Viceroy, to the effect that Francis should be conveyed to Naples, as he wished to be removed out of the duchy of Milan.

After parting with Louise, Pynelose went on to Shamery in Savoy, sent a messenger to the Viceroy with the charge he had received from the Emperor, and came straight hither himself through Burgundy. My Lady says the charge brought by Richard is but a duplicate of that of the commander, and that he shall set forth with it to the King early tomorrow morning. Although the Emperor had appointed that she should send De Praet with the commander to explain his Majesty's mind to the King, she said that, knowing De Praet was not agreeable to the King, she had committed the whole charge to the commander. It is to the effect that the Emperor and all his subjects in Spain are determined to follow up the late victory; that his most secret councillors, considering what he has already spent, know not how to procure the money for further expences; but that he will rather ally himself in the furthest part of Christendom "than leave his enemy unconfounded," as the whole quiet of Christendom depends upon it. Made such answer as became a man not altogether inexperienced.

Judging from rumors in Italy and Spain, reported by friends in this court, thinks that if the King and Emperor have not made at their last meeting such an indissoluble knot of amity as neither of their Councils can dissolve, the King's affairs hang at this day by such small and single threads that the breaking of them is like to be the ruin of Christendom. Brussels, written "part before midnight the 2nd day, and part after, the 3rd day of June," 1525.*

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.* *Endd.*

3 June.

1383. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII.

143.

B. M.

Wrote last of the receipt of 10,000 cr. of the sun from Antony Vyvaldi's correspondent, and the payment thereof to the Emperor's ambassador, and that he cannot get more money here, for Vyvaldi's correspondent is unable to procure it, and Nic. Duodo asks an unreasonable profit. Begs Wolsey to make some provision, as the Viceroy and the ambassadors here press for payment. The controversy between the Emperor and the Signory is brought now only to the payment of 100,000 ducats, all other conditions

* See St. P. vi. 442 n.

1525.

demanded by the Viceroy being put aside. They refuse to pay more than 80,000 ducats,—50,000 now, and, the rest in a year. The Viceroy demands the whole at once. The Viceroy has heard of this, but no answer has yet come from him.

The French King has been lately taken to Genoa, and an a[rmy] by sea is being prepared to carry him to Naples. This voyage displeases the King very much; he used all the ways he could devise to remain in the duchy.

Naples is thought a more convenient and sure place, if he can be conveyed there. The Venetians hear that he will sail on the 29th. The Senate showed Pace today that certain of their subjects' goods sent into Flanders had been taken by Englishmen at sea, and they ask Wolsey to order restitution. Hears from Almayne that the villains spoil and subvert all the country, putting the lords spiritual and temporal to great vexations. Some they have compelled to agree with them and permit Luther's heresies in their dominions. The bishop of Trent writes that the duke of Loren lately killed about 20,000 of them while entering his duchy from Alsacia. Venice, 3 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

5 June. 1384. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. i. 108. Requests a safe-conduct for Andrew Arnot, kinsman of Sir William B. M. Scot of Balwery, who is going to Rome. Edinburgh, 5 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: Unto [my] lord Legate's good grace.

5 June. 1385. WM. COWPER to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for his kind words and gifts. Asks him to get him some linen for sheets, either canvas, buckram, or bresyll, and cloth for a riding gown, either russet or muster de vyolys, at 4s. a yard, for which he will pay him when he comes up. Asks him to get a benefice for his brother Sir Robert, who is well disposed and virtuous, and a good "qwereman." Reminds him of Reycroft's matter, and to get Mr. Wylloby, Mr. Spylman, and Mr. Joynor, or other good counsel. Mr. Worsop wrote Reycroft's letters, and he knows what wrong he has done to Cowper. Wishes to know when he should come up to the term, for he is very busy with hay and harvest. Cromwell promised him a "cast bagge," of which he has need. Baberham, 5 June.

Asks him to speak to Mr. Byrd for a butt of Romenay against Stebrych fair, and to ask his mother for another plaster for his knee.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell. Endd.

1386. WM. COUPER of Babram to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for the trouble he has taken for him. His wife's brother, who is a priest, had a benefice promised him, but when he went to ring his bells Master Buers kept him out of possession. Asks Cromwell to advise him. The prior of Benam, beyond Walsingham, who is before my lord Cardinal, has a benefice near Westley in Cambridgeshire, which will soon fall vacant. Asks him to procure it for a kinsman of his.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my right worshipful Mr. Cromwell.

[6 June.] 1387. HIPPOLYTE DE NOBILY to [HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. vii. 163.

B. M.

Left Gravesend on the 20 May. Spent the next night at anchor off the "Chastello Regina" (Queenborough?). Next day sailed to North Foreland. Saw seven French ships at sea, and pursued them, but, finding they had Henry's safe-conduct, allowed them to continue their journey, which they said was to London. Left North Foreland on the 22nd, for Brittany, but

1525.

HIPPOLYTE DE NOBILY to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

opposite "Doble" (Dover) such a storm arose that he made for Ry Camera for safety. Arriving there in the dark, his pilot, instead of steering into the harbour, steered into a dyke called "Niuavet," which is dry at low tide, so that one of the watch came to the stern, saying they would be on dry land directly. Rowed out to sea, and remained there till break of day, when they entered the harbour. Were detained there seven days by bad weather. Set sail on May 30, and between Ferli and Becci saw and pursued a sail, which turned out to be an English fishing boat with sixteen men, who said they had taken him for one of the two French corsairs that had been seen the day before at Becci. Determined to go towards Normandy, and at nine o'clock at night found himself 10 miles from Dieppe, where he remained till morning. Next day pursued two ships which were going towards Fecamp. One got there safe, and the pursuer was fired upon, but no harm was done. The other ship ran herself aground. A body of arbalestiers with a cannon came to its defence, but he put them to flight, and took the ship, which was laden with millwheels, salt, and timber; which he burnt, as he could not take them away. Pursued another ship, but 22 of his oars were broken by a gust of wind, and she escaped to "Ild Porto," 12 miles from Fécamp; then attacked her with his artillery, and took her. She was laden with linen, salt and millstones. Towed her out to sea, and sunk her in sight of the town.

Pursued two ships coming from Rouen, which refused to stop till he fired at them. Found they were going to London with a safe-conduct,—one laden with wine, the other with Rouen caps, canvass, salt, *e vetri per fare vetriere* (window glass?), millstones and other merchandise. When opposite a village called Struttur, saw and pursued seven ships. Took four which fled to the land, and carried off their cargoes of grain and their sails. Went toward Hampton (*Antona*). Overtook the ship of Martino di Guya, who had a safe-conduct from the King; the cargo was "cottoni di obloni da fare birra e sacchi di granelle di lilla," worth at least 2,000 ducats. Met a Flemish ship laden with wine, canvas and caps, with the safe-conduct of Martino de Ghinea at London. The coast of Normandy was watched by bands of men, who gave notice to ships of his coming. If he had had two ships, would have sent 150 men on shore, and burnt a village. Intended to go and burn the French king's big ship at the mouth of the Seine, but was driven away by the wind. Both the English and the Italians said they had never seen such a storm. Went to Ry Camera. On Saturday was chased by two French ships of war. Has in his "fusta" 120 men, 40 musketeers and 13 guns. With the help of God will continue his enterprise. Ry Camera.

Hol., Ital., pp. 4, mutilated.

6 June. 1388. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VII. 144.

A similar letter.

B. M.

Hol., Ital., pp. 4, mutilated. Add.: R. D. Cardinale Eboracenist . . . di N. S. e gran Cancellieri de In[ghilter]ra. Endd.: A D'no Hyppolyto de Nobilibus, vi. Junii.

7 June. 1389. LOUISE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

[Calig. E. III.

8.]

B. M.

Credence for the sieur de Vaulx, [maistre] d'hostel. Lyons, 7 [J]uing.

Hol., Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: [Mons.] le Cardinal [mon] bon filz.

1525.

7 June. 1390. PRINCESS MARY.

R. O. Demands made by Spinalosa and other ambassadors of the Emperor
St. P. vi. 444. then in England, 7 June 1525.

(1.) That the King would antedate the time for the delivery of the Princess. (2.) That he would promptly provide her dowry, for the pay of the army which the Emperor intends to send from Spain into France; and furthermore deliver the said Ambassador 200,000 (600,000?) ducats, for bringing the army in Italy into France. (3.) If the prompt delivery of the Princess be refused, to furnish the said dote and the said 200,000 ducats, *i.e.*, 200,000 ducats in hand, and 400,000 in four months. (4.) If he considers this excessive, 200,000 in hand, and 200,000 in two months, on the Emperor's security. (5.) On these conditions the Emperor will march into France in person, and will be joined by the army in Italy. (6.) The King to provide an army, for which Madame Margaret shall provide, at his expence, 3,000 horse and 1,000 (10,000?) foot.

Fr.

7 June. 1391. CHARLES V. and ISABEL OF PORTUGAL.

R. O.

Note of a conference held at Toledo, Saturday, 3 June 1525, in the chapel of the chapter of the *Sainte Eglise*, between the Great Chancellor, president of the Cortes, and don Garcia de Padilla, grand comendador of Calatrava, assistant of the said Cortes, and Dr. Lorenzo Galvinez de Carvajal, letrado of the same, as representatives of the Emperor, and the procurators of the Cortes, touching the aid desired by the Emperor, which they agreed to grant on condition of his marrying Isabel, sister of the king of Portugal. This the Chancellor promised to report to the Emperor; and on Wednesday, 7 June, he met them again in the same place, and explained to them, on the part of the Emperor, how his Majesty was bound to England to perform the marriage with the princess Mary, with a dower of 1,000,000 ducats; part of which he had anticipated. He was also bound to repay the loan which Henry had advanced to him, besides the indemnity, which was three years in arrear, making 130,000 ducats a year. He said the Emperor desired them to consult how the interests of Spain could be served without a breach with England; on which the procurators told the Chancellor that they kissed the Emperor's hands and feet for his condescension, and desired leave to report his message to the cities they represented.

Fr., pp. 5. Endd.

Vesp. C. iii.
184.

2. Notarial copy.

B. M.

Spanish, pp. 7. Endd.

Calig. D. ix.
112.

3. Memorandum of the marriage contract between the sister of the king of Portugal and the Emperor.

B. M.

The King will give her 900,000 doubles d'or Castellaines, each equal to 365 marands (maravedis?); of which 160,732 are due to the King for the dowry of his Queen, and 151,319 lent by the King to the Emperor during the revolt in Castile. The rest to be paid by instalments;—in this Nov., in May 1526, in the following Dec., the following March, and so for two years more. The first payment for the said two years to be in jewels. If the Queen die without issue, the dowry to be returned, except 300,000 doubles.

The Emperor shall give her yearly 50,000 doubles.

Fr., pp. 3.

8 June. 1392. CHAS. DE LANOY, VICEROY OF NAPLES, to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. vii.
146.

Sends the sieur de Groschain to him. The custody of the King is very important; and as the voyage to Spain is as short as to Naples, which latter

1525.

CHAS. DE LANOY, VICEROY OF NAPLES, to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

B. M.
Captivité, &c.
Doc. Inéd.
P. 210.

place is dangerous to those who go there in June, July, or August, he has determined to take the King to Spain, and present him to the Emperor.

The army here is ready, and consists of 6,000 or 7,000 Spaniards, 5,000 or 6,000 Almaines, and 2,000 Italians. Is sending for more Almaines. Du port de J[ennes], 8 June 1525. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Endd.

8 June.

1393. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

Vit.B.vii.147.

A similar letter. Genoa, 8 June 1525. *Signed.*

B. M.

Fr., p. 1. Add.

8 June.

1394. ANGUS to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. i. 91.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 378.

Thanks him for the tokens of his favor. Has made suit to Margaret, which she has not accepted. She remains in Striveling, away from the King her son, governed by evil counsel,* against the law of God and the Church. Has kept his part towards her, and shall continue to do so according to his promise to the King and Wolsey. Has observed the "souerance" made between himself and her in Parliament, "quhill yis last Whitsonday,"† and not meddled with her lands or goods, as Magnus, the English ambassador here, can testify. Edinburgh, 8 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: "Scotia: From therle of Anguish."

Ibid. f. 107.

2. Copy of the same.

8 June.

1395. ANGUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. i. 117.

B. M.

Has written to the King on all matters. Encloses a copy. Is sorry the King and Wolsey have had so much fruitless trouble to mediate between the Queen and him. Thanks him for his good offices touching his brother William's promotion to Coldingham. Edinburgh, 8 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: "To my lord Cardinalis grace of Zork."

8 June.

1396. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. i. 109.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 379.

1. Magnus to Wolsey.

Wrote in his last, 31 May, that Patrick Wemys had gone into France with letters from the Chancellor for the French king's mother and the duke of Albany. Sends further account of them. In his correspondence with the bishop of Dunkeld, received a letter from a captain of his (who desired it to be burnt), willing either Patrick Sinklair or John Chesehoolme should be sent him. Sinclair found the Bishop at St. Johnstoune, who told him by word of mouth of the effectual cause of Patrick Wemys' going into France. Encloses Sinclair's account of the conference and the Bishop's letters. He says that letters have been sent only by the archbishop of St. Andrew's and the bishop of Aberdeen. No one is privy to them, except Sir William Scott and Mr. Adam Otterburn.

Various considerations arise: (1) as to the way in which the Bishop obtains knowledge; (2) as to the manner of their communication. Scott assures him the terms proposed to France cannot be complied with, and so Scotland may conclude peace with England on a good pretext. Otterburn was shy of informing him of the messages sent by the Scotch council to France, but assures him they are favorable to England. His Grace will consider the nature of the intelligence, and what is fit to be done. All men there

* "is reulit by me (i.e., against my wishes?) with ane partial evil avisit Council."

† Whitsunday fell on the 4 June in 1525.

1525.

desire the peace. Advises that before the Scotch parliament begins on the 6th July, some countenance of war be made by England by sending Mr. Cavendish to scour the ordnance, &c., to make the people cry out for peace. Is silent upon the matter at present, as he is uncertain with what purpose the Chancellor and the bishop of Aberdeen may have sent these letters. Encloses a letter for the King, and one to the Cardinal, from queen Margaret. Trusts to restore to England the ship taken by the French, laden with salt to the value of 1,000*l*. Desires the presents for the young King to be sent immediately. Edinburgh, 8 June. *Signed*.

Add. : "To my lord Legate."

Calig. B.1.101.

B. M.

2. [Memorandum by Patrick Sinclair, of a matter mentioned to him by the bishop of Dunkeld.] (1.) To write to Albany to come quickly into Scotland, with money and artillery, to punish the traitors who are against him, otherwise they will overpower "us his part-takers." (2.) To desire Madame and the Council to induce Albany to return; "and if he refuse, that ye, after the band of Rouen quhilk ze desire us to keep, send incontinent to us 200,000 crowns, with ane band of artillery, and 150 hantet (experienced) men in wer to put our men in order. This being done we shall bide at the foresaid band, and move war against England, and maintain the same as long as ye desire. And we desire you not to send your help and supply by number of men, as was done the last time, and that we have an hasty answer, either by Patrick Wemyss, or some of his servants, as he is ordained by us."

P. 1.

Ibid. f. 102.

ii. Copy of the preceding by Magnus's clerk. *Headed* : "Copy of the writing made by Patrick Sinkeler touching the matter showed unto him by the bishop of Donkell, put into English."*

P. 1. Endd. : "Copies of letters out of Scotland."

8 June.

1397. SIR EDWARD GULDEFORD to SIR HENRY GULDEFORD.

Ellis, 3 Ser.

ii. 57.

Gives an account of the riot headed by Sir Thos. Towres, canon, to restore the canons of Bayham, in which he was supported by two of lord Bergavenny's servants. Sends him a copy of a bill "set upon my cousin Harry Darrell's gate." Halden, 8 June.

R. O.

2. Draft indictments against Thos. Towers and others (names blank) for a riot and attack upon the late abbey of Begham, Sussex, on the 4th June 17 Hen. VIII., and eight following days. The number of the rioters is stated in one form to have been 100,—in another, 80 persons.

Pp. 3.

R. O.

3. Another draft of the same, with names supplied.

R. O.

4. A third draft of the same.

9 June.

1398. LOUISE OF SAVOY.

R. O.

Rym. xiv. 37.

Commission as regent of France to John Brinon sieur de Villaynes "et de Antolio," president of her Council, first president of Normandy and chancellor of Alençon, and John Joachin de Passano, sieur de Vaulx, master of her household, to treat for peace with Henry VIII. Lyons, 9 June 1525. *Signed*.

Part of Great Seal of France attached.

R. O.

2. Copy of the preceding.

Lat., pp. 3.

* See St. P. iv. 380 note.

1525.

9 June. 1399. JOHN ARUNDEL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received Wolsey's letter of June 7, stating that the King intends to create him a baron on *Corpus Christi* day when he creates his son duke of Richmond and Somerset and count of Nottingham. Declines it on account of his unworthiness and lack of ability to support the honor. The time also is too short for preparation. Tresorow, 9 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: "To my lord Cardinal's grace."

9 June. 1400. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.

171.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 3rd from Brussels, and on the 5th sent Tuke a copy of a letter to my Lady from Almain about the Lutherans, who, since then, have had several overthrows, both in Saxony by the duke George, his brother, and the duke of Brunswick, and in Suabia by the League, the count Palatine, the Landgrave Van Hessen, and the archbishops of Cologne and Treves. It is said they have made divers assemblies against the duke of Lorraine, and have been always defeated, the Duke having 200 men-of-arms and 6,000 lanzknechts at the charge of France. The French king's mother is said to have written to De Guise, the Duke's brother, desiring him to invade the duchy of Luxembourg with those forces, which De Guise would have done, but the Duke would not allow it.

It is reported that the president of Paris has passed into Spain to the Emperor, that the president of Rouen is at Boulogne on his way to England, and that peace will be made without doubt. If so, trusts it will be honorable, and not done to please the merchants, who care more for their own profit than the weal of Christendom. Before yesterday, Wm. des Barres rode toward Burgundy in order to obtain, by means of the prince of Orange, a prolongation of neutrality for the county, which had been granted for three years, now about to expire, and also a safe-conduct for his passage to the Emperor in Spain. De Praet and Hannart are on the point of going to the Emperor by sea. The prothonotary, De Casale, was here on Tuesday, spoke with my Lady in the afternoon, and left the same night. The cardinal of Liege, the counts Bure and Gavyrs, lord Ravestein and Berghes, have left my Lady at Brussels, so that all this feast of Whitsuntide she has had no man of authority in court but the archbishop of Palermo and Hochstrate. On Monday next she goes towards Hochstrate, Bredaw, Bolduke, and Holland, in which parts Wingfield has never been before. Begs, therefore, that his necessity may be remembered. Malines, 9 June 1525.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

1401. NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Captivité,
p. 371.

Louise still continues Regent. The duke of Vendôme is lieutenant general. The Estates held at Lyons have agreed to raise 2,000 men-at-arms, and foot soldiers equivalent, for the defence of the kingdom, to be well paid, that they may not rob the people; and a proclamation has been put out that if any men-at-arms be found living on the country, they shall be slain as enemies. They threaten in return to go over to the Emperor. The sieur de Salva (Selva), first president of Paris, has been sent to the Emperor to treat for peace. If they find the Emperor will not come to reason, they have determined to leave the King where he is, and to say no more about it. They refuse to give Charles a foot of land, but will offer money and promises to gain time to resist Bourbon.

The Regent has published through the whole of France that the English are in a state of mutiny, and are sufficiently employed to prevent them from making an invasion. She told the Estates at Lyons that she did not care for the English, and she is well assured they will do nothing. Notwithstanding, the whole realm of France fears them, and them only.

1525.

She said, moreover, that she had received good promises from the Scotch, and as soon as ever the English attempted to stir, the Scotch would attack them. She makes every effort for the deliverance of her son.

The Estates have demanded of her not to prevent the course of justice, which has hitherto been badly observed in France. Loud complaints are made against the Chancellor, whom the Regent has made archbishop of Sens. Great opposition is made to his appointment. He is supported by the Regent because of Lautrec, whom the Estates had proposed to make lieutenant general,* and [she] has been ill with chagrin, and is in great displeasure with Lautrec. There is much secret murmuring and disputes among the great Lords in reference to Vendôme and Lautrec. All the great captains have for certain been lost in Italy. They have very few good horses, or experienced men of war. If the Emperor will not come to terms, the kingdom will be delivered to the Dauphin. Count St. Pol has not yet recovered of his wounds. L'Escut, brother of Lautrec, is dead. Florange is reported to be dead also. These were the chief men of war in France. The kingdom is greatly weakened thereby, and by the death of the captains of the lansquenets and the Swiss.

Fr.

10 June. 1402. DUKE OF MILAN to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Has received his letters by Gregory Casale. Is rejoiced to hear
Rym. xiv. 38. how he is laboring for the quiet of all Christendom, and especially Italy. Expresses his gratitude for all his kindnesses. Milan, 10 June 1525.
Signed.

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

10 June. 1403. SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O. Thanks him for his letters of May 20, received from Casale. Is more bound to him every day. Milan, 10 June 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. End.

10 June. 1404. MARGARET OF SAVOY to the DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Galba, B. viii. Has received his letter by his servant, the bearer, to whom she has
172. given her answer concerning the Duke's cause. Writes also to the Emperor's
B. M. ambassadors on the matter. Malines, 10 June 1525. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

10 June. 1405. BOURBON to CHARLES V.

Captivité, &c. The viceroy of Naples, Pescara, De Reus, Del Guasto, Antonio de
Doc. Inéd., Leyva, and Alarcon being here, it was agreed that the Viceroy should take
p. 216.† Francis to Naples, for reasons assigned to your Majesty by De Reus. Since
then the Viceroy has done the exact contrary, and has taken him to your
Majesty. I think it is very strange, and it is talked of to my dishonor. It
may lose you the Pope, the Venetians, and other potentates in Italy, and your
alliance with England will be endangered. The Viceroy has left me here
without money to prosecute the expedition against France. I think he is
glad of it, in order to compel you to do as he likes. I will tell you things
before his face, which will show that others besides himself had a hand in
your affairs. People will think that your Majesty has forgotten me, but this
I cannot believe; and I think your Majesty will take such notice of the
Viceroy as will be for your interests. I never complained of him before,

* Something apparently omitted here.

† This document is translated by Bradford (p. 115), under the date of 12 June.

1525.

BOURBON to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

but now I do so out of consideration for your service. Various cabals are forming in Rome, England and Venice, which will prove of no small consequence. I should be glad to see your Majesty, but for the urgency of affairs here. Milan, 10 June 1525.

Fr.

10 June. 1406. CHARLES DE LANOY to CHARLES V.

Bradford,
p. 118.
Lanz, I. 164.

By Don Hugo [de Moncada] you have heard what could be drawn from the king of France touching your articles, and Bourbon's opinion as to conducting the King to Naples. I wrote on 28 May that the King was ready to undertake the voyage. Since I had the six French galleys, they have been manned by your sailors; and our fleet now consists of 20 vessels. I am sure we shall receive no opposition from the French fleet. This will be a satisfaction to you, who have, no doubt, already determined the question of war or peace. Where will you have the King conveyed? Is he to be left at some place on the coast, or shall I repair to your Majesty, and take your instructions? Villafranca, 10 June 1525.

Fr.

11 June. 1407. LANOY to MANUEL MALVERSIN.

Bradford,
p. 120.

Has changed his plan because the king of France is very desirous of coming to an agreement with the Emperor. For this purpose various galleys have been supplied for the conveyance of Francis into Spain; and a capitulation entered into with the French fleet not to molest the passage of the prisoner. You will tell his Majesty that I think it good to leave Naples for Spain, and I will defer information of what Francis intends to do until I see the Emperor. I shall leave the King of France at Taragona, and wait for instructions; for it is not desirable to enter Barcelona or Valencia without the Emperor's sanction. You shall tell his Majesty that I wish to wait upon him as soon as Francis is landed. For this flotilla 10,000 scudi will be required. Villafranca, 11 June 1525.

11 June. 1408. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to the DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Galba, B. VIII.
173.
B. M.

Received on the 9th, by the Duke's servant Barton, his letter of the 3rd. Was with my Lady yesterday evening, and presented the letters of Wolsey and Norfolk, with one from Bevers and another from the President, through which he hoped Norfolk's wish would have been obtained without difficulty. Was told by Barton that the Duke had been promised by the President that his sureties should be discharged for the caution, and that he should receive 400 crowns for his costs. Insisted upon these terms with my Lady and the Council, but they said the President's letter was not of such effect, and caused it to be read. Its purport was that Wolsey and Norfolk had often applied to him on the matter, and wondered that my Lady did not see the Duke's sureties discharged and his costs paid, considering what she had written to Wolsey and declared to Knight before he left, adding that if my Lady were pleased to do so it would be well bestowed, considering the favor Norfolk had always shown to the Emperor's affairs.

Told my Lady it appeared by the letter that she had promised to perform what was requested, both by mouth and writing, and that he supposed the President had received her commands to make an agreement with Norfolk. She said she had promised to do her best endeavor, but had not bound herself to discharge Norfolk's sureties, or pay the costs, as she could not be answerable for matters that depend in law. Did not know what to answer. The Council wished the Duke's servant had waited till the President's coming,

1525.

that he himself might have declared his meaning. Said that he was under command to return immediately if not satisfied, and desired that he might have letters from my Lady to Wolsey and Norfolk; which she granted. Malines, 11 June 1525.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 3. Add. Endd.: "Flandria: From Master Wingfield, dat. 13 Junii."

11 June. 1409. HENRY VIII. and CHARLES V.

R. O.

"Copy of the King's letters of credence being in this paquet, marked under the seale thus, A."

According to his last letters to Charles by the commander Penalosa, has written to the bishop of London, Ric. Wingfield and Sampson, resident with him, concerning Penalosa's charge. Desires credence for them. Will omit nothing that may conduce to their common interests. Windsor, 11 June 1525.

Fr., p. 1.

Vesp.C.III.62.

B. M.

2. In reply to the charge of Penalosa, who told the king of England of the request of the Emperor's subjects that he should marry the king of Portugal's sister if Henry could not deliver the Princess shortly, that she might remain here during the Emperor's absence, as well as for other reasons,—the English ambassadors have declared that although the King desires above everything the completion of the marriage, it cannot take place now, on account of her tender age; but as the demands of the people seem reasonable, the King, intending always to preserve the amity with Charles, will consent to this Portuguese marriage on three conditions: 1, that peace shall be first treated with France so as to satisfy him, since he has had no profit as yet from the war; 2, that the Emperor shall pay all his debts to the King; and, 3, that the treaties of Windsor and London shall be annulled.

In answer to this the Emperor has declared to the English ambassadors that his intention has always been to perform the marriage with the Princess, but he must consider the urgent requests of his subjects, and their fear that it will not be completed before he leaves Spain, at the request of the Pope and Archduke, to go to Germany, now in great danger from the Lutherans, who have rebelled against all authority, and expelled bishops and prelates; that a marriage is the only means by which he can leave these kingdoms without danger; that the conditions proposed by the King are not unreasonable, but to wait for the conclusion of peace, and the payment of his debts, would increase the danger of his affairs, and would render peace and the procuring of money more difficult. The chances of a profitable peace are not so favorable as the King thinks, for it depends upon the French estates, who, if they saw Charles wanting money, would leave their King in prison for some time to get better terms. The best means to procure a good peace is to show the French that the King and the Emperor have the same purpose, whether for peace or war, and that the Emperor has money enough to continue the war if necessary; which cannot be done without the conclusion of this marriage with Portugal. Without that, Charles will get no money either from Portugal or his subjects; and even if the marriage be concluded, he cannot pay the King so promptly, for his revenues will not come in for four years, and the dowry will be paid at certain terms.

If the treaties of Windsor and London were simply abolished, it would be supposed that all friendship had ceased between them, and the common cause would suffer. He has therefore requested the ambassadors that, as the King is inclined to consent to the marriage with Portugal, and the only difficulty is about fulfilling the conditions before or after, the former being impossible, they will treat at once on the subject, and he will promise not to negotiate with France, except in their presence and by their intervention.

R R 2

1525.

HENRY VIII. and CHARLES V.—*cont.*

He will have as much regard to the King's affairs as his own, will consent to the abolition of the treaties of Windsor and London, and arrange for the payment of his debt, by reasonable terms, knowing that the King, when he is informed of the circumstances, will not delay his consent, and thus put the Emperor and all Christendom in perplexity.

The ambassadors replied that they had no power to conclude anything, but only to report what the Emperor said. Will therefore wait for the King's answer, and, if it is such as to cause greater delay, hope the King will take in good grace what he will be compelled to do, as it will not prejudice his affairs.

Fr., pp. 7.

11 June. 1410. RUSSELL to WOLSEY.
Vit.B.vii.149.
B. M.

"Pleasith your Grace to understand that Sir Greg[ory arrived] here the thirde day of this monneth, of whome [I received a letter] from your Grace," of the 18th May. Heard also from him Wolsey's message. Has presented the King's and Wolsey's letters to Bourbon, who was well pleased with them and with Casale's charge. Casale told Russell that he was to find out how Bourbon was minded toward the King. He is as well inclined as ever to carry out the enterprise, and trusts the King more than the Emperor, except that he is looking forward to this marriage with the Emperor's sister.

The Viceroy left Genoa with Francis to go to Spain, on the 8th. He did not tell Bourbon till the day he left, when he wrote to him that the reason for his going thither was the unhealthiness of Naples. He caused Francis to send for six galleys, so that they will have 24 galleys, fuistes, and brigandines. The French king has always wished to go to the Emperor, but for all that it had been determined that he should proceed to Naples. The V[iceroy] is taking him to Spain of his own mind, without any orders from the Emperor, for Bourbon and the Council here have today received letters from the Emperor of x . . . 28th May, mentioning nothing of his going to Spain, and saying that he had sent a gentleman to the King asking to be assured of the marriage with my lady Princess, and to borrow 200,000 ducats; and if the King will not conclude this marriage, he will marry the king of Portugal's daughter, for he will be no longer unmarried.

..... "advertised by his saide letters th[at the King's ambajssadeurs be arrived in Spayne, and that fro ther l..... they jorneyed 24 dayes or they came to themperor;" wherefore many of the Imperialists think this enterprise will not be followed, saying that in England peace and not war is desired; and that, if the enterprise does not proceed, the King, and not the Emperor, will be in fault. Told them of the King's promptitude; that the artillery is ready on this side, with horsemen, wagons, and horses, and that his foot and horse in England are prepared to march at an hour's notice, and he wished the Emperor's forces were as ready. Bourbon fears lest the French king's going to Spain will produce peace, and disappoint him of his marriage; for the Viceroy said to him, in the King's presence, that he should beware lest the King should take away the queen of Portugal; to which Bourbon answered that he did not think he need distrust the Emperor's promise.

It is thought here that the Viceroy does all he can to bring it to pass, and treats Bourbon very badly. Bade the Duke be of good cheer, for the King and Wolsey favored him, and, if he would be ruled by them, he would find that they would do more for him than all the friends he had, for the King never failed of his promises. The Emperor is deceived if he thinks he will have more money here, for it is not possible. The Viceroy departed without making a conclusion with the Venetians, and asked Bourbon to

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conclude the best he could with them, "and so they be contented to give the Viceroy wold synse they shold have come which they wold none of, saying that they have nowise and wol kepe the liege that was made a graunte to none other."

The Archduke is holding a dy[et] at Isebroke touching the Lutherans, and has requested Bourbon to send a gentleman thither to see what shall and communed of there, which the Duke has done. Bourbon, the marquis of Pescara, and the other Imperialists are writing to the Emperor to ask for the punishment of the Viceroy for taking the French king to Spain without orders, and they wish Henry to write to the same purpose. Knows the Viceroy bears Wolsey no favor. As much money as possible is being levied in France, and yet they of their men-of-war, but they say they keep their mo[ney] till they are invaded. Milan, 11 June. *Signature pasted on.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: [To my l]ord Legate's [grace]. Endd.

11 June.

1411. BRIAN HIGDON to ROBT. TONEYS, Clerk of the Hanaper.

R. O.

Wm. Hall, master of St. Christopher's guild, has transgressed an ordinance of archbishop Bowet by preceding Reynold Beysley, procurator of [Wolsey's] court here. Hall has appealed to Rome. Wishes to know Wolsey's pleasure in the matter. York, 11 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.

13 June.

1412. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Cannot attend on Wolsey now, as he has been laid up for five weeks with a pain in his left hip from cold "(your Grace nott offendyd that I soo rudely doo expresse the thinge unto you)." The pain is now gone, but he is not yet strong to labor. His greatest grief was that he could not do his duty to the King at Whitsuntide and at the "noblyng" of these great men. Will attend on him as soon as he can ride, and will do anything he desires about his college or otherwise. Bugden, 13 June.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinall. Endd.

13 June.

1413. SIR ROBERT WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.

175.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 9th. On the 11th advised Tuke that a gentleman of France was expected, who arrived that night, and had audience yesterday and again today. Was sent for by my Lady after 6 o'clock, and, being called apart, jestingly apologised for not having paid her due obeisance as the French queen. After a few jokes on that subject, she said a gentleman of the French king's privy chamber, named Perott du Warty, had come from Louise, from whom she had received a letter of credence, and a right amiable letter from the duchess of Alençon, both letters written with the ladies' own hands. Louise regretted the captivity of her son, and begged her advice how to obtain his liberty. The duchess of Alençon's letter seemed to be "a very comment of her mother's mind given in charge to the said gentleman," and begged her to have compassion upon the valiant prince and his dolorous mother, as well as upon herself, who had no comfort night or day.

After reading the letters and hearing his credence, my Lady said she asked the gentleman if he had any further charge, and he said, No; on which she wondered the King's mother sent him so far on such a slender charge as to desire her help without showing any ground for it. He replied Louise was aware how difficult it was for a prince of so great courage as her son to condescend, for the sake of liberty, to any conditions derogatory to his estate, and that the Emperor had great cause to rejoice in his good fortune, and to be obstinate in his demands, as appeared by his instructions to Beaurain, and by the vehement words used by the latter about Bourbon, which she can never forget. She therefore thought the mediation of other

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SIR ROBERT WINGFIELD to WOLSEY—*cont.*

persons, more tender and piteous than the two princes, was most necessary, and desired her counsel how to mitigate the Emperor's mind.

My Lady said she would be glad to show pity to all who desired her help, but in this case she would beware how she urged the Emperor unless she saw better grounds, for she knew the bishop of Dambrune and others had gone towards the Emperor, whose charge, if she knew it, might be a means to ground some process on, but, in ignorance of that, she might sing too high or too low, and thus only make the matter worse. With all this my Lady could not get him to acknowledge that he had any further charge, and they parted; but, thinking he had not showed all, she ordered Hochstrate and master Nicolas to speak with him this morning. They found him the same man my Lady left him, and on Hochstrate saying he wondered that he had come so far with so slight a message, he grew half ashamed of it himself, and said he thought he had best take his leave, that he might tell the Regent how he had sped, and return with more ample instruction if she thought right. My Lady was glad that he left so soon, by his own request. He was despatched the same day, and will return tomorrow.

My Lady has had a safe-conduct for a month past for Nicholas de Pyrowe, one of her Council, who was with Hochstrate, to pass through France to the Emperor, but has always delayed his passage till she should hear this gentleman's charge. Now that a month is expired of the time granted in the safe-conduct, she has sent for a fresh one. Hannart, who obtained a safe-conduct by his own suit for himself and De Praet, would have set forward by this time but that De Praet's wife is dangerously ill of a pleurisy. It is supposed that Hannart will not wait for him longer. To-morrow my Lady leaves for Hochstrate and Breedaw. It is uncertain whether she will go on to Bolduke and Holland, for the Estates to meet at Breedaw at the beginning of next week. Malines, 13 June 1525.

Hol., pp. 5, mutilated. Add. Endd.

1414. MARGARET and LOUISE.

R. O.

[Extract of letters of Margaret of Savoy to her ambassador.]

The gentleman of the Regent of France only asked Madame in general terms to endeavor to make peace between the Emperor and the king of France, without proposing any means of doing so; and when Madame pressed him to declare the Regent's intention, he answered that he had no other charge. She, therefore, bade him tell the Regent that she knew the demands of the Emperor and the king of England; and if she thought them excessive, either the King or she must make a reasonable offer; and she offered, if the Regent would send her word, to help to remove any difficulties that might arise. On this the gentleman returned. Madame writes that the Viceroy has taken the French king to Naples, at which, she hears, the French are displeased, as they hoped to recover him; that the count de St. Pol has escaped from prison by bribing four of his guards for 8,000 ducats, and is now at Lyons; that she has received a petition from several subjects of the Emperor belonging to Hesdin and Artois, who are prisoners at Calais, and that she asks for their deliverance. Wolsey is requested to send letters for this purpose to Jerningham and Wallop at Calais.

Fr., p. 1.

13 June.

1415. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to TUKE.

Galba, B. VIII.

174*.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 11th from Malines. Encloses a letter and packet from Sir John Russell. The French gentleman who was looked for when he last wrote came that night with a gentleman of the marquis of Arscot's, and divers of his folks. He is a Gascon, named Perott de Warty, one of the

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French king's chamber, and had audience yesterday afternoon. Had a letter today from Innsbruck, stating that the archduke Ferdinand had appeased his subjects in the Tyrol without bloodshed, by some concessions, of which the principal is that he shall never suffer the bishops of Trent and Bryxsyno, and Salamake his treasurer, who fled for fear of his subjects, to come about him again, and that they may take all manner of beasts and birds on their own ground, and fish in the common river.

It is said the duke of Lorraine having violated his promise to confer with the commons amicably, and caused several of them to be slain, they have assembled a greater company than ever, joined by many of the Swiss, and intend to destroy the Duke utterly. Desires him to tell this to Wolsey, as he has not mentioned it in the letter to him. Tomorrow my Lady leaves for Holland. Must ride to Antwerp to seek friends, or money for plate, as he gets no remittance from England. Malines, 13 June 1525.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: "To the right honorable and my very wellbeloved friend, Mr. Brian Tuke, one of the King's council, and his secretary in the French tongue."

14 June. 416. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS.
15,387, f. 160.
B. M.
St. P. vi. 448.

Is greatly delighted at the Pope's breve, and his solicitude for Christendom. Has been informed of his Holiness's intentions by the bishop of Bath. Windsor, 14 June 1525.

Lat., copy.

14 June. 1417. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner,
p. 550.

Hears from the bishop of Bath how zealously the Pope labors in fulfilling his functions. Thinks there is great cause for desiring a general peace in Christendom, and proffers his services. Will not fail to justify the expectations of his Holiness, conveyed by Melchior Langus. Hampton Court, 14 June 1525.

Lat.

14 June. 1418. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vii.
151.
B. M.

On the 29th ult., the Viceroy, having the French king with him, took shipping from Genoa, towards Naples as it was supposed. He had 15 galleys and six brigantines, which remained four or five days at Porto Fino, 20 miles from Genoa, and sailed on the 5th for Corsica *en route* for Spain. The Pope complains sorely of the Viceroy and Imperialists, who have deceived him about the French king's passage into Spain, pretending that he would be sent to Naples, and obtained from him a large sum of money for the removal of their soldiers from his territories, which they have not yet done. Moreover, they have sent the Emperor the worst possible reports of him, so that he would be driven to despair, but for his confidence in Charles's goodness. He says Francis has been sent to Spain at his own request, trusting to his own wit and eloquence to obtain favorable terms from the Emperor; that the Viceroy, Bewrayn and other Imperialists here are in favor of making peace with France, without regard to England or his Holiness, but the Emperor would, doubtless, regard their interests as his own.

By letters from Toledo of the 8th May, when they were expecting the King's ambassadors, the Pope showed me that Charles was bent on prosecuting the war; yet his agents here had permitted Francis to send for six of his own galleys to accompany the Viceroy and himself to Spain for fear of the Moors, who come in great multitudes from Barbary. The Pope is in great perplexity, both about this and about Luther, and is anxious that Wolsey should study some way of peace as the only remedy for these great evils, otherwise princes will be compelled to submit to the rule of their own subjects, to the destruction both of the Church and of themselves, as the demeanor of the commons of Almain clearly shows.

1525.

CLERK to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

Told his Holiness that Wolsey had foreseen and warned him of these evils, which he might have prevented by timely helping the confederates; and the only thing still to be done was to help "the enterprise of France," which, with his aid, would soon end prosperously. The Pope made no answer, but that God knew his intent was good, and that if he entered into war, besides being ill prepared for it, he should gain nothing but hatred. This he said with a sigh. Perceives that he is in such fear about Luther, that if the Emperor were to come in person to oppress his sect, which he must do for his own interest, the Pope could not but consent to any offer made to him by the Emperor, with the King's concurrence, touching France. The Emperor's army in Lombardy remained as it was when he last wrote, except that they have diminished the number of foot to 10,000, and of light horse to 500, distributed in various places.

It is now certain that six French galleys met the Viceroy by the way, and that he manned them with Spaniards, and took them all to Spain. Rumors of a peace are general, owing to letters both from the Viceroy and from Lyons. The Pope is in great dread of it, and Francis complains of him as bitterly as of any man. The Imperialists speak fair, but their deeds Wolsey already knows. The Venetians have agreed with the Viceroy for 80,000 ducats, much to the dissatisfaction of the Pope, who has paid much more, and, as he thinks, given far less offence in breaking the league.

P.S.—Master Secretary (Pace) writes from Venice that he and I should make provision for payment of the remainder of 10,000*l.* to the Viceroy of Naples. If he could get more money here than he has done, would not have failed to do so; but from what is reported of the progress of the Emperor's army since the victory, thinks what they have received already has been very ill bestowed. Hears that the army in Lombardy "doth daily dissolve," and no one expects them to set forward this summer. Certainly nothing can be done without the Viceroy, who is now on his way to Spain. Every one expects that he will help much to conclude a peace for the Emperor's sole benefit. It is rumored that Bourbon and Pescara, who are now chief in the Viceroy's absence, have ordered both horse and foot to draw towards Piedmont, with a view to entering France; and the Pope says, some companies that were lodged in his territories of Parma and Piacenza have actually moved that way. Master Gregory has written from Milan that he will be here shortly. Hopes to learn Wolsey's pleasure by him. Has no doubt he and Russell will inform Wolsey of the state in which they find matters there. The merchants here have flatly refused to repay him the money, which they are bound to pay in England by their bills of exchange. Sends the bills accordingly to Wolsey, amounting to 7,000 crowns, the remainder of the 23,000 "first returned again into England by merchant strangers," of which only 16,600 have been taken up here. Rome, 14 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 8, mutilated.

R. O. 2. Copy of the same.
 Pp. 8.

14 June. 1419. PACE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B.vii.155.
 B. M.

Received on Whitsunday his letter in cipher, dated 19 May, and having considered substantially the secret matter comprised therein, *immediately on receipt thereof, in the most secret manner he could, according to Wolsey's letters, procured as of himself to keep the matter in suspense; wherein as yet no perfect conclusion is had.* Notwithstanding the Viceroy, seeing he could not obtain the articles he demanded, has agreed to the Venetians' own offer of 50,000 ducats now, and 30,000 more in a year. The Emperor's ambassador here has a commission from the Viceroy to conclude accordingly with the Venetians, and he trusts to settle it in a br[ief] time, as the Venetians cannot

1525.

deny their own promise, made by writing as well as by word of mouth. They have not as yet been pressed to enter the league lately made at Rome. The ambassador has been trying to get money from them for the confirmation of the league between the Emperor and th[em] when Pace was first here, pretending that they violated it by their delay in sending their army. The matter must be concluded soon, *and passed as is aforesaid. Letters of the last month from Spain state that the King and Emperor do not well agree in all their affairs. Has been told this by two or three credible persons, but he would affirm nothing, nor show any diffidence.*

News has come from prince Ferdinand's court that he, with the help of the League of Swave, and other nobles, had killed 15,000 villains, reduced 20,000 to obedience, and pacified all Tyrol; that the dukes of Loren and Bavier have offered to join him against the great band, but he has answered that he will try to reduce them to concord by godly persuasion, without more bloodshed. The French king and the Viceroy sailed on the 30th to Poort Fyne, 30 or 40 miles from Genoa. Six French galleys have arrived there, and have been manned with Spaniards by the Viceroy. It is, therefore, thought that the King will be taken to Spain to treat with the Emperor; but the ambassador here says he has word from Naples that the King's lodging is prepared there. Some say that the French galleys have come for defence against the Moors, of whom a great army was seen at sea, when they were at Poort Fyne.

Has provided 5,000 cr. of the sun, at the same price as the other, to be paid by Ant. Vivald's correspondent here to the Viceroy. 5,000 cr. now remain of the sum Clerk wished him to provide. Has offered Nic. Duodo what he first asked, but he will not undertake it. Has written to Clerk that he may provide the rest, if possible. The Duke and Senate have just sent him word that the Viceroy left Genoa towards Spain on the . . . inst. The Great [Turk] has sent an ambassador here, under color of reforming abuses on his and the Venetians conf[ines], but really to spy out what is being done in Christendom. Venice, 14 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd. A decipher of the passages in cipher at f. 155.*

15 June. **1420. HENRY LORD MARNEY.**

His will, 22 Dec. 1524. Proved, 15 June 1525. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 609.

16 June. **1421. TUNSTAL, WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to [HENRY VIII.]**

Vesp. C. III.

135.

B. M.

On the 9th the Chancellor sent for them to Nassau's chamber, and imparted to them certain articles brought by Moncada, who arrived three days since, containing overtures from Francis, made by him when he was to be taken to Naples. He had ordered them to be shown to his mother, by whom they were submitted to the archbishop of Embrum, ambassador here. Sends a copy in French, by which the King will see "that the French king's high heart begins somewhat to come lower, which, as we understand, did sore appaule, after he knew he should be had to Naples, and thereby be eloynd from the Emperor's presence, where his ardent desire was to be brought." He is willing to renounce the "resort of such lands" as the Emperor holds in France, and to put Bourbon's demands in the Emperor's hands. "As touching your Grace, he maketh most slender offers of all;" making no recompence for your excessive cost. They told us La Chawte had practised with the king of Portugal for delivery of the Emperor's niece, the dowager's daughter. The King "sticketh for to have surety for the redelivery of his said sister," and as he was walking in a secret garden with La Chawte, said, "There could be no better surety devised than that for one

1525.

TUNSTAL, WINGFIELD, and SAMPSON to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

lady that the Emperor did demand, to let him take two," and therewith offered his sister Isabella, and with her a million of ducats. He offered to forgo the money the Emperor had borrowed for suppression of the rebellion, and the debt due for his Queen. He added, no other lady was so fit for him, or likely to be so acceptable to his subjects; and as a proposal had been made to marry the English princess to the king of Scotland, that union would be most conducive to the tranquillity of Christendom.

La Chawte had answered that the Emperor was under so many obligations to England, and so much bent on his marriage with Mary, that he durst not communicate to him the proposals of Portugal. In the end he contrived to obtain a respite for seven days before giving any answer, writing to the Emperor in the meantime, acknowledging his great obligations to England, and stating that if Henry could be induced to consent to this offer made by Portugal, it would greatly advance the Emperor's interests, and with the money thus obtained he might help the king of England's designs as much as his own. They showed us also the acts of the various Cortes, urging the Emperor to marry at once, and not go out of his kingdom till he had so done, for fear of insurrection, and desiring the Portuguese princess. To this the Emperor had replied by showing his obligations to England, his promise to wait, the advantages of the match, and the prospect, if Henry had no issue, of England being annexed to Spain and Flanders; that he was security to you for an indemnity, now three years unpaid, and other monies, &c.

In our reply we thanked them for their communication, saying we thought the Emperor's answer was as good as could be, and that we could say no more until we had your answer to ours of the 2nd, and to theirs of the 4th.

They told us that it was too late for the Emperor to do anything this year, and he proposed spending it in preparations for the next, and inquired if we had powers accordingly. We said that all our instructions were for invasion this year; on which they asked us to write for instructions, especially to hearken to the French offers in event of any being made. We desired copies of the articles delivered to Moncada, and of the Emperor's reply to the Cortes. On which they said they would take the Emperor's pleasure. They then showed us a letter from Francis to the Emperor, desiring his pity,—subscribed *your good friend, brother, and slave, François.**

Visited the Emperor, Trinity Sunday, the 11th, and thanked him for his communications and friendly proceedings. He assured us he would hide nothing from your Grace, but study your affairs more than his own. You will thus perceive the integrity of his proceedings. It is clear that he desires your consent to his marriage with Portugal, as it is needful for his affairs. It stands with you what you will do, "since ye may have with much thank my lady Princess in your hand, which is a pearl worth the keeping;" as we wrote on the 2nd.

As they cannot go to war this year, the King may have a new capitulation for the next, provided Francis makes no satisfactory offer; should any come, will open their commission, which they have hitherto kept close. The president of Paris has not yet arrived. The Emperor intends, by sending Francis to Naples, to press him hard. As he will not make your demands to the French, your Grace must arrange these with the French ambassadors in England; for this purpose a truce for some months is desirable. It would save money, and make interchange of communications easier. By acting together you will get better terms; but if the French contrive to disserve you, they will think themselves well revenged. Enclose a copy of a letter sent from Ribadeo. Toledo, 12 June.

* See St. P. vi. 445 n.

1525.

P.S.—Basing arrived here on the 12th, with letters in cipher from Wolsey, of May 22, with copy of a league between the Pope and the Emperor, two letters from Pace, and one from Russell concerning money. Your affairs are in good case, and we have compelled them to admit their present lack of money. We shall not, therefore, be compelled to retrace our steps. Had an interview on the 14th with the Emperor in a gallery apart. Complimented him, on your Grace's behalf, on the modesty he had shown in his victory, and stated that you had received letters from Italy informing you that Bryon and others had been sent to him from France with conditions of peace, and for that purpose you had sent us a commission to treat for peace; that in the event of any offers being made to us by the French we might be in a condition to receive them; begging him to keep this commission a secret. He approved of this, especially of keeping the commission a secret; and advised that we should pretend strangeness, in order to prick forward the French. When he learned that we had no commission beyond prosecuting the war this year, he urged that we should obtain one for the next. We said that your Majesty was ready to have advanced your army under Norfolk, but stayed only in case peace should be made. We then called his notice to the great insurrections of the Lutherans in various places, and their purpose to destroy the bishops and the nobility. He replied that 17,000 of them had been defeated by the duke of Lorraine and his brother M. de Guys, who had taunted him with their being his subjects, whereas he would have served them the same; and he prayed God he might have the grace to help in extirpating that heresy. He said the commons in Spain had the same intention, but not the heresy. Have perused the treaty between the Pope and the Emperor, and think the King is used only as a shadow, without regard to his honor or his interests. Advise the King not to confirm it. They think here that it is of great advantage for their affairs in Italy. Russell has written that Bewrayn told him that he had commission from the Emperor to offer the daughter of the dowager of Portugal to the Dauphin. Think this is a mistake, as they have been assured here that when Francis demanded the dowager for himself, and her daughter for the Dauphin, both were denied him. The duke of Milan has not yet received his investiture. In answer to their representation that his letters of 4 May appeared not to have arrived, the Emperor said he was sure that his courier had arrived on the 22nd, and went immediately to his ambassadors to Windsor. Toledo, 16 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 18. *Headed:* "A duplicate of the letters sent by Rogier Basyng."

16 June. 1422. TUNSTAL, SIR RIC. WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

On the 12th, Basyng, the King's servant, and the bearer, arrived here with letters from Wolsey, to which the letters they wrote to the King on the 2nd will be an answer. Their last letters to the King were written before receiving the said letters, as appears in the postscript. The Emperor is favorable to the King's affairs, and has said expressly that he had rather any appointment with France was to the King's profit than his own. Have answered his Majesty about the divers reports in their letters of the 7th. Thinks they will do no harm, nor be taken *in tam malam partem*, as was believed by some here. Great part of the King's affairs depends now on the good mind of the Emperor, and he should therefore be so used that his good inclination may be augmented. Toledo, 16 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

1423. FRANCIS I.

Cal. D. ix. 319.

B. M.

Proposals for his liberty by Francis I. to the Emperor, sent by Hugo de Moncada.

St. P. vi. 445.

French.

R. O.

2. Contemporary copy.

1525.

1424. ABBEY OF ST. SAMPSON, MILTON, Sarum dioc.

Rym. xiv. 38.

Restitution of temporalities on the election of John Bradley as abbot.
Westm., 16 June.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 15.

17 June.

1425. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vii. 157.

B. M.

Since writing last, the Imperialists here, Be[aurain?, the] marquis of Pescara, the duke, the Papal and Venetian ambassadors with the of Italy, have requested Bourbon to go to the Emperor, and they will aid him the best they can, for they fear th will cause some wars to be moved in Italy. Bourbon spoke of this to Russell, who tried to dissuade him, saying that he (Bourbon) had heard from Sir Gregory how ready the King was for this enterprise, and Russell trusted he would not give it up, and follow the pleasure of those who wished only their own profit. He answered he would do nothing without Russell's advice. Knows well that the [Viceroy] will do all he can to make a peace, and that if Bourbon went he would do all he could to break it. "And if this inter[prise] goyth not forthe the next monneth or shortly after the tyme of yere shalbe ferr past, at which tyme presisely determynd to goo into Spayne and hath sent a gentelman of his to themperor desiering hym [for to] have the same galleiz which conveyed the Frenche k[ing] thither." If the enterprise is not continued, and Bourbon leaves, asks what he must do, for he does not think it necessary to go without a special commission, as the King has ambassadors there. The expense would be very great, for he could not take his horse and other necessities, but would be obliged to buy new, which he is not able to do. Is, however, always ready to execute Wolsey's orders.

The gentlemen whom Bourbon sent to Switzerland are returned with letters from the principals of Fribroke, Barne, and other places, stating that they will hold a diet to consider the demands of the Emperor and his allies. Bourbon hears that the Viceroy has written, and caused others to say that he took the French king, and was the cause of the victory; which is nothing so. Whereupon, M. de la Motte, who took the French king, has gone to inform the Emperor of the truth, with an offer to fight the Viceroy; and since then, another gentleman has gone thither, who saved the King's life, and says he was prisoner half an hour before the Viceroy came up, which he will prove in like manner. Never was man so evil-beloved as the Viceroy here. No one speaks well of him. Milan, 17 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

17 June.

1426. LANOY to CHARLES V.

Bradford, 123.

Lanz, i. 155.

I have despatched Malversin to inform you that I was in the way towards you with the king of France. This morning I hear that Emanuel has been taken ill, and therefore I send Peralte. I beg credence for Don Hugo, and ask for instructions. If you decide on making war this summer it is time to begin. The war in Italy is very expensive, and you already owe 800,000 crowns. The king of France is ready to do whatever is agreeable to you, and I shall keep him in my own charge. Palamos, 17 June 1525.

French.

17 June.

1427. [SIR W. EVERS] to the EARL OF ANGUS.

Calig. B. vi.

407 b.

B. M.

Has this Saturday received his letter, whereby he learns that he has such business that he cannot keep the "day trowe, which should have been the said Setterday," but will be glad to keep it on Thursday next, which

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will be the 22nd of June, "theis instaytt monthe," which the writer will not fail to keep. "The inhabitants of Scotland from the strett west, of evere surnam, a sertten feew surnams exseptt," have often "entreprysed with the reballes of Ingland" since the last abstinence, and robbed, murdered, and burnt, especially on the last day of May and the 13th of June, when they made the incursions described in the last letter. Trusts that, according to old Border customs, Angus will have the prisoners delivered within the strength of England before the day of meeting, when he hopes he will see such redress done to the "rassedew" as may be an example to other misguided persons for the future; and, according to the Earl's writing, the writer will see good rule kept on his parts.

P. 1. Contemporary copy. Headed: "The coppe of a letter to therll of Angwes."

17 June.

1428. [SIR W. EVERS] to MAGNUS.

Calig. B. vi.

407.

B. M.

Has received a letter from Angus, the 16th June, informing him that he has such business at Edinburgh that he cannot keep the "day trew" appointed, and has changed the meeting to Thursday the 22nd of June, when the writer will not fail to meet him. Four hundred Scots with the "raballe of Tendall" came to Tersett Hall and Heslesyd, where the King's garrisons lay, and there took 55 horses and prisoners, and "kylled and brount" on the last day of May; and on the 13th of June came six hundred Scotsmen with the "raballes of Tendall" to the same places, and took 40 prisoners and 40 horses, and "brownt and kelled dyvers men." Sends articles enclosed, to which he prays answer "befor day trow be wrytting; for I insuer yow I shall mak my lorde of Angwes holl radres for all manere of attemptes that hes beyn commytted or doyn be ony Inglyzman to ony Scottesman sens the first abstinens was takyn at Noraham be my lorde of Northfolke and y^e lord Hamylton, so that I may have the counterpayn of Scotland;" which he desires Magnus to declare to the Lords of the Council of Scotland. Rothbarre (Rothbury), 17 June.

P. 1. Contemporary copy, on the same paper as the preceding. Headed: "The coppe of a letter to Master Mangnus."

1429. TYNDALE MEN.

R. O.

"The saying of Sir Edward Todd, priest, concerning the order of Tynedale men on Good Friday last past," viz., that on that day Hector Charlton declared in his presence, and that of Sir John Alde, priest, "that he (Hector?) did no thing sithen the departure of the lord Dacre his master, but that it was his pleasure and commandment;" that Hector kept company with Gerard his brother, and other felons of Tynedale, "to espy bowrdes that he may cause the lord Dacre laugh when he comes home;" that Hector, with Henry Pluck and Nich. Charlton, took the blessed Sacrament forth of the Sepulchre in Bellingham church, and one firkin of wine and 800 breads, and carried the same into a place called Tarsett Hall," but next day brought them back to Bellingham, where they got a Scotch friar to give the Sacrament to a number of evil-disposed people.

P. 1.

18 June.

1430. HIERONYMUS NIGER to MARC' ANTONIO MICHELI.

Lettere
di Principi,
I. 164.

On 30 April the Pope rode bravely on a Turkish horse from the palace to St. John's Lateran. On his return he was entertained by us in the palace of the Colonnas, built by pope Julius, where cardinal Colonna received him in pontifical array, and where he passed the night. Next

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HIERONYMUS NIGER to MARC' ANTONIO MICHELI—*cont.*

morning a solemn mass was celebrated by cardinal Colonna in his church of the Holy Apostle; all the cardinals, prelates, and ambassadors being present except ours. The oration (sermon) was made by the archbishop of Sipontino, but was very dry. "In fine initium* fœdus." The confederates are the Pope, the Emperor elect, the king of England, the archduke (Ferdinand), and the duke of Milan. The treaty is similar in substance to that made in Adrian's time, against the Turk professedly, but it is commonly believed to be against France; and would to God it be not against the liberty of Italy! After the mass, a magnificent banquet was given in the said palace. The Pope was there with fourteen cardinals, and the duke of Sessa, the Imperial ambassador.

Letters from the Imperial court at Toledo, of the 28th ult., state that "our" ambassadors had arrived, and were awaiting those of France and of England, who were already in Spain. The Emperor is believed to be inclined to peace. It is reported that the captive King is to go to Barcelona, and that he goes very joyously, considering himself to be already reconciled [with the Emperor]. God grant that this their concord may be beneficial to Italy. Sadoletto is very well. Yesterday many of our academy were with him at the vineyard,—Savoia, Pindarus, "*rosor acerrimus*," and many others. Write to him; you need not trouble to show your proficiency in Latin. Rome, 18 June 1525.

Ital.

18 June. 1431. HENRY FITZROY.

1. Grant of the earldom of Nottingham, with an annuity of 20*l.* out of the issues of cos. Notts and Derby. Witnesses: Thos. card. of York, Will. abp. of Canterbury, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk, Charles earl of Worcester, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Thos. West lord De la Warr, Will. lord Sandes of Vyne, Sir Thos. Boleyn, and Sir Hen. Guldeford. Bridewell, 18 June.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 42.*

2. Grant of the dukedom of Richmond and Somerset, with annuity of 40*l.* out of the issues of cos. York, Somers. and Dorset. Bridewell, 18 June.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 42.*

R. O. 3. Copy of the preceding.

R. O. 4. Grant, in addition to his creation as duke of Richmond on the 18th inst., of pre-eminence over all other dukes, except the King's legitimate issue. Date as above.

R. O. 5. Charges for creation as duke of Richmond and Somerset, earl of Nottingham, &c.:

For the King's largess, 5*l.* To the office of arms for his creation as earl, 10*l.* To Sir Thos. Garter king-of-arms, for his apparel, ———†.

To the whole office for his creation as duke, ———†. (Mem., a duke of the blood royal pays 20*l.*, every other 20 marks.) Rewards to officers and trumpets ———†.

ii. Charges for his installation at Windsor:

To the canons, for setting up his banner, helm, and crest, 10*l.* To Garter, the gown with which he enters the chapter-house. "To the vicars of the vicars of college," (*sic*) 26*s.* 8*d.* To the registrar, 2 old nobles. To the

* Sic; qu. initium?

† Blank in MS.

1525.

verger, 6s. 8d. To the office of arms, 40s. To the sexton, 6s. 8d. To the choristers, 13s. 4d. To the officers of the King attending, "upon a common purse," not more than 40s.

P. 1. *Endd.*

S. B.

6. For Henry duke of Richmond and Somerset and earl of Nottingham. To be keeper of the city and castle of Carlisle, with the same privileges, &c. as in the time of Ric. II., and with the appointment of subordinate officers.

R. O.

7. Extracts from the Patent Roll 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, concerning the creation of Henry Fitzroy as earl of Nottingham and as duke of Richmond and Somerset on the 18 June; also the custody given to Francis Poyntz, esquire for the Body, of the forests of Kingswood and Filwood, Glouc.

P. 1, in a modern hand.

Add. MS.
6113, f. 61.

B. M.

8. The creation of these noble lords at Bridewell, 16 June 17 Hen. VIII.:—

Henry Fitzroy was first created earl of Nottingham, as follows: First, he was clad in the habit and state of an earl, and so led between the earl of Arundel on the right and the earl of Oxford on the left. Before them went the earl of Northumberland, bearing the sword in the scabbard by the point, garnished with the girdle. The said earls were in their robes of estate. Before them went Garter, carrying the patent, and his company, and before them lords, knights, and esquires. He was thus conducted from the long gallery into the King's chamber, where the King stood under the cloth of estate, well accompanied by lords spiritual and temporal, my lord Cardinal, &c. The young lord then kneeled to the King, who commanded him to stand up. The King then received the patent from Garter, as the lord Chamberlain was absent, and "took it" to Sir Thos. Moore, who read it aloud. On coming to the words *gladii cincturam*, the young lord kneeled down, and the King put the girdle about his neck, the sword hanging bendwise over his breast. When the patent was read, the King gave it to the young earl, who returned, as he came, into the gallery, and was led out again in the habit of a duke, between the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk. Before him went the earl of Arundel, carrying he "cape" of estate with the circlet on it; the earl of Oxford, carrying the rod of gold; the marquis of Dorset, bearing the sword by the point; and the earl of Northumberland, carrying a duke's robes of estate. Garter and his company led the way as before. The patent was read, the robe, sword, cape, and circlet were put on, and the gold rod and patent handed to him.

The earl of Devonshire was also created marquis of Exeter. He was led in, in a marquis's robes, between the duke of Suffolk and the marquis of Dorset. The sword was borne by the earl of Northumberland, and the cape and circlet by the earl of Oxford. The earls of Lincoln, Rutland, and Cumberland were also created. Lord Fitzwater was created viscount Egremont. He was led in by the earl of Shrewsbury and lord Abergavenny, and the mantle borne by lord Dacres of the North. Lord Bulleyn was created viscount Rochford.

Pp. 3.

18 June. 1432. HENRY COURTENAY, EARL OF DEVON.

Grant, in tail male, of the title of marquis of Exeter, and the lordship and manor of Dertyngton, Devon, the adowson of Dertyngton, &c., in support of the said dignity. Bridewell, 18 June.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 20.

R. O. 2. Copy of the same.

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18 June.* **1433.** For HENRY LORD CLYFFORD, WESTMORELAND and VESEY.

S. B.

Creation as earl of Cumberland, with 20*l.* a year to maintain his title,* out of the issues of the cos. Cumb., Westmor. and York. *No date of delivery.*

18 June. **1434.** For ROBERT RADCLIF, LORD FITZWAUTER.

S. B.

Creation as viscount Fitzwauter. (*No date of delivery.*†)

18 June. **1435.** HIPPOLYTO DE NOBILY to WOLSEY (?)

R. O.

Wrote last on the 5th by Master Choo. Set out from Ry Chamera, on the 8th, for the coast of Brittany. Met a fleet of Portuguese, Spaniards and Flemings, laden with salt from Lisbon, which he examined one by one for contraband goods, but found nothing. Then met a wreck of a Portuguese carvel which the French had boarded;—then a bark of Master Ghili Forte, laden with hides and corn, bound for Dieppe; looked at her safe-conduct, and let her go. Remained at anchor all night. Next day the wind rose so high he was forced to return to Ry Chamera, where he arrived on the 9th, Saturday† morning. Had to repair the *fusta*, which was leaking. On Sunday morning arrived a Portuguese carvel, pretending to take refuge from French corsairs, on which he issued out to encounter them, but found it was a trick to prevent his taking certain loaves of sugar from them. Met an empty Breton ship, coming from London to Brittany for a cargo of salt for John Chavalechanti, with a safe-conduct from the King. Next morning gave chase for five hours to a French armed vessel, which at length took refuge in Normandy. Retired to Guernsey on Wednesday the 14th, where the captain, Mr. Uvaston's§ lieutenant, gave him a mutton and a fine salad (*uno moutone e una bella insalata*). Gives an account of the capture of the galleon of Morlaix by a Biscayan ship. Went to St. Malo's, but was driven back to Jersey by stress of weather. Went to burn the town of Carterell in Normandy, but left to pursue four sails. Drove them to land at Sciototo (?) and sent a body of men, including eight English bowmen, to attack them. Put them to flight, and took three wagon-loads of cannon balls, and all their harness and horses and guns. Burned three villages, containing about 40 houses, in the face of their cavalry, but they had carried most of their goods up the mountain. Returned safe on board with all his men, except one, who had not left the ship, and was wounded in firing the ordnance. Came to "*il Rossel*" of Normandy, where he found a ship lying high and dry, which he burned, to the honor of St. George and the king of England, and returned to Jersey. Jersey, 18 June 1525.

Hol., Ital., pp. 4. Add.: Al Re^{mo} Mons. el Cardinale Vighorniense || [Leg]hato di N.S. gran Canciellieri de Inghilterra. Endd.

18 June. **1436.** HIPPOLYTO DE NOBILY to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B.vii.158.

A similar letter of the same date.

B. M.

Hol., Ital., mutilated, pp. 4. Add.

19 June. **1437.** SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. viii.

178.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 13th from Malines. Dined today with Hochstrate in his fair new house. While my lady was dining, he took Wingfield into every corner of it. It is "as costly builded of brick and stone as I have seen;

* See Dugdale's Baronage.

† 18 July 17 Hen. VIII., according to Dugdale. Qu., mistake for "June"?

‡ Saturday was the 10th.

§ Weston?

|| Sic.

1525.

also as well cast." He then took me to my Lady, who said she had no news of importance since leaving Malines on Tuesday last, except that the viceroy of Naples had exacted a promise from his prisoner Florange that he should present himself to my Lady as her prisoner before the 20th of this month; she to order him at her pleasure, but not give him his liberty without the Viceroy's consent. Heard that Floranges came to this village last Friday, and yesterday was admitted to her presence,—that he had used much humble demeanor, urging her to remember the pity which became noble ladies, and set him at liberty, either freely or for a reasonable ransom. She answered that though she was glad of his coming in that manner, she would have been better pleased to have had him in the same state for three years, when he could not have sent her defiance, and caused so much bloodshed,—that she could for her own part willingly grant him liberty, but he was aware the Viceroy's consent was necessary, and she advised him to be patient. Wingfield asked where he was to be kept, and was told that when my Lady was at Brussels it was determined to place him in the castle of the Scleuse, of which count de Gavvys has charge. Has no more news, except what Hochstrate told him today,—a copy of which he encloses. Hoowstrate, 19 June 1525.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

19 June. 1438. MAGNUS to SIR WILLIAM EVERS.

Cal. B. II. 109.

B. M.

Has received his letter dated Rothbury, the 17th of this month relative to Scotch depredations and the unlawful taking of Englishmen; which he not only delivered to Angus, but caused it and his own letter with Evers' instructions to be read before the Chancellor and Privy Council. The bearer was present. A promise of redress was made in answer. Angus will not fail to keep the appointment on Thursday next. The lord of Boclough was called to this matter; trusts he will do his duty. Marvels that the business is mooted at this time. If there should be a war, it is not good that Tynedale should be enemies to England, the waste land being refuge to the thieves of Scotland and their cattle all summer time. It was reported here four days before anything was attempted, so that the thieves had time to shift for themselves. Lies here to put Scotland in dread, notwithstanding the garrison kept to overawe Tynedale. Edinburgh, 19 June.

P.S.—Wonders he does not hear from him what he will do for "Sir Rolland my priest's cattle." *Signed.*

Add.: To the right worshipful Sir Wm. Evers, knt., lieut. of the Middle Marches of England foreaynste Scotland.

20 June. 1439. TUNSTAL, WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.

144.

B. M.

News has come that the Viceroy has brought the French king to Barcelona. Dined with the Chancellor, and informed him of our commission to hearken unto peace. He said that the Emperor had told him of it, and he would use his knowledge for the King's interests. On asking the reasons of the French king's arrival, he told us that when he came to Genoa, and saw he should be had to Naples, he desired to come hither, offering to remove all difficulties, and commanding certain of his own galleys to be at the Viceroy's disposal. We said, "Had not the Viceroy express command to have him to Naples?" He replied that the Emperor had always wished for the French king to be brought to Spain, but could not see how it could be accomplished; that the Viceroy and Bourbon are not on good terms, for the Viceroy is anxious to hinder the Duke's marriage with the queen of Portugal, and that she should be given to Francis. He thought the Emperor would keep his promise, unless his sister absolutely refused to take the Duke. We said the Duke, though absent, might make sure of it by

1525.

TUNSTAL, WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*
 affiancing her by his proctor, and so the King be excluded. He said, if M. La Chaux were here, he might be *avaunt-parlor* to the Dowager. Francis will be kept at Chatea in Valentia, the strongest hold belonging to Spain.

Had a visit from Mokeron, sent by the Emperor to tell them the news. De la Mote, Bourbon's servant, has arrived, claiming for the price of the French king's person against the Viceroy. It is clear that Bourbon knew nothing of the King's coming. The Chancellor said that Francis had offered to allow the Dauphin to be brought up by the Emperor, if he would give him the daughter of the dowager of Portugal in marriage. Toledo, 20 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. *Headed:* "A duplicate of another letter sent after Rogier Basyng."

20 June. 1440. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.vii.160.
 B. M.

Wrote last of the French king's departure from Jean on the 9th inst. Since then letters have come from Jean, saying that he arrived at Missa on the 10th. Waited there for a wind till the 12th; left that night, and if the wind continued, must have been long before this in Spain. At certain knights of Rhodes came to him, saluted him in the name of their religion, and desired him to remember the state of the religion, and be good to them. It seems that he behaved like a prince, and with high and glorious words made them large promises of what he would do for the religion himself, and cause the Emperor to do;—to whom he said he was going to order and redress his own affairs, and he asked the Knights to send one with him, as he doubted not to set their matters at some good end with the Emperor. Should not have thought this worth writing, but the Pope says it shows that he is assured of the Emperor, or else has great presumption and temerity.

It seems that the Emperor is determined to continue the war both from Spain and Lombardy, though there is no actual outward demonstration of either, except that he is levying large sums for that purpose by consent of his commons and nobles. In Lombardy the demonstrations made by the Viceroy and others sound rather to peace than war. The Pope and many others, to Clerk's surprise, still think that the Viceroy has taken the King to Spain without orders. Many suppose the [contra]rye, for the matter has doubtless been long debated, as appears by the coming of the French galleys, of which there was no word till they met the King in the large se[a]. As the matter has been so long debated with secretness, it is likely enough that the Emperor has had word thereof, especially as the King wished it. The Emperor can hear from Lombardy every week through France. It is not likely the Viceroy would be so presumptuous. They try here to lay all to the Viceroy, and clear the Emperor; and the Pope is contented, for some men's satisfaction, to believe it, but Clerk thinks he really believes that the Viceroy would not have done it without the Emperor's commission. He will not say so, for he is always cautious of saying anything that might engender suspicion between the King and the Emperor.

Hears of no more special commission, either from the Emperor or Viceroy, for setting forward the army in Lombardy. Knows that nothing could do more to the King's purpose than to hear that this army should do well; and no one can be sorrier than Clerk for the evil opinion men here have taken thereof, but he can do no less than tell Wolsey how men talk, and how "the scholys do rone heir in Rome." By letters from Master Gregory, it seems that Bourbon was in good hope, and Gregory seems to be waiting for another commission from Wolsey. There are letters from Almayne that the cardinal of Magu[ntia] has consented to the marriage of his priests. The Pope continues in marvellous perplexity. He showed Clerk secretly

1525.

that either this demeanor of the Viceroy is by the Emperor's commission, or else he has indu[ced] the French king to consent to the articles he thinks will please the Emperor. Otherwise he dared not have acted thus, for there appears an express commission that he should take the King to Naples. The Legate, who should have crossed the mountains to treat of peace, is still in Lombardy. Does not fail to urge his going; and the Pope says he shall go forwards, and gives good words. They are now disputing whether he should go to Spain by land or sea. If he goes first to Spain, it will be long before he does any good for us in France. The Pope is at his wit's end by the suspicious dealing of these princes. Rome, 20 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 6.

1441. CHARLES V. to FRANCIS I.

On his arrival in Spain.

French.

Captivité, 233.
Bradford,
p. 131.

20 June. 1442. CHARLES V. to LANOY.

Bradford,
p. 125.

I have received your letters of the 10th, and am satisfied with the instructions given to Malversin. I desire that the king of France shall be well treated; better, if possible, than he has been, provided he is well secured. Of Patina, Chinchilla and Mora, it seems to me that the first, being in an agreeable part of the country, and near Saulo, would be best for the King's residence. If any other place seems more desirable, I leave it to you. I am desirous of your presence, and the sooner you come the better; and when you are here, we will determine on the affairs of Italy.

I have sent a courier to Bourbon, begging him to wait where he is till he hears further; also to the marquis of Pescara. Francis and his attendants must have no lack of horses, that he may be sensible of our desire to treat him honorably. I have written to the marquis of Brandenburgh, who is now at Valencia, to visit him. I will advise with you about the fleet. You must arrange with the king of France that his fleet do the Spanish coasts no damage for 15 days. I have ordered you 10,000 ducats for the fleet. You shall make the King satisfied with his removal to Patina, telling him of the honorable treatment he may expect, and not to consider it as unkind, but as only intended until we can come to some resolution. Toledo, Tuesday, 20 June.

22 June. 1443. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII.
165.
B. M.

Master Gregory arrived on the 21st. Deliberated with him about his secret and open instructions. Do not think the Pope will yet meddle with any new practice, either with or against France, that may in anywise prejudice the Emperor, whom he fears above every one. Doubtless he will see what will come of the two princes meeting before he meddles any further; for he sees he has little credit with the Emperor, and less with France, and he knows that he cannot meddle with France without the Emperor's knowing it, which might be very dangerous for him, especially if both princes agree. Is sure he will be very careful how he makes any motion contrary to the Emperor, for he is lately fallen in such fear, and so discouraged, incouraged, and waxen so vile of stomach, that the world marvels thereat, and supposes that if he saves his own, he will look but easily to the reformation of other men's. His whole trust is in the Emperor's goodness.

Although the Pope is thus inclined, and they cannot yet tell how the

1525.

CLERK to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

Emperor will act towards Henry, yet, in consequence of letters from Spain, and a certain justness and goodness which have ever been seen in the Emperor, they imagine he will do his duty. Notwithstanding, seeing that his ministers act so as to cause great discontent in the Pope's mind, and great suspicion in the King's affairs, Clerk and Casale, leaning unto the [instructions] now sent by the latter, upon ripe [delibe]ration went to the Pope; and after delivering the King's and Wolsey's letters, and declaring their zeal and affection to him, Casale said that they had sent him to declare to the Viceroy, Bourbon and other Imperial agents in Italy, what preparations Henry had made for the invasion of France, and to discuss what was best to be done for setting forward the Italian army, and to exhort the Pope and other potentates to aid and contribute to the invasion, in which consists finally the peace of Italy and the weal of all Christendom. He said also that he had been in Lombardy, and seen Bourbon and Pescara, and that he had found matters there in no manner of towardness, but rather uncertainty, by reason of the Viceroy's suspicious demeanor, both before and since his departure; that he was credibly informed that the Viceroy and his friends would induce the Emperor to agree with France to the destruction of Italy, and not greatly to his Holiness's benefit; that the duke of Milan complains that he had offered 1,000,000 of gold and 200,000 or 300,000 ducats for his investiture, and could not get it, and he feared that by the Viceroy's means the Emperor would make some other bargain with the duchy, and put him out of it. Bourbon was in no less [fear] that his promised marriage with the Emperor's sister would be put off. He reminded the Pope of the great excesses of the Imperial army in the places where they lodge; the [like] whereof would scarcely be done by the Turk; and that without reformation, although thousands of complaints had been made. He said also that, knowing how contrary all these things were to the King's mind, who always in[tended] this victory to be moderately used, and entered the war principally to deliver Italy from the French, he could do no less than inform the King, not doubting but that when he hears of the "unsittynge" demeanor of the Imperialists, and the likelihood that the Viceroy will induce the Emperor to follow his steps, he will put himself to all extremities, rather than allow the Emperor to have his purpose. He had declared this to the duke of Milan, who greatly rejoiced, and said that he would endanger his life, and all that he had, rather than the Emperor should thus deceive them. Told the Pope that they advertised him thereof, not only that he might look to these matters for his own interests, but also that they might notify his mind to the King, that they with their friends might the better [bring] these matters to pass. Advised him that, as the Emperor's plans are unknown to any but himself and his Council, and as far as appeared were not to the benefit of Italy or the confederates, it was better to foresee and in time provide some remedy. Thought that in this doubtful world it was better not to wade too far till they knew how the Pope would ta[ke] this general overture, made as upon their own h[eads] and from what Gregory and he had known only since the former came to Italy.

His Holiness observed he was glad that Sir Gregory had found such a new world in Lombardy, and said that if he would have begun "a lytyl[1] evyll," when all thought evil was at an end, he should not have been in this perplexity. He seemed to be wary of speaking too far, for fear of reports to the Imperialists. Assured him he need not doubt any such thing, and reminded him of communications had after the victory, wherein doubts were made of these "inconvenientes," which are now likely to happen. He said he remembered, and that then he might easily have had the French king from them, and then he would have been out of this business, "butt ther is no tyme past." Said again that if there were any remedy, it would be well for him to provide it in time. He said there would be found reme-

1525.

dies enough, and that he thought the Emperor would never consent to the Viceroy's devices, which the Chancellor would hinder; that he is certainly informed that the Viceroy tries to get the duchy of Milan and the lordship of Carpe, promised many days ago to the marquis of Pescara, and that he intends the Emperor to make peace with Francis, without taking much of France, if Francis will help him to as much of Italy as he desires; that in the six galleys the King's mother had sent 200,000 crowns to make the Emperor's councillors favorable. He concluded by bidding them write to Wolsey that there was great hope that the Emperor, for all the malignity of his ministers, would behave as he ought to do with his confederates; and if he did not, if the King were so minded, there should be ways enough found to order all matters well enough, and that he would not fail the King. He said he was a sorry priest that brought not his clerk with him; meaning that if he entered this dance he would not fail to bring company with him.

Asked him how the Venetians stood with the Emperor. He said they were bound, but there were ways enough to creep out; meaning that there was occasion enough for them and himself to loose themselves at their pleasure. Thought this resolution good enough for the first time, till they hear again about the Emperor's behavior and from Wolsey. If Wolsey likes this way, "it would not be slack'd"; and it seems that the Pope knows that the Venetian ambassador has like things to treat with Wolsey, as one likely to attempt more than the Pope. Remembers that once before he wrote of a similar motion made by the Pope, and he is sorry that Wolsey answered so vehemently that the Pope should not suspect such things in the Emperor. Will daily hearken farther and farther, and on all occasions set forth these matters, according to Wolsey's instructions, as they see some light appear. Casale has handled the Pope very wisely and discreetly. Rome, 22 June. *Signed.*

P. 10, mutilated.

22 [June]. 1444. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.vii. 170.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 14th in answer to his of the 19th [ult.] Since then the Imperial ambassador has been pressing the Venetians for a conclusion according to their promise. They answer that they will [give] up the writings for the amity with Bourbon and the Emperor; but will pay nothing till they receive a ratification from the Emperor. The ambassador took this very displeasantly, and said that the Emperor hearing of this delay would perhaps not accept the amity. There has been no news of the French king since his departure. All men marvel at his sudden removal, and are perplexed as to what shall result therefrom. In Almayne diets are held for pacifying the insurrection, and there is some hope of good order.

The villains of Austria have lately taken Salzburg from the card. of Salzburg, who is defending himself without fear, with men and artillery in the c[astle]. Venice, 22 [June].* *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated.

23 June. 1445. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. i. 115.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 383.

Had written two letters, one of the 31 May, the other 8 June. The truce between the two countries will expire 6 July. It is important to decide what shall be done, as the Council there listen for advertisements from France, and he does not trust their words. Has represented to them, from information from Sir Will. Evers, the damages done on the Borders, and delivery of the 40 prisoners, with redress for damages done since the commencement of the peace, especially for the 100 horse taken from Teviotdale. Angus has been appointed to provide the remedy, but does not keep

* Supplied from the heading.

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MAGNUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

his appointment. Has roundly remonstrated. Thinks they will try to overreach him by conveying the prisoners "into the danger of the thieves of Tyndale." The Armstrongs and other thieves of Liddisdale have been taken, but are not strictly watched. The Queen is at Stirling,—is resolved on her divorce from Angus on the pretext that "she was married to the said Earl, the late king of Scots her husband being alive, and that the same King was living three years after the field of Flodden or Brankeston." The earl of Arran has been here, and departed after ineffectual attempts to make arrangements. Edinburgh, 23 June. *Signed.*

Add.: "Unto my lord Legate's good grace."

1446. SCOTLAND.

Cal. B.VI. 416.

B. M.

I. "A packet of letters sent from the duke of Albany to his factor at Rome, intercepted within the duchy of Milan, had these letters as followeth : a summary extract whereof hereafter ensueth :—

"First, a letter from the queen of Scotland to the duke of Albany, of credence to be given to one John Cantely. The superscription of the letter is 'A Mons. mon cousin le duke de Albany, gouverneur descosse,' dated the 1st* day of February," [at Edinburgh].

"Item, a nother letter sent to the duke of Albany, of the same tenour, and having the same superscription, subscribed conjointly with the Kinges hand of Scotland and the Quenes, bearing date the xx. day of February."

"The credence committed to the said John Cantely, as by a duplicate thereof found in the said packet appeareth, was as followeth :"

Is to state that though she has sent ambassadors to England, she has no intention to accept the truce without the comprehension of France. Begs his interest with the latter. She has made no arrangement with Danjou (Angus), who is strongly supported by England. France must aid her if they would have herself and her son. Begs him to be secret, and that her letters be not sent into England, as they were on other occasions.

II. "The copy of the letter of the duke of Albany, sent to Octavian, his factor at Rome."

The Pope will learn from the above letters and the bearer, the archdeacon of St. Andrew's, that they still call and hold him governor. He is to hasten the Queen's divorce ; she desires nothing more than its conclusion, and has written to the Duke with her own hand most pressingly. He wishes it was already done. If the witnesses who are here could have gone to Rome they would. Is to ask the Pope to support the Archdeacon in his benefice. Angus has been made protector in his absence. The King is guarded by Darguil (Argyll ?), Chasselay (Cassillis ?), and other great folks. They are more anxious than ever for Albany's return. His policy will depend upon the turn affairs take. The English were never in greater want of money, and discontent, than now. It would be as well to send out of Rome all who are there for Scottish affairs.—*Fr.*

III. "The tenor of the duke of Albany's letters to the Pope's Holiness, for the gift of the promotions in Scotland."—*Fr.*
(*See No. 144.*)

IV. "The tenor of the duke of Albany's letters to the Pope's Holiness, for expedition of the divorce to be made between the queen of Scotland and the earl of Angus." Begs his attention to the Queen's petition. Hotavian is well informed. 24 June.—*Fr.*

"Also for the gift of the benefices and promotions in Scotland, there be

* 22nd in the document itself. See No. 1111 *antè*.

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letters sent from the said Duke, as well to the whole college of Cardinals as also to every cardinal apart, of such tenor as that is which is sent to the Pope."

Pp. 7. Endd.

R. O.

2. Copy of the same in Wriothesley's hand.

Pp. 4. Endd.

R. O.

3. The names of the Lords to whom it is thought necessary to give pensions for the common weal of both the realms.

To the earls of Angus, Lennox, Arran, and Argyle, 250 marks sterling=500 angels=1,500 francs "with the Moor in Frenshe money," to each.

To the earl of Egiltoun, to the earl of Kincarne, and the Master, his son, and to lord Maxwell, 150 marks each. Sir Jas. Hamilton, son of the earl of Arran, 50 marks. Total, 1,000*l*. = 3,000 angels = 9,000 fr.

P. 1, in a different hand.

1447. ALBANY to the POPE.

Cal. B. VI. 408.

B. M.

Reminding him of his promise to appoint such persons as Albany had nominated to the bishopric of Murray and the abbey of Melrose, and not agreeably to the wishes of England. Begg that whatever has been done by him to the prejudice of Scotland be repaired. Albany still holds the government. Begg credence to be given to Mons. de Carpy and Hotavian (Octavian).

P. 1. Duplicate in the hand of Albany's clerk. Endorsed in the same hand: "Doubles des lettres que Monseigneur escript au Pape."

23 June.

1448. SIR WILLIAM EURE to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. VII. 220.

B. M.

Angus appointed two days of trew at Koklawe, the one 17 June, the other on the 23rd, but did not come. Encloses copies of two letters which he wrote to Angus and Magnus, with their answers. Angus has appointed a day of trew at Koklawe on the 29th. Eure will not fail to be there, and make redress on the part of England, if Scotland will do the same. Sees no inclination to justice in the Scots for the East and Middle Marches; they commit great robberies in Glendale and Kokdale. Continues the garrison men in stages till he knows Wolsey's pleasure. Hexham, 23 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To my lord Cardinal's grace." Endd. (in a later hand?): "From Sir Will. Evers."

24 June.

1449. ALBANY to the CARDINALS OF THE HOLY COLLEGE.

Cal. B. I. 142.

B. M.

Forwards duplicate of the letters which he sends to the Pope on the affairs of Scotland, as he has already informed the cardinal of Ancona, Mons. De Carpy, and his solicitor, Messire Hotavian. Sends with them a copy of the credence of the king of Scotland and the Queen. Begg their intercession with the Pope. Mirefleur, 24 June. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: "A Messrs. &c. les Cardinaulx du Saint Collieige Apostolique."

24 June.

1450. ALBANY to COUNT DE CARPY.

R. O.

Will not write a long letter, as he has been absent from the Court on account of colic and fever, which are now better. Asks him, after he has been informed by Hotavian and the Duke's agent at Rome of the state of affairs in Scotland, and after seeing the copies of the letters which the Duke has written to the Pope and the College, to communicate with the cardinal of Ancona, and to go either with or without him to make the remonstrances

1525.

ALBANY to COUNT DE CARPY—*cont.*

to the Pope, of which Albany has already spoken. Myrefleur, 24 June.
Signed.

Fr., p. 1. Add.

24 June. 1451. ALBANY to the CARDINAL OF [ANCONA].

R. O.

Asks his favor on matters relating to the kingdom and himself, about which he writes to the Pope. Asks credence for the count of Carpy, and his secretaries Hottavyan and Ferraris, who will give him fuller information. Myrefleur, 24 June. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1.

R. O.

2. A duplicate of the above, also signed.

24 June. 1452. RUSSELL to WOLSEY.

Vit.B.vii.171.

B. M.

The Viceroy left without making any appointment with the Venetians, but desired Bourbon to do so. The Duke has been in hand with their ambassador several times about it. Yesterday he and Pescara thought to have concluded with them, and to have received the 80,000 ducats. They still agree to pay this sum; but they wish to have the treaty ratified by the Emperor first, although Bourbon and Pescara have full power to conclude such matters with them and other powers of Italy. Bourbon fears that they do this "for some caulte," and that other powers of Italy are joined with them, by whom some business will be moved against the Emperor. Bourbon has sent a gentleman to advertise the Archduke of this, asking him to get ready 6,000 lanceknights in case of any such affair, or else to serve against France. He hears that the French are determined to send 7,000 or 8,000 foot and 300 [or 400] men-at-arms into Saluce, which adjoins Piemount; and it is feared they have some intelligence with some of the potentates here by whose means they can come into Italy. Bourbon and Pescara, therefore, with such men as are here, intend to draw near those quarters in five or six days.

They are sending to Naples and other places to get money, but Russell does not think they will [l]evy much, as there has been so much had al[ready], although Pescara and others have sent to pledge all their lands there. The Emperor's army diminishes daily. There are not more than 2,000 or 3,000 Almaines left. The Spaniards are said to be 6,000, but half of them are Italians. If the enterprise proceeds, Almaines must be sent for, and they will not be here for six weeks, and not in their enemies ground for three weeks more; so that if the King's and Emperor's mind is not known soon, nothing can be done. Wrote before that the Viceroy said he had found means to pay the army till the present month; but he has gone leaving the foot unpaid for two months, and the horse for five or six months, and no one can tell how money is to come to pay them. Bourbon still intends to go to Spain if the army is not shortly set forwards; to which the Pope and other Italian powers persuade him, for they fear that the Viceroy will cause some treaty of peace to be made with Francis, and that the Emperor and he will jointly make war on them. Asks Wolsey what he is to do if Bourbon goes to Spain. Has written many times, and usually every fortene[days]; but he fears that some of the letters have been intercepted, for Sir Robt. Wingfield writes that two packets have been received at once. Milan, 24 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: [To my lord]e Legates [grace].

25 June. 1453. CHARLES V. to ARCHDUKE FERDINAND.

Bradford,
p. 132.

I have received your letters by Menesses. I am bitterly annoyed at the conduct of the Lutherans. As soon as I am in Italy I intend to exter-

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minate them. I do not think it advisable that you should at present endeavor to obtain the crown of the Romans. I am writing to various princes of Germany. The king of France is here, and has proposed certain articles of peace, to which I am inclined. I see no way except for me to marry Isabella of Portugal, with whom the King offers a million of ducats; but I shall not take any step without the consent of the king of England, as I have sent him word. I wish for no war this year, but to attend to my marriage. As for the papers found in the chests of the king of France, they are in Italy. He and I are very courteous to each other. I have not had time to take the affair of Hannart into consideration. Toledo, 25 June 1525.

French.

27 June. 1454. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

Galba, B. VIII.
179**.
B. M.

Desires credence for John de la Sauch, touching the grievances of Michael Dardare, a Navarrese, who has been plundered by the captain of a galleon now at Hanthone (Southampton), notwithstanding safe-conducts from the King and Emperor. Hochstrate, 27 June 1525. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. and endd.

27 June. 1455. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.
179*.
B. M.

Desires credence for John de la Sauch, to whom she is writing about a murder committed at Antwerp by Gregory Piscaire, a Castilian fugitive, at present detained at Calais, encouraged by his cousin, a wealthy merchant. Desires that justice may be done upon him, and would be glad if the King would deliver him up to be confronted with his accomplices. Hochstrate, 27 June 1525. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. and endd.

28 June. 1456. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII.
172*.
B. M.

Wrote all the occurrences here in his three letters of the present month. Since then the bishop of Bayeux has arrived with letters of credence from the French king's mother. After stopping here six days, he demanded audience of the Seignory, and declared to them, with many pleasant words, how great reputation they had in France, and that the King's mother desired them to mediate with the Pope, the Emperor, and the King for the restitution of her son, saying that they were determined in France to meddle no further in Italy, but to look to their own, for which they had taken so good an order that they were ready to defend themselves, and offend any who would molest them.

The Venetians gave a general answer in few words, promising to help as much as they could to the restoration of the French king in a convenient manner. Thinks something further is meant by the Bishop's coming, for an ambassador was here before him, immediately after the capture of the King, with the same charge that he has declared. Wrote before about the answer of the Venetians to the Imperial ambassador. There is no certain knowledge as yet of the arrival of Francis in Spain. Asks him to see to the payment of his diets. His factors there have received none for a long time, and he cannot live without them. Venice, 28 June. *Signed.*

P. 1.

28 June. 1457. JACQUES MARCHAL to OCTAVIAN OLARIO, Albany's Secretary at Rome.

R. O.

My Lord writes also, as you will see, and has ordered me to send 100 cr. of the sun, which I have delivered to Leonard Spina, who is going

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JACQUES MARCHAL to OCTAVIAN OLARIO—*cont.*

thither. You must consult with him about 50 cr. of the sun which have been taken at the bank (*en banc*) more than my Lord's order warranted for you and the secretary Ferrariis. My Lord says that whoever took them must [re]pay them, and that he will pay nothing. You would do well to write about it to my Lord. Thanks for the pains you have taken about my brother, the prior of Ste. Florine. Let me know of the receipt of the 100 cr. Lyons, 28 June.

Hol., p. 1, Fr. Add.: A mon trescher seigneur et frere, Messire Octavian Olario, secretaire de Monsr. le duc d'Albanye, à Rome.

29 June. **1458.** JACQUES MARCHAL to OCTAVIAN OLARIO, Albany's Secretary at Rome.
R. O.

I have written of 50 cr. of the sun demanded by Leonard Spina, and of which he has spoken to my Lord. I had hoped you might have been spared, but my Lord has answered me that those who have taken them must pay them, and that he does not mean to pay anything. I have given Spina 100 cr. of the sun for you, by my Lord's command. Let him hear no more of it. Lyons, 29 June.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. Add.

30 June. **1459.** WARHAM to WM. WHETENAL, WM. WALLER and HENRY FANE.
R. O.

Is surprised that they did not meet him at Tunbridge with the other inhabitants, as he wished to decide whether it were better to have a grammar school founded at Tunbridge for 40 scholars, with exhibitions to Oxford, or the continuance of the priory.

A good number of the townsmen were with him today, and stated, both in word and in writing, that they thought the priory better. Required them to meet him here by nine a.m. on Monday, to give their answer, with the names of those who agree with them, to be sent up to Wolsey. If they cannot come on Monday, they must certify him at Maidstone, on St. Thomas's Day. Otford, 30 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

1460. SCOTLAND.

Cal. B. vi. 401.
B. M.

"Thes ar the names of suche as haith had the rewell of the countre of Northumbrelond and keeperis boithe of Riddisdale and Tindale, being wardain, vice wardane, and lieutenantes, and diverse of theym captaignes of Berwik sithe the last yere of the reigne of king Edward the flourthe." (1.) The earl of Northumberland, captain of Berwick, with 2,000 marks fee in time of war, and 1,000*l.* in peace, "ruled the country very substantially and well, always remaining in the country." (2.) Sir Henry Percy, who had the accustomed fees and the nomination of the sheriff with the profits thereof, Bambrughe and Dunstanbrugh, and the country was very "well ruled." (3.) Sir Roger Heron was vice-warden and lieutenant of the East and Middle Marches and keeper of Norham. Had the accustomed fees and money from the King's coffers for aid as often as he required, "and ruled the country very well." (4.) John Heron his son, who was slain at Dunss by the Scots, was lieutenant of the Middle Marches and keeper of Riddisdale, and "occupied not long." (5.) Sir Wm. Heron his brother was lieutenant of the Middle Marches and keeper of Riddisdale but a short time. (6.) "Sir Edward Radcliffe and Sir Roger Fenwik was lieutenant of the

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Middle Marches and keepers of Riddisdale and Tyndale, with the fees accustomed," and 1,000 marks a year besides, "and suffer (*sic*) the country to be misguided and clear out of order, and did ill." (7.) Lord Dacre was lieutenant of the East and Middle Marches; had the custody of Norham and Wark, the nomination of the sheriff and profits, and 40 men in wages; and was keeper of Riddisdale and Tyndale 12 years. "The country out of good order and evil ruled."

"Also, these be the fees that Sir William Eure gives over and besides his household wages. First, to his four deputies for the Marches, 40*l.*; to Sir John with Tindale, 40*l.*; to John Ogle, 5*l.*; to Hew Ridle, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Thomas Errington, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Perceval Selby, 4 marks; to Edward Gallon, 4 marks; to George Ogle, 4 marks; to John Bednell, 4*l.*; to four warden-serjeants for the Marches, 8*l.*; to a porter at Herbottle, 4*l.*; to the constable at Herbotle, 10*l.*" Total, 121*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, besides servants' wages, &c. "And also his expenses for him and his servants from Michaelmas unto Christmas, which comes unto the sum of 54*l.*"

P. 1.

1461. FRANCE and SCOTLAND.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Teulet, i. 51.

Instructions given by Louise, Regent of France, to her ambassador in Scotland. The King will thank them for their desire to continue the French alliance, and keep the treaty of Rouen, for their refusal to make peace with England, and for remitting the government again to Albany. As the Duke, however, has only just arrived in Italy, and the capture of the King has caused great loss of powerful men, they must not be displeased if he remains some time, though, if it were a case of necessity, she would not only send him, but do all else that was possible. The affairs of France are in good order, and Francis will soon return in freedom and honor, having been unsurpassed in personal bravery in this battle.

*Fr., pp. 2.***1462. FRANCE and SCOTLAND.**

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Teulet, i. 49.

Reply of the Regent Louise to the Scotch ambassadors.

To reply to the credence of John Cantuly (Cantley), archdeacon of St. Andrew's, ambassador from the Scotch queen. Had already sent an ambassador to Scotland, but he had been delayed, first on the arrival of Patris, and afterwards on that of Cantley. Thanks the Queen for her determination to continue the alliance.

Margaret has informed her that she has sent ambassadors to England to treat for abstinence of war, including France, and that being refused she was obliged to treat for a perpetual peace, but charged her ambassadors to demand Berwick and the Debateable Ground to be delivered up to her, with a large sum of money, and that they should do nothing without communicating with her. Knows that the Queen and Council are too wise to give up an ancient friend for an enemy who wishes to become reconciled with Scotland in order to separate it from France. As to the princess Mary, she has already been promised to the Dauphin and to the Emperor, and in like manner they will break the promise made to the Scotch; and also, by the treaty of Rouen, the king of Scotland should marry one of the daughters of the French king, as the ambassador will show more fully. Francis will send such assistance as he is bound to do by the treaty of Rouen. He and Louise will give Margaret a pension of 4,000 livres and a lordship in France of the same value.

French.

1525.

1463. FRANCE and SCOTLAND.

Tenlet, i. 54.

Instructions to the seigneur de Saignes,* councillor of parliament at Toulouse, sent to Scotland by the King's mother, regent of France.

To deliver the Regent's letters of credence, and, after making her recommendations to the king of Scots and his mother, to remind them of the old alliance between the two countries, [as he formerly did when ambassador in Scotland,]† the perfect confidence which the kings of France have always had in the Scots, to whom they have committed the guard of their persons; that the noblemen of Scotland have always been well received in France, so that there are great houses in France sprung from the Scotch nobility, and that such is the love between the French and the Scotch that it is esteemed indissoluble; that the Regent on her part means to keep it inviolable, and trusts the Scotch will observe the treaty of Rouen. He shall also represent to them the hatred of the English, and the claims put forward by the king of England against Scotland. Although England at present makes them great offers, it is only to estrange them from France, and it would not be wise to desert their old friends for the alliance of their enemies. These things have been well considered by the Scotch king's mother, who has refused to leave the French alliance in spite of menaces. The estates of Scotland have taken the same course, and proved the reality of their friendship by refusing to abandon France after the capture of her king, and replacing the government in the hands of Albany. They must not, however, be displeased if the Duke still makes some delay, considering the state of France, and that he has to come from beyond the mountains. If the necessity for his presence be very urgent he shall be sent.

Saignes shall tell the Queen apart that if she will persist in her good purpose it will be the preservation of her son and his kingdom. He shall offer her from this time a pension of 4,000 livres. If anything should happen to her in consequence, she will be well received in France, and have, besides the pension, 4,000 livres of rent by patent of Madame. He shall also visit the bishop of St. Andrew's, chancellor of Scotland, thank him for maintaining the alliance, and assure him that France will use its influence to get him a cardinal's hat and the exemption he desires, and that his nephew shall have a bishopric or abbey in France. He is to enquire of Albany's secretary, who went to Scotland in company with the Chancellor's nephew, what has become of the letters and money sent by him to Scotland in consequence of the requests made by Albany last August. If the pensions have been distributed he shall promise the recipients that they shall be regularly paid. If he find that the letters have been delivered without the money, he shall tell them that Madame thought the money had been sent, and that, among other things, he was charged to enquire if payment had been made, and shall do his best to satisfy them. But if the letters have not been delivered, and no one is disappointed, he shall say nothing about it.

He must use every effort to prevent their treating with England, and tell them that since he received his despatch one Patrick Wymes arrived at court, showing the difficulties they had had with England, and the necessity they would be under to make peace for three years without France if they had not immediate assistance. He shall thank them for their steadfastness, and say that France will give them all the aid they can if affairs should require it; that Madame hopes they will have due regard to the state of France, which happily is whole and united, and well supplied with soldiers to annoy England on this side if he made war upon Scotland; that at this moment, happily,

* Originally intended for Francis de Bordeaux, seigneur de la Poissoniere, president of Rouen.

† This clause, which is cancelled in the draft, refers to the previous mission of Francis de Bordeaux.

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they have no war except upon the frontiers, and Madame hopes that the King will shortly be released, and that there will be an universal peace in which Scotland will not be forgotten. Their request to be allowed to make peace for three years without comprehending France would be a direct contravention of the treaty of Rouen, and the war made at the extremities of Scotland is not such as should make them abandon France. Neither Francis nor his predecessor ever treated with England without comprehending the Scots, and Henry only wishes to make them abandon France to their own ruin. If they make peace now every one will say they adhere to their friends only in their prosperity; and Madame is assured they will consider every thing well before consenting to dishonorable conditions.

Since these instructions were made out an ambassador arrived from the Queen with instructions to Madame, to which the above are partly an answer. Margaret desires advice in case the king of England should offer his daughter to the Scotch king, and declare him his heir, or propose to arrange with him, in case of his having any other heir, for a sum of money and the towns in dispute between England and Scotland. Madame thinks that if the treaties between France and Scotland be reserved, this will be the least injurious course she can take. Nevertheless she reminds her that Henry promised his daughter to the Dauphin, and afterwards to the Emperor, and will probably keep faith with her as with them. Moreover by the treaty of Rouen the Scotch king ought to take a daughter of France. *Signed by Louise.*

French.

1464. LOUISE OF SAVOY.

Calig. D. ix.

130.

B. M.

Madame is going to Narbonne in order to be nearer the Emperor and hear news of her son. She expects to make good terms with the Emperor, and has made him great offers by her ambassadors,—500 men-at-arms, 10,000 foot, &c. She has spread a report that she hopes to gain Bourbon, and take with her the widow of Alençon, whom she says she will marry to the Duke. She presses on the marriage of Francis with the queen of Portugal, by which alliance Naples and Milan will be set at rest, and assures him “qu’il n’y a point de querelle en quelque façon que ce soit au royaume de France, ne a Milan, en Bourgoigne, ny en Picardye.” She has many spies in England, who inform her that only 12,000 English are in marching order. In order to put a good face on the matter, troops of different descriptions are stationed about Abbeville and other places. There are only 4,000 lanzknechts, who have just come through Lorraine, and are about Amiens. The gens d’armes have ravaged Picardy, and made the people fly from their houses. She has sent an order through the whole kingdom that the taxes for all the year be paid by the 8th July, and has given power to officers to arrest body and goods.

On her assuring the people of Rouen that there was no fear of the English, they have sent her a sum of money they otherwise would have retained. She hopes to wheedle the king of England until the season is past, and make her market with the Emperor in the interval. Vendôme is dissatisfied, and it is thought he will follow the example of Bourbon, because the Regent and the Chancellor persuaded Alençon before his death to make the duke of Orleans his heir, to the exclusion of Vendôme. Fifteen days ago there was a report that the English would land at Calais to march upon France, at which every one was astonished, but not sorry, because they said that the English were welcome, and would treat the people well. The Regent has spread a report that the estates of England have rejected the King’s demands, and will not consent to a war, and that he is not loved by his subjects. The count de St. Pol and the duke of Albany are no longer friends.

Fr., pp. 2, mutilated.

Ibid. f. 132.

2. Another copy of the above.

Pp. 3, mutilated.

1525.

June.

S. B.

1465. For the ABBEY OF ST. HUBERT IN ARDAINE.

Protection for the abbey and its members; forbidding all captains and soldiers to lodge within any of its houses, or to forage within its lands without paying for the provisions taken with the goodwill of the owners; and permitting the convent to visit their fraternities (*quester leurs confraries*), to publish their pardons and indulgences, and to carry the holy relics and other jewels of the abbey, without arrest or hindrance, provided they do not declare any property to belong to them which does not in truth.

— June 1525. (*In French.*)

Fr., 17 Hen. VIII. m. 1.

1466.**GRANTS IN JUNE 1525.**

June.

GRANTS.

2. Ric. Griffyth, weaver, of Fekenam, Worc. Pardon for having stolen certain goods belonging to Wm. Reynoldes. *Del. Westm.*, 2 June 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

4. Thomas Warde, gentleman harbinger to the King. Reversion of the keepership of the houses of the upper bailiff within the castle of Windsor, now held by Peter Warton by patent 3 Hen. VII. Windsor [Castle], 24 May 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Wind- sor*, 4 June.—P.S.

8. Francis Pointz, squire for the Body. Grant of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day for the office of keeper of the forests of Kyngeswood and Fyllwood, Glouc. and Somers., from 14 Sept. 15 Hen. VIII.; the patent granting him the office being invalid with respect to the fees. Windsor, 22 May (?) 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 June.—P.S. (*mutilated*). *Pat. p. 1, m. 33.*

15. Francis Pawne, page of the Chamber. To be comptroller of the port of Berwick-upon-Tweed; with 5*l.* per annum. Bridewell, 15 June 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

16. Sir Tho. Cheyne. Custody of Rochester Castle, Kent, and the rent pertaining called castleward. *Teste Westm.*, 16 June a^o 17.—P.S. *Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 4.*

20. John Croche, of Marchefilde, Glouc., maltman. Pardon for the murder of Ric. Harford, chaplain. *Westm.*, 20 June.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 26.*

20. Nicholas West, grocer, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. *Del. Westm.*, 20 June 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

21. Miles [Fo]rest. To be bailiff of the lordship of Depyng, Line., on surrender of patent 23 Sept. 7 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Roger More, clerk of the Larder. *Del. Westm.*, 21 June 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

21. Henry Norys, squire for the Body. Wardship of Wm., s. and h. of John Morgan. *Del. Westm.*, 21 June 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 27.*

21. Wm. Wodeford, yeoman usher of the Chamber. To be keeper of Gedyngton woods, in Rokyngham forest. Windsor,

10 June 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 June.—P.S.

22. John Felix, butcher, of London. Protection; going in the suite of lord Berners. London, 19 June 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 22 June.—P.S. *Fr.*, 17 and 18 Hen. VIII. m. 2.

22. John Persons, draper, of London. Protection; going in the suite of lord Berners. Bridewell, 16 June 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 22 June.—P.S. *Fr.*, 17 and 18 Hen. VIII. m. 2.

24. Baldwin Willoughby, sewer of the Chamber. Reversion of the keepership of the park and warren of Oveston, Northt., and an annual rent of 5*l.*; now held by Edw. Vavysour and Tho. Rowse, by patent 13 Aug. 3 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 24 June 17 Hen. VIII.

26. Commissions of Gaol Delivery. *Leicester town gaol*: Hen. Eliott the mayor, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, Ralph Swyllinton, Wm. Wygston, jun., Rob. Harwar.

Gloucester town: John Rawlins the mayor, Sir Lewis Pollard, Tho. Englefield, serj.-at-law, Wm. Rudhale, serj.-at-law, Tho. Matston, John Coke, Tho. Teylowe, Wm. Jordan, Wm. Hasard.

Suffolk gaol (Ipswich): Sir Ric. Wentworth, Sir Anth. Wyngfeld, Humph. Wyngfeld, John Suliard, Lionel Talmage, Tho. Russhe, John Harvy of Oulton. *Westm.*, 26 June.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 23d.*

26. Randolph Grene, of Uppyngham, Rutl., keeper of Beaumont park, Rutl. Pardon for the murder of John Michell. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

27. Edm. Barrowe, of Wykhambroke, Suff. Pardon for the murder of Barnard Rymlers, of Denston, Suff., brewer. *Del. Westm.*, 27 June 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 9.*

28. Rob. Hogges, of Trynford, Oxon, laborer. Pardon for having killed John Myncham, of Brakley, Northt., "cowper,"

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in self-defence. Westm., 28 June.—*Pat.* 17 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 24.

28. Sir Ric. Whetehill. Grant, in tail male, of 20l. out of the manors of Barton-on-Humber and Stewton, Line., which came to the hands of Henry VII. on the death of William late viscount Beaumont and lord Bardolf, by reason of attainder of Francis

late lord Lovell; on surrender of patent 20 Sept. 16 *Hen. VIII.*, granting a like annuity out of the manor of Wormegay, Norf. Also grant of arrears due from Wormegay. *Del.* Westm., 28 June 17 *Hen. VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 23.

Copy of the preceding.—R.O.

1 July.

Lettere
di Principi,
i. 166 b.

1467. GIO. MATT. GIBERTO, Datary, to LODOVICO CANOSSA, BISHOP OF BAYEUX, French Ambassador at Venice.

The Pope is waiting to see what course events will take. Inform Madame (Louise) in what unity you find the whole of Italy. To take the Spaniards by surprise will facilitate the design. For the love of God, let an agreement with England be accomplished, now that matters are so well disposed; for, unless I am greatly mistaken, they will be arranged without difficulty. Above all, let there be given to that King and to the cardinal of York all the glory and incense (*fumo*) which they covet, for if you gain him this once, you gain him for ever. If I knew here what Madame would be willing to offer them, many good effects might result; still, I am not idle, and believe I have produced some fruit with these ambassadors of that King. All will go well, if what has been effected be not by other means spoiled, after the manner of the French. Confirm Madame in the purpose for which she sent M. Lorenzo Toscano to the Pope. As France has nothing to fear, she should aid Italy. Rome, 1 July 1525.

Ital.

1 July.

P. S.

1468. For CARDINAL WOLSEY.

Grant of the site of the suppressed priory of St. Frideswide, Oxford, and the manors of Bolles, Shipton, Cuddeslowe, Binsey and Pedyngton, Oxon, Over Winchinton, Bucks, Huddon, Edyngton and Knightington, Berks; the rectories of Hedyngton, Marston, Sydley, Churchill, Fritwell, and Elsfeld, Oxon; Wornall, Ocley, Borstall and Bryll, Bucks; and other portions issuing from Melton, Northt., the counties of Oxon and Berks, and from the rectories and churches of Garsyngton, Wallingford, St. Aldate, and St. Michael, Oxford, and Ceresdon, Oxon. Greenwich, 28 January (*sic*) 17 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 1 July.

Pat. 17 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 19.

P. S.

2. Similar grant, with additions and variations. Greenwich, 28 January (*sic*) 17 *Hen. VIII.* *Del.* Westm., 1 July.

Pat. 17 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 40.

3. Another enrolment of the same, with differences. Westm., 1 July.

Pat. 17 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 40.

R. O.

4. Letters patent for the same.

Lat., vellum. Great Seal mutilated.

R. O.

5. Other letters patent for the same.

Lat., vellum. Part of Great Seal remaining.

R. O.

6. Draft petition of Wolsey for a signed bill granting him the site and lands of the suppressed monastery of St. Frideswide's, Oxford, for his college.

1525.

1 July. 1469. SIR WM. EURE to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. VII.

236.

B. M.

Went to the Cock Law 29 June, to meet Angus, who came not, but sent Mark Carr. Made a proclamation that notice of anything stolen in Carr's lieutenantship should be sent to Robt. Collingwood, or in the Middle Marches of England to Mark Carr, from the 29th June for 20 days. Had made an attack on the rebels of Tynedale, who desired to speak with him. He sent to them Will. Ellerear, Robt. Collingwood and Jo. Heron. They desire to submit. Hexham, 1 July.

Pp. 2. Add. as before. Endd. as before.

2 July. 1470. WARHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received Wolsey's letter dated Westminster, the 1st, complaining that Warham had not followed his directions in explaining his mind to the inhabitants of Tunbridge, and desiring him to come to London and be present at an audience to be given by the King to the president of Roone. When he was at Tunbridge lately he told the inhabitants there, of whom not more than 16 appeared before him, that he and Wolsey had thought it would be better for themselves and their children perpetually to have 40 children of that country to be brought up in learning, and afterwards sent to Oxford, and that certain priests should sing there continually for their founder, rather than to have six or seven canons. To this all except three answered that they wished the canons restored, but desired to be allowed till the Friday following to discuss the matter with their neighbours. On that day they brought to the archbishop at Otford a book of the names of those who desired the restoration of the canons, but finally referred the matter to the King's and Wolsey's pleasure. Does not see, therefore, why any bruit should arise of this, but some men in Kent think nothing can be done without them. Has written to Sir Edward Nevill and to the vicar of Tunbridge to stop the bruit if there be such. Has ordered the parish priest of Cranbrook, and Peke of Tunbridge, to come to him at Maidstone next Wednesday, that he may see what they have said in the matter. Does not know any ground for Wolsey's suspicion that some of those that raised the bruit "should be towards me." If Warham find them, he will not fail to punish them. As to his coming to Lambeth, intends going tomorrow to Maidstone to keep the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas next Friday. Has made great preparations there of beer, ale, and wine, and got all his chapel stuff ready. Could not make other arrangements now without great loss. Will return to Otford as soon as possible, and remain till he hear further from Wolsey, arranging meanwhile for his coming to Lambeth. Otford, 2 July.

P.S.—In accordance with what was said between them, has sent for the vicar of Croydon, who has not yet come in person, but has written to him the enclosed answer. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: "To the most reverend father in God, and my very singular good lord, my lord Cardinal of York and legate de latere his good grace."

3 July. 1471. WARHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has enquired, according to Wolsey's letters, about the murmur concerning the priory of Tunbridge. Finds there is none, but that the inhabitants of the town, and others adjoining, "had liever to have the said place not suppressed if it might stand with the King's pleasure." Henry Fane, and others who had a suit with the late prior, are supposed to have stirred this rumor, for fear the prior should be restored. As to the parish priest of Cranebroke, the matter was published by him by desire of the inhabitants of Tunbridge, in order to get the advice of those of Cranebroke, as it concerned the interest of both in regard to exhibitions at school, and those of Cranebroke concurred with the men of Tunbridge, subject entirely to the King's

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pleasure. If any such rumor had arisen, Warham would have been the first to hear of it. Thinks the inhabitants ought not to be suspected of making murmurs upon light persons' letters. Otford, 3 July. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add.*: My lord Cardinal of York, legate a latere.

3 July. **1472. OUDART DU BIES to the CAPTAIN OF GUISNES.**

R. O.

Has received his letter. Sends the ransom of Pierre de Veus (?). Will send back the English adventurers for whom the captain offers 4 écus each, and the 10 others who were "aux arbanoyz," for whom you offer 28 écus in all. Is content, for pity, to release Mr. Feaguenat (?) at the ransom at which he has always been put of 100 écus. Will send him on payment of this and the usual dues. M. de Brienne writes that he has heard from Jean Jaquin in England that peace is concluded between France and England, and that Henry has despatched a man hither to make abstinence. Hopes the captain is aware of it, but his men make booty, which he would revenge but for fear of hindering the arrangements. Desires to know by tomorrow how the captain means to act about it. Boulogne, 3 July. *Signed*.

P.S.—Sends this trumpet for an answer about the abstinence. The captain's trumpet remains here for the wine of Captain Palme.

Fr., pp. 2. *Add.*

4 July. **1473. LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Sends news received from Hector (de Vicquemare), who came to him on Monday, July 3. Wishes to know if he is to be retained. Calais, 4 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's good grace. *Endd.*: Calisia, from the lord Beners (*sic*), dat' 4 Junii.

5 July. **1474. GIBERTO to the BISHOP OF BAYEUX.**

Lettere
di Principi,
I. 167.

I beseech you to do what I wrote to you the other day. More and more every day I see how necessary it is to use diligence, without which the finest opportunity that ever could be desired will be lost. We have since received advices from England of the 14th ult., which show their minds over there, and especially that of the cardinal of York, to be, I do not say inclined to, but ardent with desire for arrangement with France. Write, therefore, and tell them (the French) to conclude (the league), and not to endeavor, on account of the good inclination of England, to stretch matters too much in their own favor; for if the French yield a trifle it will be returned with usury and abundant fruit, owing to the good which is sure to ensue. If they seize this favorable opportunity, considering the good cards which we shall here have to play, there is no doubt as to an honorable victory. Solicit to have in hand the disposal of the moneys, and that order be given for the descent of men-at-arms and choice infantry from the mountains into Italy. The fleet likewise should be sent. If these things be done, Madame (Louise) will soon recover the King (Francis) with much greater glory than the Emperor took him prisoner.

Urge the signory (of Venice) to hurry on their negotiations with Milan. M. Lorenzo's* arrival is anxiously expected. The English fear lest the French are treating only to gain time and allay suspicion, in order that the Emperor may become disgusted with England, and so facilitate the agreement between him and the French king. If they take offence accordingly, I am afraid that a worse result will follow. If, therefore, the King's delivery can be accomplished by this means, with more advantage and glory

* Lorenzo Toscano.

1525.

GIBERTO to the BISHOP OF BAYEUX—*cont.*

than by an agreement with the Emperor, which would involve so many sacrifices and obligations, let the utmost endeavors be used to bring the negotiations with the English to a good effect, and let those with the Emperor be relaxed. Rome, 5 July 1525.

Ital.

6 July. 1475. BOURBON to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. VII.

174.

B. M.

Captivité, &c.

242.

Since the departure of the French king the Emperor has requested him to go to Spain, which he intends to do by the same galleys which took the King. Expects them at Genoa in seven days. Wherever he is, will always act for the good of the common cause, as the King will hear from Russell. Milan, 6 July. *Signature pasted on.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: Au Roy. Endd.

6 July. 1476. BOURBON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Although a journey to Spain would have been very convenient to him, especially since the departure of Francis for the same place, has remained here to serve the Emperor and the King. The Emperor has sent for him, and he will go when the galleys which took Francis return. Expects they will arrive at Genoa in seven or eight days. Wherever he is, will act for the welfare of the common affair, and will be always ready to serve Wolsey, as he has told Russell. Milan, 6 July. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A, &c., Mons. le Cardinal. Endd.

6 July. 1477. CHARLES V.

Vesp. C. III.

66.

B. M.

Commission of Henry VIII. to Tunstal, Sir Ric. Wingfield and Sampson to rescind the treaty of Windsor, for the marriage of the Princess to Charles V., and all other treaties, and to treat for the repayment of the money due from the Emperor. London, 6 July 1525, 17 Hen. VIII.

Draft, pp. 9. Lat.

Ibid. f. 250.

Another copy.

Pp. 8.

6 July. 1478. The COINAGE.

Harl. MS. 442.

f. 51.

B. M.

Proclamation to be made by the sheriffs of London, fixing the values of the following coins: ducats at 4s. 6d.; crowns of the sun at 4s. 4d.; gold crowns, not of the sun, at 4s.; gold Carolus at 6s. 10d.; florins of base gold at 3s. 3d.; florins of less quantity, 2s. 1d. Groats, half groats, and pence of the King's and other coin to be received, if not clipped nor broken, although cracked. Westm., 6 July 17 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 3.

7 July. 1479. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII. 173.

B. M.

There has arriv[ed here a gentle]man of the marquis of Pescara, from th[e Emperor], who has brought letters to Bourbon from his am[basador there], bidding him come as soon as he can, for the Emperor will keep all his promises. The Emperor had despatched a gentleman of the Duke's with the letters, but he met the Viceroy and French king at Barcelona, of which the Emperor was not apprized, and was sent back. He has written to Bourbon, who expects him daily with the Emperor's letters. He told the King and Viceroy that the Emperor had sent for his master; at which they were greatly astonished, and not glad, although the Viceroy said he

1525.

would it had cost him one of his fingers so that Bourbon were with the Emperor, and said he would send back the galleys as soon as he could to fetch him. Bourbon looks for them daily, and will go as soon as they arrive.

It is supposed here that the Viceroy will [not] be so welcome with the Emperor as he expects to be. Again asks what he shall do when Bourbon goes. He leaves tomorrow for Piedmont to put the men of war in order; "which is needs, for I think there was never men did more mischief, reservyng fire, than they do there." He tells Russell he will be a true servant to the King wherever he is, and desires to serve him as much as any servant he has, as will appear if this enterprise proceed, which he desires above everything. Whatever appointment the King and Emperor make with Francis he will never love him, trust him, or be under him or his successors, but will be always their enemy. Milan, 7 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

7 July.

1480. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. viii.
182.
B. M.

Received on the 27th ult. Wolsey's letters of the 21st, with two from the King and two from Wolsey to my Lady and Hochstrate, the receipt of which he mentioned in his letters to Tuke of the 31st. Had no opportunity of seeing my Lady and delivering them before Sunday last, the 2nd inst. Saw that when she had read them she was somewhat chafed. Never heard her speak so sharp. Endeavored to temper her displeasure against Hesdin. Discussed the matter for an hour or more, during which she brought many charges against him, and named many lords for witness,—who will probably not confirm what she said. When Wingfield told her how faithful the King had always found him, who had honored him with knighthood and rewarded him so liberally, she said she was much surprised the King and Wolsey, who so lately urged that De Praet might be punished for no fault she knew of, now wrote so affectionately for Hesdin, who had grievously offended; and that, as to taking him back into her service, she would not do it if commanded by the Emperor, or even by the Pope on pain of excommunication.

Begged to know what his offence was. She said no better proof could be given of it than the way he left her court, and asked her pardon afterwards by letters to Hochstrate. Neither his wife nor any of his friends could tell where he had gone to, and everybody said she had caused him secretly to be put to death. She wishes to know why she should pardon him, for ever since the Emperor's last departure he has been continually sowing discord among the Emperor's councillors, whom she has found so out of frame that she has been weary of her life. When he left the court she knew no reason why he should have gone, though a month before she could have given 20,000 florins to be rid of him.

Wingfield excused his secret departure by her own words, which showed that he had some cause to be afraid of her, and said he thought he had not done ill in suing for pardon, as it became a servant to humble himself to his mistress, even though he knew no cause for her displeasure. Was unable to move her, but she said she would write to the King and Wolsey, and that if she had known I was going to speak so stiffly in Hesdin's behalf, she would have declined to have any long talk with me. Has forborne to write, trusting that she would, before this, have sent her letters to the King and Wolsey. Since she takes so long a breath, hopes her letters will be more gracious. After leaving her, delivered the letters to Hochstrate, who spoke much more temperately than my Lady, saying he bore no displeasure against Hesdin, but charged him with many things that Wingfield does not believe. Both my Lady and he raked up everything to his discredit, since the first day they knew him,—even his birth.

As to the suspicion entertained by the King and his Council that the

1525.

SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY—*cont.*

gentleman sent by the French king's mother had not so slight a charge as my Lady declared, used every endeavor while he was at Malines, which was only for two days and three nights, to learn by friends if he was better laden, but could not hear of it. My Lady meant to have sent Nicholas Perno (Perrenot), one of her Council, to the Emperor through France, but he still remains, because it was expected that the gentleman or some one else would have been sent again to my Lady by this time, with some charge, of which Perno might have informed the Emperor; also Hannart and De Praet were to have set forth, but have remained here; and Hochstrate told Wingfield yesterday that John Joachim is in England, and, if not provided of more substantial matter than the gentleman who came from my Lady, might as well be redespached like the other.

The French lately took by treason a strong castle of the Emperor's on the frontiers of Luxembourg, and gave it to Robert de la Marche in compensation for his losses. The squire Bouton, now in the duchy of Luxemburg, managed to plant ordnance before it so suddenly, that, though Messer Robert's steward was within, well accompanied and provided with all things necessary, it was at once surrendered. As for the unfortunate and ill-advised people of Almain, though upwards of 100,000 of them have been slain in different places, they are again assembled in as great number as ever. Nothing is heard of what the Archduke is doing with the Tyrolese, who have robbed the monasteries, and chased out their two bishops of Trent and Bryxeno. Cardinal Gurk is said to be besieged in a castle of his own by his subjects. In Hungary and in the Turk's countries, there are similar disturbances,—which is just as well for Christendom.

Thanks Wolsey for ordering the captain of Guisnes to deliver to him 100 marks over and above the 30*l.* he received at Calais. Begs still further remittance, as these sums are all spent in advance, and much more, though they should have lasted till St. Margaret's day, which is not far off, at the rate of 20*s.* a day. Wingfield's constable of the castle of Calais, who received the half year's wages for him and the retinue, due on the 6th April, when he had paid all charges had only 16*l.* in hand. Has this year sold 200 marks of plate, so that now he eats in pewter, as he has not done these dozen years past, being the King's ambassador. Breedaw, 7 July 1525.

Hol., pp. 7. Add. Endd.

8 July.

1481. The COINAGE.

Harl. MS.
442, f. 53.

B. M.

Proclamation to be made by the earl of Shrewsbury, steward of the Household, and by the treasurer and comptroller, fixing the values of the following coins: large gold ducats, 4*s.* 6*d.*; crowns of the sun, "Perpynes" and others of the same fineness, 4*s.* 4*d.*; other gold crowns, 4*s.*; Carolus, 6*s.* 10*d.*; base gold florins, 3*s.* 3*d.*; base gold florins of less weight, 2*s.* 1*d.* All groats, half groats and pence of the King's coin, and other groats and half groats current in the realm, not clipped nor fully broken, to be received without refusal. Westm., 8 July 17 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 3.

8 July.

1482. SIR WM. EURE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Went into Tendale on the 7th July with Sir Rauf Fenwyk, he being on one side of the water and Eure the other. Fenwyk asked for 80 of "my nayrcharys" (mine archers). Sent them to him with "my nuckyll hewystes" (my uncle Eustace?), John of Hogyll and 50 spears. Burnt their "chellis," and took all in them and their cattle. The Scots set on Fenwick, took Eure's uncle and 10 of his servants, and killed one. Sent to his friends in the bishopric of Durham, round Hexham, to accompany him on the journey,

1525.

and 300 came. The gentlemen of this country would rather have the favor of the thieves than take them. Wishes to know Wolsey's pleasure for his future conduct. Continues the wages to the garrison, and remains himself at Hexham. Hexham, 8 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*

8 July.

1483. TUNSTAL, SIR RIC. WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.

188.

B. M.

Curson arrived here on June 30 with letters of credence to the Emperor from the King, and instructions for them, but no letter from Wolsey to the Emperor, though there was a mention thereof in the letters to them. Will deliver the King's letters to the Emperor, Nassau and the Chancellor, in the favor of the Queen's physician, at a convenient time. Received also copies of the articles delivered by the Emperor's ambassadors, and of other matters.

Refer him to the King's letters. He will see by their former letters what they have done and said about De Praet. The matter of opening the Emperor's letters is now pacified and out of mind. Think they had better say no more about it, as De Praet is gone, and the matter past. Think the Emperor is still faithfully minded to England, and that he will take no peace with France without the contentation of the King. He has always spoken as well as possible towards the King, and now says expressly that he will proceed as sincerely with him as with himself, and that he desires no amity in the world so much as the King's. As Francis is here, it cannot be long before the intent of the French about peace will be known. Are waiting to know their offers, and shall then advance or withdraw as they find occasion. More will be obtained, both from the French and the Emperor, in this way, than by seeming inclined to peace. If the King means to consent to the Emperor's marriage with Portugal, they must have his letters as a warrant, as it concerns breaking of alliance; they dare not do it without.

Remind him that the said alliance was the cause of many articles in the treaty more beneficial to the Emperor than to the King, viz., that the King should defend him "*in statu quo regali et imperiali, et si quis illum invadat, quod Rex suis expensis teneatur inferre bellum invadenti*;" which is indeed reciprocal, but he has more places to defend than the King. It is to be considered whether these conditions should remain or not, and whether, if they were "defeatyd" the Emperor might not think all the residue was to be "defeatyd," and make his peace with France, leaving England.

Have heard no more of the Emperor's voyage to Italy this summer, and think it will not take place now the French king is come to Spain. It must be considered that if the King does not consent to this marriage with Portugal, the Emperor may do it without, as his subjects urge it so strongly; and then distrust might arise between the princes. The Chancellor has lately abstained from exercising his office, in consequence of certain Spanish secretaries who have usurped upon it, but the matter is now pacified. Are glad thereof, as he bears a good mind to the King's affairs. Do not know whom else the Emperor would have had to cope with John de Selva, when he comes. Have heard nothing of the duplicates sent by France and Jeanis. Toledo, 8 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 5.

8 July.

1484. TUNSTAL, WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. C. III.

176.

B. M.

Received his letters of the 11th ult. on the 29th, for the Emperor, with one from Wolsey of the 12th. Understand by them Spinalosa's demands and your answers; also what declaration we must make to the Emperor. Sent the day after to the Grand Master to learn when the Emperor would be pleased to receive us. He appointed the 1st. Were admitted to his bed-

1525.

TUNSTAL, WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

chamber, "none of his council being by." After presenting their letters, told him Spinalosa's demands for the delivery of the Princess,—instant payment of 200,000 ducats for Bourbon's invasion of France;—in event of the Princess being refused, her dote 200,000 in hand of the said 200,000 ducats (*sic*), and 100,000 *per mensem* for four months :—if this were refused, "an amiable loan" of 400,000 ducats, half in hand, the other half in two months by equal portions. We begged him to consider what he would do in the like case; that as for my lady Princess "she was your only child at this time in whom your Highness put the hope of propagation of any posterity of your body, seeing the Queen's grace hath been long without child; and albeit God may send her more children, yet she was past that age in which women most commonly are wont to be fruitful and have children." Besides, as the Princess is not much more than nine years old, it might greatly endanger her health and growth if she were transported into an air so different from that of England.

For bringing her up, "if he should seek a mistress for her to frame her after the manner of Spain, and of whom she might take example of virtue, he should not find in all Christendom a more meet than she now hath, that is to say, the Queen's grace her mother, who is comen of this house of Spain, and who, for the affection she beareth the Emperor, will nourish her, and bring her up as may be hereafter to his most contentation." If the Emperor should die, she would have parted with her dote without receiving her dowry; or if the King should die, who would prosecute her claims? We urged the danger of delivering young ladies out of their friends' hands, and the instance of my lady Margaret his aunt.

Next, as to the demand of money: we said the war was oppressive, and the King's charges great; that an army was sent by sea to conduct his person; that Norfolk was sent into France and my lord Steward northward against the Scots with 40,000 men;—then Suffolk had been sent,—then Norfolk against the Scots;—that your Grace had contributed much money to Bourbon's invasions, kept up a garrison at Guisnes and Calais, and so exhausted your treasure;—that it was not in your power to maintain your estate, and accomplish such invasions as you were bound unto by treaty, to keep up a war with France and Scotland, and condescend to his request for a loan;—that whereas the Emperor can by his position take his enemies at advantage, your realm lieth in the midst of yours, and is put to much expence. Therefore the King hoped he would not be offended at the refusal of his request.

The Emperor replied that his wish for the delivery of the Princess only arose from his anxiety that if he should be compelled to leave his realm some person might be left in charge of it, whereas now he was tied by the foot; that he thought the King, who was reported "to be the richest prince in the world," had enough "to accomplish his desires" and serve himself, but now he perceived that bruits are not to be trusted, "for oftentimes bruit runneth that men be richer than they be; howbeit, he said, the bruit that runneth upon him is true, for he is bruited to be poor, and is poor indeed." He then said Spinalosa had received instructions which he had kept back by order of the lady Margaret, *sc.*, that if his demands were not complied with, the King would consent to his marriage with Portugal. After more words to the same effect he left us.

Two days after, went to Nassau's chamber, where we were showed Spinalosa's instructions to the said effect, with a copy of the same by my lady Margaret, confirming the Emperor's assertion. Cannot discover her reason for so doing, but all are discontented with her. Letters will be sent to England to explain this. The French king is now in the castle of Cabanillos in Valentia, "there to tarry three or four days unto he had taken a purgation, because he was grieved by travel by sea." The president of

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Paris has spoken to him since his landing. Will watch the overtures for peace with moderation, lest, if the French king sees that they are too anxious, his offers should be too slow, or the Emperor's demands too high. Think that an alliance of England, the Emperor and Bourbon will secure to the King whatever Francis offers. Are told that the French king has said that if he has an interview with the Emperor he can inform him of the treachery of his friends. He will win no credit by so doing. The Viceroy arrived on the 6th. Have congratulated him on the victory, and how by it the pride of the common enemy was abated, offering also that if there was anything he desired in England it should not be in vain. He thanked God that he had an opportunity of serving the Emperor and the King, "saying amongst other devisings that the necessity of money that they have been in hath, peradventure, done good, and brought it to the point that it now is."

On telling the Emperor they were going to send a post, he said he had received letters by Montmorency, who had come with the Viceroy, containing three requests from Francis: 1, to visit the Emperor "for to *basir las manos*" after the custom of Spain; 2, that my Lady his mother might come to Narbonne; 3, safe-conduct for the duchess of Alençon, who should come with many sad personages, and bring authority from all the realm to arrange for his delivery. The Emperor replied that he would refer all to his Council. and if reasonable offers were made to Henry's friends he was content. He proposed that the six galleys of the French king should remain in Spain. Over this he said that Francis had proposed a marriage with Eleanor, but he had refused, as she was promised already. We told him that such a match was "worth not only one captivity, but twice to be taken prisoner," as he would gain more by it than if he had been at liberty. Think the reason for the duchess of Alençon coming hither is "to wowe the Emperor for herself, and the Queen dowager for her brother." The Emperor desires the detention of the galleys in order to secure the transport of Bourbon hither. Toledo, 8 July. *Signed*.

Pp. 13.

9 July. 1485. TUNSTAL, WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. C. III.

72.

B. M.

P.S.—While giving the letters to the post last night, the Chancellor sent for them. Found with him the Great Master and John Almayn, who said that the Emperor wished for their advice upon three points: 1, whether it would not be better to move the French king from Valencia to Castile, which would be safer, as further from the sea, and the Castilians do not think it to their honor that Valencia should be more trusted than they, and because the castle of Chatina in Valencia is not honorable for him, being used only for malefactors and traitors; 2, whether he shall grant safe-conduct to Madame d'Alençon, who wishes to come with Robertet, Janlyse and others to treat of peace and the delivery of her brother; and, 3, whether a truce should be taken while she remained.

Asked leave to defer their answer till 8 o'clock the next morning, and then said, 1, that it was best to keep the King wherever the Emperor thought he would be safest, and where he could get most profit out of him; 2, that the Duchess would be sent only to hinder the Emperor's profit and comfort Francis, who would be more obstinate when his dearest friends might come to him, and to drive on the time, as the President and archbp. Dambroun, who are more fit than a woman to treat, will have to wait for her. Besides, being young and a widow, she comes, as Ovid says of women going to see a play, to see and to be seen, that, perhaps, the Emperor may like her, and also to woo the queen dowager of Portugal for her brother, which no one else dares do without the Emperor's knowledge. Then, as they are both young widows, "she shall fynde good commoditie in caking with her to advance her brodyrs matter;" and if she finds her inclined thereto, they

1525.

TUNSTAL, WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

will help each other. Besides, if the French will not finally come to reason, but are intending to abuse both the Emperor and the King, it would be better to be abused by wise men than by a woman, who can only be chosen for this reason, for it will be a long time before she comes. To the third point, said that while a treaty was being made by convenient ambassadors, it would be well to have a truce for the convenience of sending to and fro, and to save the cost of defending the frontiers.

As to the first point, the Imperialists approved of their opinion. To the second, they said the English ambassadors had made good objection, but the Emperor did not intend the said lady to have access to her brother or the queen of Portugal, unless matters were first so settled, that those ambassadors now coming might frame matters to some good end; that it would do no harm if she came to the confirmation, and that there was no likelihood of the Emperor thinking of a marriage with France. To the third point, they thought the abstinence should be very short, as the French would not come to their uttermost till it had almost expired; that if they did not come to reason, the King and Emperor would have time to prepare to press them to do so, and besides it could be prolonged, if necessary; but if it were for a longer time it would encourage the enemy to be slower in their offers. All which they said they would show to the Emperor, and inform them of his decision. Approved of this abstinence, because otherwise they could not send news with diligence to England. A general safe-conduct to pass through France, of which Wolsey wrote, will not serve. An Imperial courier, with such a safe-conduct, was lately detained at Lyons, and the Emperor's letters taken, but the Pope's allowed to pass for old acquaintance sake. The Emperor is much displeased, and has opened all the letters that come hither to the French ambassadors. The French daily break safe-conducts, and so an abstinence should be taken, with an article for the passage of couriers and ambassadors. Ask him to send them a simple commission for truce and abstinence, as, though an abstinence is mentioned in their commission for peace, they could not deliver it out of their hands. Think this will bring on a peace sooner for the reasons contained in Wolsey's letter by Roger Basyng. Wish to know what is to be the duration, and who are to be comprehended, especially if France shall be allowed to comprehend the Scots. Think an answer can come before the truce is agreed on, for the President is not yet here. Toledo, 9 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 6.

1486. FRANCIS I.

Calig. D. ix.

133.

B. M.

The Regent is at Lyons, and proposes to go to Narbonne. She spreads a report that her negotiations proceed favorably with the Emperor, and that she expects to have her son soon, "mais elle n'a gard[e]," for the Emperor sticks to his first demands. The president de Salva has written to say he is [afraid] nothing can be done, as the Emperor has withdrawn 25 leagues from the King, who is now at Valencia. The duke of Albany has retired with his wife to his house in Auvergne, dissatisfied at not receiving the reward they promised him. They have great trouble at the parliament of Paris. The Regent has had proclamation made in the duchy of Orleans that the sentence of the Parliament touching the abprie of Sens and the abbey of St. Benoît shall not take effect. This proclamation has been opposed by the Parliament, and they have banished from France the governor and b[ailly] of Orleans because they took part with my lady Regent. They will not allow the money to go to her, and have written to the town of Rouen, desiring them to do the same. She is hated by all the towns, who say she has no authority, and who mock the ambassadors who are sent to England, Spain or Flanders. She thinks of putting 400 or 500

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men in Paris to punish the mutineers. The citizens have strengthened their watch. St. Pol has been sent to them to get them to agree, without effect. Many are of opinion that the Dauphin takes part entirely with the Parisians, and abandons the Regent and her Great Council. She threatens them with the return of her son. The duke of Savoy is at Lyons. Bourbon has sent to ask passage of the Regent into his country with 30,000 men. They are pillaging Piedmont. The men of the long robe say that the Emperor and the king of England must put no trust in the ambassadors sent them by the Regent, because after the captivity of her son she had no power; least of all could she be regent of France, for after she had learned from the Estates that she should be deposed from the regency, she summoned to her presence at Lyons those only who she knew were favorable to her party, among whom were the two ambassadors sent to Spain and to England.

Fr., mutilated, pp. 3.

9 July.

Lettere
di Principi,
i. 168 b.

1487. GIO. MATTEO GIBERTO, Datary, to the **BISHOP OF BAYEUX**, French ambassador at Venice.

Complaints of the slowness of the French in concluding the negotiations. They should do England the honor of making it the head of this league. Nothing will be omitted here. The cavalier [Gregory] Casale will be sent to England to facilitate the agreement with France, if it be not made already, and to dispose their minds towards this enterprise. The Bishop should urge the Signory to write to its ambassador in England to assist in the same work, communicating with the Auditor of the chamber (Ghinucci). Although M. Sigismondo is going to France to urge despatch, the Bishop should send a flying courier to request mandates for himself and the signor Alberto [Pio count of Carpi], empowering them to conclude the league. Rome, 9 July 1525.

Ital.

10 July.

Vesp. C. iii.
75.
B. M.

1488. TUNSTAL, SIR RIC. WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to [HENRY VIII.]

Last night after supper the Chancellor sent for them. Had dispatched Curzon an hour before. Found the Great Master and John Almain with the Chancellor, who said they had showed to the Emperor their advice on the points mentioned in their P.S. After debating the matter with his Council, when Momorancy strongly advised a truce, he came to the resolution of which they enclose a copy, and wished them to be informed of it, that they might add to or change it if necessary. A truce will be greatly to the Emperor's profit, as his army in Italy is an intolerable expence. Momorancy wished for a draft to send to the Regent, who, if she approved of it, would immediately send back a commission from the Estates to the Archbishop and President. They then read the minute; the limit mentioned is the 1st of March, and provision made for intercourse and for the comprehension of those named by the contrahents. Seeing that this truce is desired by the enemy, and convenient for the King and Emperor, answered that the former did not mislike them, except in three points: first, that the time was too long, for the French always prolonged matters where it was to their profit, and "will never unlase themselves to shew what is in their stomaks to the last day," and therefore Jan. 1 would be better, for it could easily be prolonged. To the second point, did not wish Scotland to be comprehended by France, and therefore thought it better to leave out all comprehension. They said they wished the Italian states to be comprehended, or else they might incline to France; and after some debate it was determined that Italians only should be comprehended on both sides, which will neither hurt the King, nor help the French. To

1525.

TUNSTAL, SIR RIC. WINGFIELD and SAMPSON to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

the third point, intercourse of subjects, said they would only agree to a simple abstinence, for else, as their subjects would resort to the French with their goods, the latter could get a good booty if they did not come to reason. They therefore agreed to its being a simple abstinence for passage of couriers and ambassadors. Did not stick at the fishing, which the Emperor wished to have free for his Low Countries; though it will profit France, it will also be good for the King, and especially for Calais. Memorancy will take the form of a truce to Madame, that she may send a commission if she approves thereof. Ask for a commission for themselves, with power of prorogation. If it does not come, they must pass the truce and deliver the commission by a certain day, for they cannot part with the great commission till a final peace is agreed on.

The Emperor will grant a safe-conduct to Madame d'Alençon, and the French will grant one to Bourbon to come to Spain. *Consent to this abstinence, because they perceive by Wolsey's letters in cipher that the King's coffers are not furnished for a continuance of war, and his subjects cannot help him, of which they are right sorry, and that therefore they are commanded to advance the peace as much as possible. This abstinence will hasten it, and the King† will meantime profit thereby.*

The marquis of Brandenburg went ten days ago to Valentia, where he was Viceroy, to meet the French king. The city, which greatly loved him, made him a banquet, after which he played at tennis, caught a fever by overheating himself, and died in three days. No foreigner was better loved in Spain. M. de Wallen, Berghes' son and heir, died yesterday, leaving M. de Grymberg, the king's servant, heir to the said Lord. Toledo, 10 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 5; part cipher, deciphered.

10 July. 1489. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

Galba, B. VIII.
185*.

B. M.

Has received his letters in favor of Hesdin, and heard Wingfield's charge to persuade her to restore him to the post of maitre d'hôtel. Has always desired to please the King as well as the Emperor; but this would be unreasonable, for many reasons, which she will not state now, having told them to his ambassador. Breda, 10 July 1525. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

10 July. 1490. MARGARET OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.
186.

B. M.

To the same effect. Breda, 10 July 1525. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1491. INSTRUCTIONS [given by the POPE] to GREGORY [DA CASALE].

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Is to take with him briefs to the King and Wolsey, which he is to deliver in secret, requesting that the strictest secrecy be observed, and taking none to counsel except the auditor of the Chamber (Ghinucci).

Knowing the King and Wolsey's good will to Italy, the Pope implores their protection, now that it is threatened by the Emperor, and the French king is carried into Spain, which they pretend was done without the Emperor's knowledge. If Henry will help her now, he will have Italy always at his devotion, and be the first of kings, as his ascendancy will provoke no jealousy like the Emperor's or French king's, especially as he claims

† Deciphered "my lady Princess," but erroneously.

1525.

nothing. None of his good offices should be wanting in promoting the peace with France, as the bishop of Bath and Gregory have already provided; and, if it seem good, the influence of Albert de'Carpi should be employed. But as the French are unreasonable, so the king of England must not be too exacting on his side, as he cannot be engaged in anything more glorious than the salvation of France and Italy. As soon as the affairs in Italy are arranged, if the Regent and the French offer 50,000 ducats a month, and such forces as are necessary for the liberty of Italy, if they will renounce their claims upon Italy, liberating the Swiss from their obligation to defend Milan,—and if Italy will contribute what is sufficient to throw off the Imperial yoke,—nothing more will then be required, except the assistance of England, to free Italy, and to preserve it when free. The two powers must assist each other. If this design be carried out, the liberation of Francis will be the more easily accomplished, and war may be carried on with combined forces in the event of the Emperor proving refractory. When peace has been made with France all will be easy, and the King can carry on the negotiations as he thinks fit. Then if the King will send some provision of money for carrying on matters more efficiently, and contribute to the entertainment of the Swiss, he will be reckoned the author of the peace of Christendom, and the subverter of heresy, and an expedition against the Infidels may be set on foot. Never had the King or Wolsey, on whose virtue and prudence so much depends, a better opportunity.

Gregory is to return with this commission, and omit no opportunity of furthering it by his diligence. Sigismund, the secretary of count Albert, will write to him from France, or John Joachim will speak with him, and he is not to omit any means of forwarding news. Money must be provided for messengers, and no time is to be lost. The bishop of Bath shall be consulted, so that all things may be done as the King's honor and Wolsey's shall require. The King will thus have all Italy at his feet, and may dispose of it at his will, as its protector and defender. This June he shall have 1,000 heavy armed horse and 12,000 foot for the liberation of Francis and the defence of France, as often as may be required.

Lat.

10 July. 1492. GIBERTO to GHINUCCI.

Lettere
di Principi,
i. 169.

As the announcement made by the bishop of Bath and the Cavalier (Gregory) has been confirmed by your letters, we have informed them that since the King has determined, with so much affection and prudence, not to permit poor Italy to undergo servitude, she will unite her forces, and, with the great aid of troops, ships, and money offered by France, will strive first to liberate herself, and then act vigorously in her own defence. With this resolution Casale has returned in haste, and will confer with you. He has breves for the King and credentials for the Cardinal, and by word of mouth will ask credence for you; for till we see what course they take the Pope does not think fit to send credential breves for your Lordship. I know you will not be offended at this, as your sole aim is to serve his Holiness; and you will probably be the better able to do so, if it do not appear that you are employed in this negotiation rather as a servant of the Pope than of the King. The signor Alberto is sending M. Sigismondo to France, to solicit the agreement with England, if it be not already made. He will inform you how he thinks you ought to advise them (Henry and Wolsey), either by his own letters, or by means of Giovan Giovacchino [di Passano], who, I suppose, will have had orders to confer and consult with you, as also with the Venetian ambassador there. You must direct them all, and jointly endeavor to dispose the King in the manner desired. If the King and Cardinal act in concert from their quarter, and make provision, as expected,

1525.

GIBERTO to GHINUCCI—*cont.*

we shall witness a revolution of the world, and from extreme misery Italy will be raised to the highest felicity; and the King will be the most esteemed and adored prince that ever was. Impress on the King and Cardinal the glory and grandeur which they will derive from so noble an enterprise. I know you will conduct yourself in such a manner that, if nothing be gained, nothing shall be lost. Whatever be the result, let it be immediate and decisive, so that we may not have to haggle; for time passes, and an hour is as important as a year. They are too slow over there. *Adjuva, si non vis pereamus.* Rome, 10 July 1525.

Ital.

July. 1493. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VII. 175.
B. M.

After receiving his letters of June 13, went with master Gregory to the Pope, and declared to him the contents of the said letters, the King's displeasure with the Emperor, and his towardness to conclude with France. His Holiness was glad that the King and Wolsey agreed with him, and that Wolsey saw that the only way to disturb the practices between the Emperor and France was to put the latter in hope of peace with England. He thanked the King for his willingness to remit some of his claims in France, and said that the same day that this good news came from England a commission arrived from the lady Regent to conclude with them, and, doubtless, the like was sent to Venice. Asked him what he would do now these commissions were come. He said he would write to Madame that he would do nothing until they had concluded with England, which he thought would make them come easier to our demands; for when they have concluded with England, they are sure to conclude with all the world beside, but, if they do not, they are assured of no conclusion except with the Emperor.

Will not repeat what he has said in his letters of June 30, concerning the Pope's endeavors to facilitate the negotiations. His Holiness said that doubtless there would be great facility for concluding in France, and that they had offered 40,000 ducats monthly, for the war in Italy. Asked if he knew of any particular offer made by the French to the King, but he said he knew of nothing except a great sum of money. The Pope and the Venetians have both determined to join France, "if France and you do co[nclude] hereupon." Everything depends on the success of the present practice. Sends master Gregory, that matters may be more fully explained. He has done good service here. His brother, the prothonotary, has just arrived with Wolsey's letters. Rome, . . . July.

Copy, pp. 3, mutilated.

12 July. 1494. PACE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII.
176*.
B. M.

The Emperor's ambassador resident here tells him that Francis arrived at Barcelona about the 17th ult., where the Viceroy intended to keep him till he had a commission from the Emperor about his landing, and that a great parliament was assembled for that purpose. The matter between the Emperor and the Venetians is in the same state as before. In Almayne the villains do harm daily, and sometimes suffer. Since the Viceroy's departure Bourbon has been greatly urged by the powers of Italy to go to Spain, and it is thought he will do so if he can have sure conveyance, for the defence and furtherance of his own matters. Doubts not Wolsey knows his mind from Russell. Venice, 12 July. *Signed.*

P. 1.

1525.

12 July.

Galba, B. VIII.

187.

B. M.

1495. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Wrote last on the 7th, from Breedaw, informing him of his interview with my Lady, and intercession for Hesdin. His hopes that she would relent have not been verified. This afternoon, count Hochstrate, accompanied by Mons. de Rosyngho of my Lady's council, brought him her letters to the King and Wolsey, open, and signed with her hand, which she wished to be showed to Wingfield before they were closed, in order that he might supply their deficiencies by writing what she had told him. Hochstrate then read to him his own letter, which Wolsey will receive with the others, and by which he will see that Hesdin is likely to have little favor. Hochstrate charges him with having for 20 years past created displeasure between the emperor Maximilian and the Council here, as well as in this Emperor's time, and that it had been owing to him that Wolsey had said openly the Emperor's affairs were so very ill administered that he had not a groat to bless himself with. He also accused him of many other things which Wingfield will not write, for if the princes are to continue friends, it is better they should be buried. Told him, however, he was surprised he had gathered so many things against Hesdin, whom he himself had known so long, both in Maximilian's court and here, and never heard a word breathed against his fidelity; and that he knew the reason why the King and Wolsey favored him before others was, that he esteemed him one of the most faithful; that he had hoped, even if my Lady did not replace him in his office, that she would have mitigated her resentment, and allowed him to resort to his wife and house.

Hochstrate answered that Berghes, who has been at the castle of Hoyer in the country of Liege with the Cardinal, where Hesdin is, has obtained a promise from my Lady, though she will not allow him to abide within Brabant till he has purged himself, to send the commissary to Centron, a town of the said Cardinal's upon the borders of Brabant, to lay certain things to Hesdin's charge, and hear his answer. Said it seemed nothing great could be laid to his charge, unless it were his departure from the court through fear. Hochstrate replied there was more to be laid to his charge than he thought could be answered. Hochstrate then turned the conversation, and asked how it was that while the French were strong on the frontier, and about to revictual Terouenne, a truce had been made between the King's garrisons and that of Boulogne. Wingfield said he knew of no such truce. When Hochstrate again asked if he knew it was customary to consent to such a truce when any great man of France passed by Calais into England, Wingfield said he had known in such cases abstinence of war agreed to for certain days. On this Hochstrate said he believed that a truce had been made for the passage of the president of Alençon. As to that, said he could make no answer. Hochstrate added that the French desired to have a truce with my Lady while they should treat for the liberation of their King, and asked Wingfield whether it might be granted. Cannot tell what he meant, but said that no truce of continuance ought to be granted, according to the treaties, without consent of both parties.

Hochstrate said that Perot de Weerty was to be here again tonight from the French king's mother (while writing has been informed of his arrival); on which Wingfield said, that so long as the Princes stood in firm amity together, he thought it not unmeet that they should hear what the enemy said. Was shown letters from lord Fiennes, who has somewhat disturbed the French in revictualing Terouenne. It is difficult to see what will be the end of things in Almain. There is no news of the Archduke. Count de Bure is departed to assemble certain foot to make sure work of the people of Bolduke, who have been very riotous, and have caused the breaking up of the estates of Brabant, assembled here. They are to meet again on the first of next month, wherever my Lady shall be. It is not determined yet whether she goes to Holland or not. Breda, 12 July 1525.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 5. Add. Endd.

1525.

12 July. **1496. A. DE LA LAING (HOCHSTRATE) to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Has received his letters in favor of John de Hesdin, and has accordingly spoken to Madame. She answered that she would herself reply, and has communicated with Wingfield, from whom Henry will hear her intentions. Breda, 12 July 1525. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: Au Roy.

12 July. **1497. A. DE LA LAING to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Has received his and the King's letters in favor of Hesdin, and seen what has been written to Madame, who has spoken with Sir Robt. Wingfield on the subject. Has done the best he could to please the King, but it was not possible to make things better. Breda, 12 July 1525. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons. Mons. le Legat d'Angleterre.

13 July. **1498. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].**

Vit. B.vii.177.

B. M.

Since writing last, Bourbon has received two letters from the [Emperor], mentioning that the Viceroy will be here with the galleys about the end of this month, and speaking of the continual favor he bears to the Duke, and his intention to keep all his promises. He has sent him 23,000 ducats, by exchange, for his journey, and says he will send money to pay the army, which will amount to 250,000 cr. and more. Bourbon has shown Russell these letters, and others from his ambassador, saying that he had spoken to the Emperor, fearing that the Viceroy would impeach his master's marriage; but he answered that neither the Viceroy nor any one else should be so hardy as to move him from his promise. The ambassador then said that he had spoken of his own mind, and not from his master's orders.

Bourbon is preparing to go as soon as the galleys arrive at Genoa. Bourbon has news today from Flanders that they are not so hasty towards the wars in England as they have been; and that another commission is sent to the King's ambassadors in Spain, so that he fears the wars will not be proceeded with. Assured him that the King's artillery is already this side the sea, with lymyners and wagons for ammunition and baggage, and all the nobles and gentlemen are ready, so that he could march in an hour. Doubts not that if the Emperor were as ready, the enterprise would be pursued to the utmost. Novara, 13 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

13 July. **1499. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.**

P. S.

Rym. xiv. 39.

Licence to Tho. cardinal of York to found a college on the site of the suppressed monastery of St. Frideswide, and endow the same to the annual value of 2,000*l.* Greenwich, 10 July 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., [13 July.]**

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 1.

R. O.

2. Letters patent for the same.

Lat., vellum. No seal.

R. O.

3. Draft (apparently) of the preceding, with many alterations.

Lat., pp. 14. Corrected by Cromwell.

R. O.

4. Draft of the same.

R. O.

5. Statutes of Cardinal's College, Oxford.

Draft, Lat., pp. 42, imperfect.

R. O.

6. Another portion of the same.

Pp. 14, imperfect.

* Date obliterated in the Privy Seal.

1525.

R. O.

7. A third portion of the same.

Pp. 45, imperfect.

R. O.

8. Imperfect copy of the same statutes.

Pp. numbered 203-372.

R. O.

9. Another portion of the preceding to be found, by the arrangement of this office, in another volume.

Pp. 48.

R. O.

10. A terrier of the lands of Wolsey's college in Oxford.

Pp. 98, on vellum.

R. O.

11. Valor of the possessions and revenues of St. Frideswide's monastery, Oxford. Total, 283*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* (including the King's alms, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*)*Lat., pp. 3, large paper.*

R. O.

12. "A yearly charge devised for the deans, canons, petit-canons, chaplains, conducts, quiresters, and necessary servants belonging to Cardinal college in Oxford."

The Dean's stipend, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; his diets, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; his steward, chamberlain, and chief cook, 40*s.* each; under-cook, 20*s.*; their commons, 12*d.* a week each. The Dean's vesture, 6 yards of cloth at 6*s.* 8*d.* the yard; six of the servants to have 7 yards for their short and long livery, at 3*s.* 4*d.* the yard; the seventh servant, 3 yards.

Stipends, liveries, and commons of the sub-dean, the masters of art, the bachelors of art, one bachelor in the law, the petit-canons, the chanter, 12 chaplains, the master of the children, 12 clerks, 16 quiresters, two clerks in the sextrye, the servants of the household, the master cook, the second cook, the under cook, the butler, the "panter," the "mancycle," the barber, under-horsekeeper, porter, and launder. Their liveries gradually decrease in quality and quantity; but the under-horsekeeper is allowed 7 yards.

Stipends of private readers in certain faculties—in philosophy, sophistry, logic, and humanity. Also of censors in divinity, law, logic, and philosophy; and of 3 bursers. Rewards to canons making yearly four sermons, 10*s.* each sermon. Stipends to canons singing particular masses. "Sums of money to be divided to sundry persons at the quarter obits for the founder, his predecessors, and all the benefactors of the house."

Total, 912*l.* 18*s.* yearly.

Necessary expences, "foreign charges," charges of the stable, yearly fees to certain officers (the high steward, auditor, clerk of the lands, under-stewards, bailiffs, and receivers), and fees for counsellors in Westminster Hall.

Pp. 14. Endd.

R. O.

13. "The yearly charge of my lord Cardinal his college in Oxford, when the number therein shall be fully accomplished, according to his most gracious statutes."

The Dean's stipend, 10*l.*, with the prebend of Witwaing, he finding himself and his servants in meat and drink, and the college finding them wages and livery. Stipends and allowance for liveries of the sub-dean, doctors, bachelors of divinity, &c., and their servants, chaplains, choristers, cooks, slaughterman, butlers, and other servants, librarian and readers, moneys to be distributed at anniversaries, &c.

Pp. 20. Endd.

R. O.

14. Another copy, with total amount summed up in another hand, 1,922*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.**Pp. 22.*

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CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD—*cont.*

- R. O. 15. Another copy, with some differences. Total, 1,982*l.* 1*s.*
Pp. 15. *Endd.*
- R. O. 16. Another estimate of the charges of the establishment.
Pp. 6. *Endd.*
- R. O. 17. Another estimate of the same. Total, 883*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*
Pp. 5.
18. A "bill of remembrance" by "the whole company of the college," praying for more liberal allowances than those contained in a "book of annual charges" lately sent down to them.
Pp. 2. *Endd.*
19. "A bill of yearly charges" for the master and under-master of the college.
Pp. 2.
- R. O. 20. The yearly charge for Cardinal's college when the number shall be made up according to his statutes.
Pp. 19. *Corrected by Cromwell.*
- R. O. 21. "Certain expences of the dean and canons of the Cardinal's College;" viz. for the commons of the dean, chaplains, lecturers, &c., for one year.
Lat., pp. 4. *Endd. as above.*
- R. O. 22. Notes on an estimate of the expences of the college when completed.
Pp. 2.
- R. O. 23. Estimate of allowances for 40 canons of the first order, 20 of the second, professors, liveries, &c.
P. 1.
- R. O. 24. "A register of certain books of assurance of lands belonging to Cardinal's college," consisting of fines, exemplifications, reliefs, indentures, statutes of the staple, deeds of feoffment, a letter of attorney, a recovery, and evidences.
Pp. 3. *Endorsed.*
- R. O. 25. Abstracts of confirmations and patents relating to Wolsey's colleges.
Pp. 12.

26. The Cardinal's instructions to Rob. Cartar, Laur. Stubbes, and Nich. Townley touching his college.

1. They are to call the Dean and others before them, and inform them that Wolsey intends this summer to set forth the buildings of his college; but as the roads about Oxford are in such a neglected state, commissions have been issued for repairing the same, to which the officers of the college shall give good heed, and that those who ought shall contribute to the same. It is the opinion of many that the destruction of the said ways has been caused by laying on them great stones and "talyon" instead of gravel and pebble. 2. They shall arrange with the owners of certain houses belonging to the late monastery of St. Frideswide's, and others belonging to Bayly (Balliol) college and Godstowe monastery, for pulling the same down, and clearing the site. 3. He has ordered his chaplains by his power legatine to take down the parish church of St. Michael, and annex it to that of St. Aldacte adjoining. 4. Gives careful directions how they shall proceed in compliance with the spiritual law. 5. That the burying ground of St. Frideswide's shall be now taken in for the buildings of the college, and other places

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hallowed for the purposes of sepulture. 6. To express Wolsey's displeasure that the Dean, through danger of plague, has licensed a large number of the canons to leave the university and resort to Pokley. They are to strictly examine into the likelihood of such infection, and take measures accordingly. 7. That the money devoted to the college shall, during the residence of the canons at Pokley, be delivered to Master Claymont, president of Corpus Christi. 8. The masons and others are to set forth the ground, for which he appoints a surveyor, Sir Nich. Townley and Rowland Mesanger, not forgetting this summer to cause timber and stone to be conveyed to the ground in convenient abundance. 9. To allow the Dean, on payment of 100*l.* according to promise, to resign his place in consequence of age and infirmities. 10. As warrant has been delivered to Sir Nich. Townley by the King's liberal grant to take such trees as are necessary from the park of Bekley and Shotover wood, they are to see that no waste is made.

Pp. 16. Corrected and partly written by Wriothesley.

R. O. 26. Wolsey's foundation charter for the above. Westminster, 15 July 1525. *Signed.*

Vellum ; beautifully written.

R. O. 27. Draft of a patent granting to Wolsey the lands, &c. of the abbey of Lesnes, Kent, in Kent, Essex, Cambridge, Suffolk and Surrey.

Lat., pp. 10. Imperfect at commencement.

R. O. 28. Part of an inquisition touching the manor of Huddon, Berks, and other lands belonging to St. Frideswide's.

Lat., pp. 5, very much mutilated and imperfect.

16 July. 1500. For HENRY DUKE OF RICHMOND, &c.*

S. B. To be admiral of England, Wales, Ireland, Normandy, Gascony, and

Rym. xiv. 42. Aquitaine, for life, with the appointment of commissioners, lieutenants, vice-admirals, &c. *Del.* Westm., 16 July 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 9.*

17 July. 1501. THOS. LORD ROCHEFORDE to SIR JOHN DAUNCE.†

R. O. He must see that the bearer have more money for the finishing of the bridge at Ton[bridge], the covering of the castle there, and the necessary r[epa]rations at Penshurst, or else it cannot be do[ne] according to the King's commandment. A small sum will finish it for a long time. If it be not finished, all the previous cost will be lost, and it must be done at

* The King speaks of him thus : "ob sinceram æternamque affectionem quam erga præcharissimum nostrum Henricum (etc.), de prosapia nostra ortum, gerimus et habemus." In support of his title, the King granted him the manors, castles, &c. of Middilham, Carleton, Coverdaill, Ketilwell, Crakehall, Baynbrig, Bowis, Arkilgarthdale, Sherehotton, Stamfordbriggis, Busbye, Faceby-cum-Carleton, Kimpton (?), Skirpynbek, Elvyngton, Sutton super-Darwent, Rascall, Cotyngham, Langton, and Cristall (Kirkstall), in Yorkshire; Frampton, Wykes, Skirbek, Boston, Jeserhall, Tattershall, Est Depyng, West Depyng, Burne and Byllingburgh, in Lincolnshire; Thorpp Watervyle and Achurche, Billyng Magna, Oveston, Chapilbrampton, Eyden, Maxhey, and Torpill, in Northt.; Wrastlyngworth, in Bedfordshire; Bassyngburne, in Cambridgeshire; Cheshunt, Tidburste, Kendall and Maydecroft, in Herts; Bedhampton, in Hants; Lammersche and Colnewake, in Essex; Canford, Corffe Castle, &c. in Dorset; Curryrivell, Camell Reginae, Martok, Kyngsburys, Langporte Estover, Langporte Westover, in Somersetshire; Toryton Maner, Fremyngton Maner, Bovytracie, Sanford Paverell, in Devon; Dartford, Chydlyngton and Lychefelde, in Kent; Kendall, Londesdaill and Wyresdaill, Marton and Kyrby in Kendall, in Westmoreland; Dalby, Lees and Wrexworth, in Derbyshire; Rydlington, in Rutland; Dartwith, in Worcestershire; Walsale, in Staffordshire; Ormesby and Bishop's Lynn, in Norfolk; Dere and Pennalen, in Pembroke; Escoyd and Gwynnyoneth, in Cardigan-shire, &c.

† See No. 1198, *anté*.

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THOS. LORD ROCHEFORDE to SIR JOHN DAUNCE—*cont.*

length. The bearer will say how the money has been spent, and how much will finish it. Asks him to send back the bearer quickly, as there are masons and laborers on the bridge, and if he be not there to oversee them, they will work at "ley[sure]." Hever, 17 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

17 July. 1502. RIC. WOLEMAN to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received his letter on the 17th. Such suits as he writes of do not come often to Woleman's hands, but are decided otherwise. Has therefore showed the King the effect of the letters, with which he is well contented. Oking, 17 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good Grace.

17 July. 1503. For THOMAS DUKE OF NORFOLK.

S. B.

Rym. xiv. 43. Reversion of the castles, honors, advowsons, &c. of Folkyngham, Cathorpe, Westburgh, Stupton, Dodyngton, &c., the tenements of Hungate and Beaumont, and rents in the county of the city of Lincoln; held by the services of two knight's fees; all which possessions were granted to the said Duke for his lifetime only, by patent 1 Feb. 5 Hen. VIII., and were confirmed by Parliament. *Del.* Westm., 17 July 17 Hen. VIII.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 4.

18 July. 1504. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.

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B. M.

Wrote last from Breda on the 15th, about his interview with my Lady, when she promised on the next occasion to speak more fully. Has not seen her again till this day between three and four p.m., when she was about to enter her litter for Holland, so that she had no opportunity of saying much more, and omitted altogether to touch upon the point she said she would discuss with the French ambassador. To satisfy the Regent, she was going to send a gentleman to the Emperor through France. She had passed the abstinence of war, and dispatched the ambassador, who left yesterday evening. Although she seemed unwilling to hear more, Wingfield told her he thought the abstinence hastily concluded, no notice having been given to the King. "She made no direct answer, but, with her laughing manner, both brought forth and also renewed divers things, to which I could make no direct answer for lack of knowledge,"—among other things, the abstinence made this year between the King's garrisons and that of Boulogne,—and said at their next interview she would show him marvels, which she thought I knew nothing about. Wingfield said (though she would have been gladly rid of him) he fully believed she had heard marvels, seeing that while the French had an open way into Spain, England and Brabant, they were studying nothing so much as to show marvels, and make them up "with innumerable leasings;" but there was nothing treated so secretly, either in Spain, England or Brabant, that they would not declare if it served their purpose. On this, making haste to her litter, as it was past four o'clock, she said, "Have patience till we meet again, for then I will not fail to show you the said marvels. Whereupon, when I had holpen her into her litter, I departed."

Before yesterday there came a post from the Emperor, who passed by Calais. Has heard by friends who had letters through that post, that the Emperor stands firm to the King. Does not know whether my Lady or Hochstrate are of that opinion. The abstinence was concluded only by Hochstrate, Berghes, the archbishop of Palermo and the Audiencer; for De Bure, as he has already written, had left to levy foot, and chastise the insolence of Bolduke; and Berghes has fallen so ill that his recovery is

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doubtful. Was told by Hochstrate that my Lady had a letter from the Viceroy, written at Valence, which came through France, stating that the Emperor had written to him to place the French king in a castle near Valence, in the keeping of a Spaniard named Cabanylls, and come to him by post. From this Hochstrate thought he would be despatched again to Italy. He also showed Wingfield a letter to my Lady from the Archduke, who said the Viceroy had written to him on his landing in Spain to send an embassy to the Emperor, urging him to peace; which he had done, considering the great commotions in Almain. One of the ambassadors was an earl, and the other Andrea de Bourge, who passed through France. It did not appear that the Archduke had completely pacified the Tyrolese, but he had held several diets with them. Remained here tonight to write these news. Intends tomorrow to overtake my Lady. Bredaw, 18 July 1525.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.

18 July. **1505. MAGNUS to SIR WILLIAM EVERS.**

R. O. Wrote lately that the Chancellor and Council had agreed to prorogue the peace for 15 days. It is now concluded that it be further prorogued 20 days, beginning Saturday next, the 22nd. Hopes good order will be taken by this Parliament. Edinburgh, 18 July. *Signed.*

P.S.—Has just received sure knowledge that a good peace will be made.

P. 1. *Add.*: To, &c., Sir William Evres, knight, lieutenant of the Middle Marches of England for anenst Scotland.

21 July. **1506. CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.**

R. O. Arrived at Bologna on 18 kal. Aug. Wolsey's letter of 31 May was brought to him there from Buda. It made him forget the trouble of his long journey, to hear of Wolsey's health and kindness to him (on which his friend Giacomo enlarged), and of the arrangements for paying the revenues of Salisbury to Giacomo. Would wish to stay here during August, to rest himself, his servants and cattle, and to avoid the heat of the city, but the state of affairs and the Pope's wishes prevent it. Is less vexed at this, as he knows that Wolsey and the King will employ him there. Will not stay here longer than family matters compel him. Bologna, 21 July 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1507. CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.

R. O. Reminds him of his request that of the two houses occupied by Francis Bombarderio in the cathedral of Salisbury, the smaller may be taken from him, and the keys sent to the Cardinal. *Signed.**

Lat., p. 1. Add.: Ill^{mo}, &c, Car^{li} Eboracen. *Endd.*

21 July. **1508. SIR WM. SANDYS to WOLSEY.**

R. O. The French ambassador arrived here about 6 o'clock p.m. yesterday. All diligence has been used for his transit, and he will cross today at two. Told him of the capture of a fisherman of Calais, and two English ships laden with wheat and cloth, which were taken before Dunkirk, since the declaration of abstinence of war. He has promised to write to the captain of Boulogne to keep the cargoes whole till the determination of the case. Showed him also that the merchants of the Staple sell their wool to the Flemings, undertaking all risks, by tempest or capture, till their delivery in Flanders; "to which inconveniences of adventure the said

*The date is uncertain.

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SIR WM. SANDYS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

merchants of the Staple doth knowledge themselves to be driven of very necessity to make sales, otherwise their goods should remain unsold. To which this article the said ambassador abideth upon unto such time as he shall know your pleasure, for that shall be to be done hereafter in that behalf, for so much as he findeth difficulty therein that might grow by reason of color that might be used." He is willing, however, to write that ships laden with wool so sold, and now ready, shall not be stopped by French ships, but, after they have passed, the merchants must abstain from such sales for six or eight days till I hear your pleasure. Calais, 21 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's good grace, legatē de latere.

22 July. 1509. SIR RIC. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O. Lying on his death-bed, commends his wife and children to Wolsey.
St. P. vi. 449. Toledo, 22 July. *Signed.*
Add.

22 July. 1510. For HENRY DUKE OF RICHMOND, &c.

S. B. To be warden general of the Marches of Scotland. *Del.* Westm.,
22 July 17 Hen. VIII.

23 July. 1511. RIC. WOLMAN to WOLSEY.

R. O. According to Wolsey's letters, on the 21st presented to the King the abbot of Welbeck concerning his promotion to the bishopric of Ely. He received him graciously, but deferred taking his homage and giving him his oath till this Sunday the 23rd, which has been done in presence of Suffolk and other noblemen. Guldeford, 23 July. *Signed.*

P. 1 Add.: To my lord Legatē's good grace.

24 July. 1512. [The DUKE OF RICHMOND.]

R. O. "The expences of my Lord's household and other charges from Monday the 12th day of June unto Monday the 24th day of July, so following by the space of forty-two days."

The bakehouse and pastry, 11*l.* 18*s.* 8½*d.* Buttery, 36*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Wood, coal and rushes, 9*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Slaughterhouse, 53*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Poultry, 52*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* Chandlery and sawcery, 118*s.* 9*d.* "The grocer, wax and fruit," 15*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* "The fishmonger, fresh-water fish and pikemonger," 23*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* The milkwife, 36*s.* 8*d.* The laundry, 28*s.* Bargemen and watermen hired, 10*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Necessary payments for "gyspyns," cruses, earthen pots and other utensils, 38*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Paid at Windsor, for my Lord's installation, 33*l.* 5*s.* Board wages at Windsor and Hampton Court, 35*l.* 10*s.* For standards "gardevyans," coffers, &c., 46*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* For a pair of virginals, 40*s.* For 5 tuns of wine spent at Durham Place and Merton Abbey during my Lord's abode there, (except 2 tuns sent into the North,) 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Sir Edwd. Seymour, master of the Horse, for horses, &c., 60*l.* To master Pexsall, for sealing and writing the patents of creation of the earldom of Nottingham and dukedom of Richmond and Somerset, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Total, 523*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.* *Signed:* Henry Wiat—W. Bulmer—Godfrey Foljambe—Thomas Tempest—Brianus Higden—W. Frankeleyn—T. Dalby—W. Taite—*Also, at the foot:* Jo. Palsgrave—Rycharde Page—George Lawson.

1513. DUKE OF RICHMOND.

R. O.

Roll of accounts of the household of the duke of Richmond, viz.:
1. For the stable, 109*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*; spent on black velvet, buckles of copper,

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and gilt for reins, gold and silk buttons for the harness; cloth of silver and other stuffs for garnishing a horse litter, given to the Duke by my lord Cardinal, &c. 2. For stuff for the Duke's chapel, delivered to William Swallow, clerk of the closet, 50*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; spent on altar cloths, two of blue bawdekyn, lined with green buckram and fringed with silk; albs of linen cloth and amyses, &c. 3. For ornaments, &c. for the Duke's closet, 12*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.*; spent on "a vestment of purple velvet, the cross of crimson tissue," cloth of gold, &c. 4. For garments for the Duke's footmen, 32*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; spent on doublets of blue and yellow, &c. 5. For liveries for the Duke's councillors, gentlemen, and servants, 513*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* 6. Stuff for sundry officers of the Duke's household, 99*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.* Total expences touching the duke of Richmond, 1,193*l.* 8*s.* 9¾*d.* Total expences, both of the Princess and the Duke of Richmond, besides stuffs delivered out of the wardrobe, and here not valued, 2,793*l.* 3*s.* 1¾*d.* So the payments exceed the sum above charged, 207*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*

A roll, originally of six pieces of paper, of which the first two are lost.

1514. HENRY DUKE OF RICHMOND.

R. O.

"An ordinary diet by estimacion for my Lord's persone, his bords ende, and for his chambre and houshold. All the flesch days, frome Estir untill Mychellmes, when it is thought convenyent he shall sit furth by thadvyse of his counsaill, and shalbe nedefull to have a bords ende, and if he sit not furth, then it to be ordred and mytigated yn parte or yn the hoole, as shalbe thought nedefull to the said counsaill." (*This is struck out.*)

Dinner.—First course:—Pottage; boiled meat, 12*d.*; beef and mutton, 8*d.*; 4 green geese, 20*d.*; 3 roast capons, 3*s.*; 1 q. of roast veal, 9*d.*; fry-aunce or custard, 16*d.* Second course:—Half a lamb or kid, 12*d.*; 6 rabbits, 10*d.*; 14 pigeons, 6*d.*; a wildfowl, 2*s.*; "tairt or bakenmete," 16*d.*; fructor, 2*d.*; "in xx. ch. and xii. trenchers, for his dener with wayters," 8*d.*; 4 gal. ale, 4*d.*; 2 pitchers of wine, 16*d.*; fruits, 6*d.* = 17*s.* 1*d.*

Supper.—First course:—Pottage; boiled meat, as chickens, 7 for 7*d.*; 1 qr. of roast mutton, 5*d.*; 3 roast capons, 3*s.*; 10 rabbits, 10*d.*; 12 ducetts, 8*d.* Second course:—Half a lamb or kid, 12*d.*; 12 roast chickens, 12*d.*; 14 pigeons, 6*d.*; a wildfowl, 16*d.*; 2 tarts, 16*d.*; fruits, 6*d.*; in xx. ch. and xii. trenchers, 8*d.*; 4 gals. ale, 4*d.*; 2 pitchers wine, 16*d.*; salt and sauces, 4*d.*; spices for the day, 20*d.*; wax and white lights, 8*d.* = 16*s.* 8*d.*

Total for the day, 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

"An ordinary diet for my Lord and his board from Michaelmas until Shrovetide, upon all flesh days."

Dinner.—First course:—Pottage; 2 rounds of brawn, 12*d.*; beef and mutton, 8*d.*; swan or goose, 3*s.* 4*d.*; 1 qr. of roast veal, 9*d.*; 3 roast capons, 3*s.*; a baken meat, 16*d.* Second course:—Pottage; 4 roast conies, 4*d.*; 14 pigeons, 6*d.*; 4 partridges or pheasants, 3*s.* 4*d.*; a wildfowl, 16*d.*; fructor, 4*d.*; fruits, 6*d.*; a baken meat, 16*d.*; 32 "ch. and trench.," 8*d.*; 4 gals. ale, 4*d.*; 2 pitchers wine, 16*d.* = 20*s.* 5*d.*

Supper.—First course:—Pottage; boiled meat, 6*d.*; 1 qr. of roast mutton, 5*d.*; 3 capons or hens, 20*d.*; a wildfowl, 16*d.*; ducetts, 6*d.* Second course:—5 roast conies, 8*d.*; 14 pigeons, 6*d.*; 2 wildfowl, 2*s.* 8*d.*; 2 tarts, 16*d.*; fruits, 6*d.*; "ch. and trench.," ale, wine, salt, sauces, spice, and lights as before. = 15*s.* 1*d.*

For the day, 35*s.* 6*d.*

"An ordinary diet for my Lord and his board from Easter until Lent, of Fridays and Saturdays."

Dinner.—First course:—Butter, 1*d.*; ling and cod, 8*d.*; half a salt salmon, 6*d.*; 2 pikes, 3*s.*; seafish, 16*d.*; fresh-water fish, 10*d.*; baken meat, 2*s.* Second course:—Turbot or conger, 20*d.*; fresh salmon, 20*d.*; 2 seafish, 4*s.*;

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HENRY DUKE OF RICHMOND—*cont.*

fresh-water fish, 16*d.*; shrimps, 4*d.*; tarts, 16*d.*; fruits, 6*d.*; "ch. and trench.," ale, wine, salt, &c., as before. *Supper*, same. Total for the day, 45*s.* 10*d.*

"An ordinary diet for my Lord and his board throughout the whole Lent, if he sit abroad."

Dinner.—First course :—Pottage; ling and cod, 8*d.*; salt salmon, 6*d.*; 4 salt eels, 12*d.*; boiled pike or some other fresh-water fish, 2*s.* 8*d.*; a sea fish, 16*d.*; fried meat, 12*d.*; baken meat, 20*d.* Second course :—Sturgeon, with whelks, 2*s.*; half a fresh salmon, 2*s.*; sea fish of head, 2 dishes, 2*s.* 8*d.*; fresh-water fish, 12*d.*; fried meat, 8*d.*; "ch. and trench.," ale, fruits, spices, &c. = 1*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Supper.—First course :—2 ling and cod, 8*d.*; half a salt salmon, 6*d.*; boiled pike, or some other dish, 2*s.* 8*d.*; 2 dishes of seafish, 2*s.* 8*d.* Second course :—Fresh salmon, 16*d.*; fresh conger, 16*d.*; turbot or soles, 16*d.*; fresh-water fish, 16*d.*; shrimps or creves (crayfish), 6*d.*; baken meat, 20*d.*; "ch. and trench.," &c. = 16*s.* 4*d.*

Total for the day, 1*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

Diet for the chancellor, chamberlain, steward, treasurer, and comptroller on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Dinner.—First course :—Pottage; beef and mutton, boiled, 6*d.*; roast veal, 5*d.*; roast goose or pig, 4*d.*; roast capon, 6*d.*; fryaunce or custard, 4*d.* Second course :—2 conies, 4*d.*; wildfowl, 4*d.*; a fretor or venison, 2*d.*

Supper.—First course :—Pottage; "beef slyssed," 2*d.*; chins of boiled mutton, 1*d.*; roast mutton, 4*d.*; capon or hen, 6*d.*; a wildfowl, 4*d.*; dulcets, 2*d.* Second course :—2 conies, 4*d.*; a wildfowl or venison, 4*d.*; 16 "ch.," 4*d.*; 3 gal. ale, 3*d.*; 1 pitcher wine, 8*d.* Total for the day, 6*s.* 5*d.*

Diet for the cofferer, marshal, and clerks of the kitchen.

Dinner.—First course :—Pottage; beef, 3*d.*; roast goose or pig, 3*d.*; roast veal, 3*d.*; fryaunce, 3*d.* "Reward:"—cony, 2*d.*; fretor, 1*d.*; 6 "ch.," 1½*d.*; 2 gal. ale, 2*d.*; 1 qt. wine, 2*d.*

Supper.—First course :—Pottage; slyssed beef, 1*d.*; boiled meat, ½*d.*; roast mutton, 2*d.*; hen, 3*d.*; dulcets, 2*d.* "Rewayrd:"—cony or wildfowl, 2*d.*; 6 "ch.," 1*d.*; 2 gals. ale, 2*d.*; 1 qt. wine, 2*d.* Total for the day, 3*s.* 0½*d.*

Diet for gentlemen, waiters, and chaplains.

Dinner.—Pottage; beef, 2*d.*; goose, pig or veal, 3*d.*; fryaunce, 2*d.*; cony, 2*d.*; fretor, 2*d.*; 3 "ch.," ¾*d.*; 1 gal. ale, 1*d.*

Supper.—Pottage, slyssed beef, 1*d.*; boiled meat, ½*d.*; roast mutton, 2*d.*; dulcets, ½*d.*; cony, 2*d.*; 3 "ch.," ¾*d.*; 1 gal. ale, 1*d.* Total, 1*s.* 7¾*d.*

Diet for yeomen.

Dinner.—Pottage; beef, 2½*d.*; roast veal or beef, 3*d.*; a baken meat, 2*d.*; 3 "ch.," ¾*d.*; 1 gal. ale, 1*d.*

Supper.—Pottage; sliced beef, 1*d.*; roast mutton, 2*d.*; dulcets, ½*d.*; "ch." and ale. Total, 1*s.* 2½*d.*

Grooms, like fare, with no baken meat, 1*s.*

Breakfasts.—My Lord at pleasure. Chancellor and treasurer of the chamber, beef or mutton, 2 ch., ½ gal. The chamber[lain], 1 breakfast, beef or mutton, 2 ch., ½ gal. General receiver, with the other councillors, the same. Almoner, schoolmaster, physician, and secretary, 1 breakfast, beef, 1 ch., 1 qt. Chaplains, 1 breakfast, 1 ch., 1 qt. Gentlemen ushers and gentlemen waiters, 2 breakfasts, beef. Yeomen ushers and yeomen of the chamber, 4 breakfasts, beef and bones, 2 ch., 1 gal. Steward, treasurer, and comptroller, 1 breakfast, beef or mutton, 2 ch., 1 gal. Cofferer, clerk of the Green Cloth, with other clerks, 1 breakfast, beef, 1 ch., ½ gal. Yeomen,

1525.

officers, and grooms, 2 breakfasts, beef and bones, 2 ch., 1 gal. Porters and cart takers, 1 breakfast, beef and bones, 1 ch., 1 gal. Bakehouse, 1 breakfast, bones, 1 ch., 1 qt. Cooks, 1 breakfast, beef and bones, 1 ch., $\frac{1}{2}$ qt. Children and laborers, 1 breakfast, beef and bones, 1 ch., $\frac{1}{2}$ qt. The stables, 2 breakfasts, bones, 2 ch., $\frac{1}{2}$ qt.

Liveries at night :—For the chancellor, chamberlain, vice-chamberlain, steward, treasurer, comptroller, dean of the chapel, and general receiver, to each of them, a chete loaf, a manchet, 1 qt. of ale, 1 qt. of wine, 1 pryket, 2 sysses, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. white lights, 4 fagots, 3 white cups, weekly. For the cofferer, the clerk of the Green Cloth, the clerk comptroller, the clerk of the kitchen, the schoolmaster, the secretary, the almoner, the physician, the general attorney, and the other councillors, a chete loaf, $\frac{1}{2}$ qt. of ale, 1 qt. wine, 4 white lights, 2 fagots, 1 white cup, weekly. For every gentleman lodged within the place, $\frac{1}{2}$ chete loaf, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. ale, 2 white lights, 1 fagot.

The hall at night, 1 ch. 1 gal. From Michaelmas (mistake for Candlemas) to Hallowmas, the liveries of wood, candles, and coal to be but half the above.

Number of messes to be daily served at dinner and supper, with the charges, including breakfasts and all liveries :—

My Lord with his board, 2 messes, 33s. 4d. The chancellor, chamberlain, vice-chamberlain, and almoner, with strangers, and, if any come, the steward, dean of the chapel, master treasurer of the Chamber, and the secretary, the treasurer, comptroller, serjeant Farfax, the attorney, schoolmaster, and strangers, 3 messes at 6s. 5d. The cofferer, clerk of the Green Cloth, clerk comptroller, the marshals and clerks of the kitchen, 3 messes at 3s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Chaplains and gentlemen waiters, 5 messes at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Yeomen, 13 messes at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grooms and pages, 14 messes at 12d. Gentlemen servants, besides 10 messes of servants waiting on their masters, 12 messes at 12d. "Providyd alwey that the stroks for the hed officers be large, to thentent that the servaunts of theym may only be servyde with the reversion of the same." Spices, 20d. daily; salt and sauces, 8d.; wax and white lights for the chapel and household, 8d.; and fruits, 6d.; besides those for my Lord's board. Wood and coals, 2s. 6d. a day. Necessaries, as rushes, ashen cups, cruses, &c., 8d. Total for the day, 5l. 18s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for a year, 2,158l. 16s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Liveries :—For the chamberlain, vice-chamberlain, steward, treasurer, and comptroller, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. of cloth at 8s.; for 17 councillors and officers, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at 6s.; for 23 gentlemen and chaplains, 3 yds. at 5s.; for 55 yeomen, 3 yds. at 4s.; for 57 grooms and pages, 3 yds. at 3s. 4d.=103l. 12s.

Estimate of horses and charges of the stable :—2 hobbies for my Lord, 2 "male (mail) horses," 1 horse of estate, 4 sumpter horses, 2 mulets for a litter, 2 cator horses, 1 post horse, 3 horses for the master of the horse, 1 for the clerk of the avery, 1 for the yeoman of the horses, 2 for Mrs. Partriche, and 5 for grooms of the stable=26.

Yearly allowance for every horse :—3 loads of hay, at 3s. 4d.; 3 loads litter, at 1s. 4d.; 52 b. oats, at 2d.; shoes and nails, 4s.; apparel and "remanyng," 6s. 8d. Total, 43l. 6s. 8d.

Estimate of necessities and foreign charges yearly :—For every office, 66l. 13s. 4d.; entertainment of strangers, removing carriages, &c., 66l. 13s. 4d.

Total charges for a year, by estimation, 2,439l. 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Pp. 18, *vellum.* *Endd.*: A proporcion of my lord of Richemond's howshold.

1525.

1515. [DUKE OF RICHMOND.]

R. O.

"Warderobe stuffe appoynted for my lorde Henry."

Hangings for his hall, chapel, and closet; for his great, dining, bed, council, and strangers' chambers, and for a chamber when he journeyeth by the way. Two cloths of estate; 4 chairs, one cloth of gold, one velvet, and 2 for the strangers' chambers; 9 cushions, 3 cloth of gold and 6 velvet; 4 great carpets, cupboard carpets, and 20 small carpets; 2 sarcenet traverses; 5 trussing beds; 4 great paliotts, and 12 small ones; 6 pr. of fustians of 4 breadths, and 6 pr. of 5 breadths; 12 pr. woollen broadcloth blankets 3 yds. in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ breadth, at 14*d.* a yard; 4 pr. of sheets for my Lord's own bed, 3 breadths, at 2*s.* the ell; 12 pr. of sheets for the other 4 nursing beds, of 3 breadths, 16*d.* the ell; 12 pr. of sheets, of 4 breadths, for the great paliotts, 12*d.* the ell; 36 pr., of 2 breadths, for the small paliotts, at 8*d.* the ell; 24 down pillows, 1 yd. long, and of the breadth of fustian; 8 pillowberes for my lord Henry's own bed, an ell long, 2*s.* the ell; 40 pillowberes of the same length, at 16*d.*; 2 cellers, testers, and counterpoints for my Lord's own bed; 1 scarlet counterpoint for him; counterpoints of verdors, 4 of 20 ells at 20*d.*, 4 of 30 ells at 20*d.*, and 16 of 20 ells at 14*d.*

Pp. 4. *Endd.*

26 July.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

1516. LOUISE OF SAVOY to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON and DE VAULX.

Expects that before he receives this letter the Chancellor will be in England, and that he will have executed his commission immediately afterwards. Hopes they will both do their best to bring the treaty to a conclusion as soon as possible, so that it may be published immediately afterwards. Has sent on the packet of letters from De Vault to the English ambassadors with the Emperor. The negotiations in Italy with Venice, Rome, and the duke De Bar are in very satisfactory condition,—all the potentates being determined to enter the league against the Emperor. Sends copies of the abstinence of war made by sieur Douarty (De Warty) with Madame Margaret, which they may show the Cardinal, telling him it is chiefly for the benefit of Italy. It seems the Emperor wishes a like truce for his part. Lyons, 26 July.

Fr., copy, pp. 2. *Add.*

26 July.

Calig. B. II.

260.

B. M.

1517. SIR WM. EURE to WOLSEY.

Has received letters from Angus and Magnus, which he encloses. The rebels of Tynedale are in a place called Lushburn Houmez,—are worn out, and ready to submit. If Sir Ralph Fenwick had done his duty, the rebels by this time would have made large offers of submission. Sends a bill of the saying of Edward Charlton. Hexham, 26 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: "To my lord Cardinal's good grace."

ii. Edward, of Charlton, heard Sande Corbell say, as they rode to Tyne-dale, that my lord Dacre had [ordered] Sir Chr. Dacre to warn John Bell, of Bow[esbank], and John Bell, of Clowes, Geyll, Hob, and Peter Tweddell, ... two of Stapleton's, to shift, as they were complained of by the gentlemen of the bishopric, especially with the baron of Helton. Chr. Dacre gave warning to Bell's wife that if they went to the rebels of Tynedale it would be the worse for them. Long Sym Harmstran said openly at Carlisle, when he was sitting at drink, that Sir Will. Eure and Sir Ralph Fenwick should have other things to think of than lying in the garrison there. None should bear rule there except lord Dacre. John of Charlton said openly that Sir Chr. Daker would give them warning, "or he rayd of them."

P. 1.

1525.
27 July.
R. O.

1518. JOHN ROPER'S WILL.

Examination of witnesses touching John Roper's will, by mandate of William archbishop of Canterbury, 27 July 1525.

John Kebyll, of London, serving-man to my lady Bradbury, was Roper's servant before his death, and knew that he made a will, dated 27 January 1523, which was openly read upon Easter Day 1524, in presence of deponent and Elizabeth Roper, the testator's daughter, and one Sir James, a priest, now deceased. It was signed by the testator, "and after all the contents was written these words,—*per me, Johannem Roper*, except with the hand of this deponent." Never heard that Jane Roper, testator's wife, caused him to alter anything to the prejudice of his eldest son. Testator was of good mind at the time.

Deponent was urged by the said Jane to testify what he knew, and would be sorry to have given such long attendance in the suit, had it not been for the performance of his master's testament. The will was entirely written in the hand of this deponent, except two or three words, which were added on reading it. Got no reward, nor promise of reward, from the said Jane.

John Abery was servant to the testator for 30 years, and was present in his master's chamber in Bridewell, on Friday in Passion week 1523; when the will was read. And on Easter day before his master's death, the testator himself read the will, which he believes was his last, which was signed by him. John Kebyll wrote by his direction the words, *per me, Johannem Roper*, at the end. Master Brooke said that the 1,000 marks given in the will was a great sum for a gentleman, and that 500 would have been enough.

Ann Wareyne, widow, servant to the testator, deposes generally to the same effect. The will named my Lord (the prior) of Christchurch, [Canterbury,] my lord Fyneux, Jane Roper, John Hales, Christ. Hales, and others, including Abery, as executors.

Elizabeth Roper was present at the reading of the will, but never saw her father subscribe it, though she remembers his calling for pen and ink to do so.

John Seth, of Herne, says he had the testator's will in his keeping for a year and a half before he died, but cannot tell if it is his last one. Had heard Jane Roper often say, when she was merry, and her husband in good health, "Would God you would let Christopher your son have your manor in St. Dunstan's without Canterbury, and your eldest son some other thing;" but never heard her counsel him to do so at the time of making the will.

Examination of John Abery before John Cokes, LL.D., commissary of the archbishop of Canterbury, 23 March 1526, in the course of which he deposes that John Roper was of sound mind, and that after the reading of his will on one occasion he said to his son William, "All trust and familiarity is set apart between thee and me."

Notarial copy from the register; pp. 10. Endd.

1519. KATHARINE OF ARRAGON to [the PRINCESS MARY].

Vesp. F. XIII.
72.
B. M.

It has not been through forgetfulness she has kept Charles so long here, and not answered her good letter enquiring of her health. The long absence of the King and the Princess troubles her. Her health is meetly good, "and I trust in God he that sent me the last doth it to the best, and will shortly turn it to the first to come to good effect." Meantime is glad to hear from her, especially that her health is mended. "As for your writing in Latin, I am glad that ye shall change from me to master Federston, for that shall do you much good to learn by him to write right, but yet sometimes I would be glad when ye do write to master Federston of your own inditing, when he hath read it, that I may see it, for it shall be a great comfort to me to see you keep your Latin and fair writing and all; and so I pray you to recommend me to my lady of Salisbury. At Osborne, this Friday night." *Signed.*

P. 1.

1525.

28 July. 1520. TUNSTAL and SAMPSON to HENRY VIII.

Vesp.C.III.78.

B. M.

Ellis, 8 Ser.

II. 20.

On the 15th, Wingfield, chancellor of your duchy, fell sick. Next day we attended a great feast at the bishop of Avila's, and Wingfield was with us, and did eat melons, and drank wine without water, and afterwards beer made of bitter hops. After his return his sickness continued with continual fever and voiding of blood. Finding the physician could do him no good, he received the sacrament, and died on the 20th. We suffer great loss from the want of his experience. He made a most devout end, and submission to God, in French and Italian, so that all were moved to tears. Before his death he wrote a letter, herewith sent, to his wife and his children. He wished to be buried at the Friars Observants in this city, where no man is buried except of the blood royal, and by leave of the Emperor. The Emperor granted his request.

Three days before the Chancellor communicated to us the terms from the president of Paris; that his master was content to desire his liberty by way of clemency without any ransom, the other by way of justice for a reasonable sum. As for the first, the Chancellor told him his master would not buy renown so dear; and for the second, he must restore to the Emperor what had been detained from him. He then claimed the duchy of Burgundy, but neither could agree. As for Bourbon, the President said as he was subject to France his case must be left to the Emperor. On our enquiry he told us he had made no proposition respecting your Highness. Four days after Wingfield's death he sent for us again, and told me, the bishop of London, that they had had another meeting, and the Emperor claimed as a preliminary the duchy of Burgundy. I told him I thought "the Emperor having his enemy in his hand, made the best argument that could be." He then showed me how Salviati, the Pope's legate, had arrived at Barcelona for the peace, and the French king should be kept at Madrid.

I am told the viceroy of Naples has urged the dowager of Portugal to take the French king, who is a much better match than the duke of Bourbon. On the Emperor asking us for news, we told him that none had come since the letters by Spinoloza, containing your answer to his demand for delivery of the Princess. He said he was not content that Spinoloza had omitted a part of his instructions, either of which might have served. He said he would be moderate in his demands, to make the better bargain for his confederates. We desire a commission for the truce as expressed in our letter of the 10th. The Emperor has given Wingfield's servants 300 ducats. Toledo, 28 July.* *Signed.*

Pp. 7. Add. Endd.

28 July. 1521. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.VII.178.

B. M.

Master Gregory left on the 11th. Sent a letter by him; and as the Pope wished him to go by France, sent copies of the letters by Almayne by the posts. Hopes both have arrived by this time. The duke of Suessa lately complained to the Pope that the Emperor's ambassador at Venice has certain information from members of the Council of the Emperor's faction that the Pope is planning a new league be[tween] France, England, himself, and the Venetians a[gainst] the Emperor. *The Pope told Clerk that he had set a good face upon it, and told the Duke that it was not so. He said to Clerk that it was dangerous meddling with the Venetians, for no great matter can pass without many of them being made privy thereunto. He said also that the Venetians are determined not to conclude their negotiations with the Emperor until they see how matters pass between England and France.*

Letters have come from Spain of the 27th ult., but none to the Pope from

* See St. P. VI. 450 n.

1525.

his ambassador. It is supposed they are intercepted. The other letters, which are from men of no great credit, state that the Emperor is totally inclined to marry the king of Portugal's sister; that he has changed his mind about coming to Italy this summer; that the French king is in a castle called Shatina, and the Emperor has removed to La Valbe de Oliva; so it seems they will not meet yet. It is thought that, to give a better color to what is past, the Emperor will forbear, and take strangely the coming of the French king into Spain, and the Viceroy's demeanor. From the marriage with Portugal, it is thought the Emperor will conclude a peace with France, but all is mere conjecture.

The friars here begin to make business against Wolsey's legacy. The Black Friars are content to submit their suits to the Pope, and sue to Wolsey. The Gen[eral] of that Order, a very wise, learned, and virtuous man, writes now to Wolsey, and Clerk advises Wolsey to deal somewhat better with them, as they take this way. The Grey Friars Observants are somewhat obstinate, and there is a great multitude at their general chapter here. The Pope has had somewhat with them, but Wolsey shall not need to Has promised the Pope that Wolsey will not do anything against them [more] than becomes him, and "that your Grace lieth somewhat upon this matter." His Holiness wishes me to exhort you once again, in his name, to deal moderately with them, for they are clamorous, import[unate], bold, and past shame, because they have nothing to lose, have great assistance here [in the] court, and credit everywhere amongst the lay people. Told the Pope that no lucre, nor glory, nor envy could move Wolsey to do anything against them, for they were poor, evil, and few, and of little estimation compared to other religions in England. He said he knew this right well, and has put the matter off till the coming of the General. Told him that it concerned Wolsey's honor that he should not too easily credit their vain and untrue complaints. He said he could do no less than hear them, and would perhaps write some brief, which Clerk should see, to exhort Wolsey to be good to the religion; but he said there should be nothing in the brief derogatory to Wolsey's legateship, which he would rather increase than diminish. Rome, 28 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 4, mutilated. The passage in italics is in cipher, with a marginal decipher.

July.

Lettere
di Principi,
i. 171.

1522. GIO. BATT. SANGA to the BISHOP OF BAYEUX.

Having learned the resolution which you lately received from the signory of Venice, I was surprised I received no letters from you; but at length I have received yours of the 10th, 15th, and 18th inst. We are anxiously awaiting from France an answer to our demands. The Pope perseveres in his purpose, as M. Sigismondo will have informed Madame (Louise). According to letters we had today from England, dated the 30th ult., the agreement with France was on the point of conclusion, although, in order the better to dissemble the matter, the cardinal of York pretended the negotiation had been interrupted. Madame should give Madame d'Alençon to the duke of Milan. Rome, — July 1525.

Ital.

28 July.

Lettere
di Principi,
i. 171 b.

1523. SANGA to the BISHOP OF BAYEUX.

I count the hours, which appear to be days, expecting information from M. Sigismondo* as to what we are to hope for from France. By letters of the 27th ult. from the Imperial court, we hear that the marriage

* Subsequent letters show that he was taken prisoner in Switzerland while on his way to France, his papers being seized.

1525.

SANGA to the BISHOP OF BAYEUX—*cont.*

between the Emperor and the sister of the king of Portugal has been concluded. If this be so, his friendship with England will be entirely destroyed, and consequently that king will be reunited with France. As he has lost the friendship of England, if Madame (Louise) and France refuse any conditions proposed by Spain, the Emperor's power will be restricted to his own forces. Do not cease writing, and put a bridle on them, in order that they may not blindly rush into an agreement with the Emperor; for I am fearful, seeing how they have behaved in the past. Rome, 28 July 1525.

Ital.

28 July.

1524. NIC. [WEST] BISHOP OF ELY to [WOLSEY].

R. O.

On Friday the 28th received his letters, stating that the King wished him to meet Wolsey at Richmond on Monday next. Cannot do so without great danger to his health, but will come as soon as he can. Somersham, 28 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

29 July.

1525. BRINON and JOACHIM to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

On Thursday the 27th, came from London to Richmond, whither Wolsey had retired for fear of the pestilence. Presented her letters of credence with a Latin speech, and told him they had other and very secret letters from her addressed to him. Then entered on the "principal propos," and continued yesterday. As to the 2,000,000 cr., tried to persuade him to be satisfied with the three parts, viz., the rest of the 1,000,000 of London, the part of Tournay, and the obligation of the generals, of which three there would be 50,000 cr. payable 30 days after the publication, and 100,000 a year payable 1 Nov. and 1 May, at 40s. a crown; secondly, that if anything remained due after the king of England's death, it should be paid at the rate of 30,000 cr., in consideration of the 1,000,000 of London and of Tournay, and that, the other parts being fully paid, the obligation of the generals should be discharged at the rate of 7,000 cr. of the sun yearly; also, that the obligation of the merchants, on which that of the generals had been founded, should be given up to us, and also what remained to be paid.

These two points were discussed at great length for two days. As to the 2,000,000 crs., he finally replied that he had done his utmost to dissuade his master from making war upon us, but that the King had been solicited on all sides to do so; and that in order to make terms with us, without having gained lands to justify it, he had "fait fondement" of the said sum of 2,000,000 crs., from which there could be no abatement. As to the sum payable 30 days after the publication, considering the arrears of London and Tournay, we ought to pay his master 456,000 crs. He offered to content himself with 50,000 crs. ready money, the rest to be added to the amount. As to the valuation of the crowns, he showed by two letters that in the last treaties they were estimated at 38 sous, and that he would sooner lose his arm than enhance them, otherwise people would take him for a dreamer, for the crown of the sun was not worth more according to the true value and purity of the gold. He would be content to receive payment in crowns of the sun according to the number agreed on, viz., 50,000 ready money, and 100,000 a year, and if they were not to be had in France they must be coined. This point he firmly insisted on; and after many remonstrances, on which we left his Grace to sleep, we were not able to gain anything, either as to this, or as to the sum which should remain payable after the present King's death. After long discussions we have agreed to the payment of 50,000 crs. one month after the publication, and 100,000 a year as above, at the rate of 35 sous the crown, or 38 sous the crown of the sun;

1525.

and if the King die before the whole sum be paid, 50,000 crowns a year to his successors. By so doing, Madame, you increase in money without yielding a foot of land. Give reasons. Hope in time to save about the third part of the sum added to the obligations, to complete the 2,000,000 *crs.*

Agreed as to the defensive league at the expence of the party requiring it, to omit the clause not to take into our pay strangers, and that the clause touching rebels should be put in without mention of Bourbon. As to allies, there was great difficulty about the Scots. At last we have agreed that they shall be comprehended, but that a declaration shall be made to them similar to that in the two preceding treaties; viz., the treaty with Louis XII., and the last made with Francis, which was shown to us, signed, sealed, and ratified by him. Send a copy. We have had much discussion touching these declarations, which at first sight appear strange; but they say that without them they should never live at peace with the Scots, and could do nothing with us that would hold. They also demanded a declaration about Albany similar to the former one; and, on our remonstrances, have declared to us that they only intend it for 10 months, within which time the minority of the king of Scots will terminate. As to the comprehension of the Emperor and his brother, the discussion was in regard to the states of Italy, which he has tyrannically usurped, the towns of Tournay and Ardre, and the resort and sovereignty of Flanders. Agreed at length that the Emperor should not be defended in the occupation of lands which he had taken from the crown of France, on either side of the mountains, since the last treaty, made between France and England in 1518, but that England should not be bound to aid us in their recovery. They have agreed also to the comprehension of Navarre and of the present king of Denmark, but they will also name on their side the King his nephew, whom he expelled the kingdom.

Discussed next the sureties, about the form of which Wolsey told us his master had made great difficulty. We at last agreed that they should be ratified by you, and further by Francis, as soon as he shall be delivered, with letters written and signed with his hand "*dès à présent,*" containing the form of ratification of what shall be done by Madame; the obligations and ratifications of the duke of Vendôme, cardinal Bourbon, the count of St. Pol, the duke of Longueville, and Lautrec; the decrees of the parliaments of Paris, of Rouen, of Toulouse, and of Bordeaux; the obligations of the towns of Paris, Rouen, Toulouse, Lyons, and Amiens. He said he would like four or five more, which he will name to us. He insisted particularly on the Estates. Finally, we have agreed that he shall have the obligations of the estates of Normandy and Languedoc, which are the two parts of France holding the form of Estates, and no others. This done, he required hostages until he should have them. We replied, that you trusted in his faith, and that he ought to trust yours; that giving hostages was a thing unaccustomed in France, and they would not do it. On this he expressed himself satisfied (?).^{*} As to our power, he demanded that we should have special power to pass the obligation of the 2,000,000, and other declarations, which we at last agreed to. We then discussed the form of the treaty. He said he had looked at the articles we had delivered to him, but that he would draw up others, which he would deliver to us next day, and would then send for the great personages of the realm to pass the treaty. Meanwhile he would send us the bishop of Gailly (Ely) and the under treasurer Maure (More) to negotiate. During these conferences Wolsey repeatedly said, that when these things were concluded, he would take further measures for the liberation of Francis, and humiliation of the Emperor. As to the marriage of the Princess, they considered themselves released before six months were over; and they

^{*} "*Sur quoy il sest restourne et contente de ceulx qui y estoient, ce que nous ne luy avons voulu consentir.*" The passage as it stands is not very intelligible. Perhaps there is some omission in the transcript.

1525.

BRINON and JOACHIM to LOUISE OF SAVOY—*cont.*

had written, both by France and by sea, to their ambassadors the order of the things treated with us, commanding them to dissemble and treat with the Emperor, and also to speak with Francis, if possible, advising him not to bind himself hastily to the Emperor, or grant lands,—as he might, by delay, be in a better position. If they cannot speak with Francis, they are to confer with Mons. d'Ambrun, or the president of Paris. For your sake, he had also provided that his master should not yield to the request made to him, on the Emperor's behalf, by the commander Spurocose (Penalosa). He had also broken off other practices, and says that if you will follow his counsel Francis will very shortly be delivered; for the King had found the Spaniards the most ungrateful nation in their prosperity, and was anxious to do what was agreeable to France. Wolsey thanked Madame for her second letters, saying that he would not speak of his affairs till he had completed those of the King.

The secretary of the signory of Venice has shown us letters from his government, touching the message brought by Mons. de Bayeux, of which he says he had spoken to the Cardinal, who was much pleased on hearing of the Bishop's arrival there. Richmond, 29 July.

Fr., copy, pp. 7.

29 July. 1526. TREATIES.

R. O.

Mem. that Sir Thos. More has taken out of a box marked "Fraunces" a confirmation of a treaty made by the French king at Arde, and an obligation for payment to the King of certain sums. 28 Jan. 16 Hen. VIII. *In More's hand.*

29 July 17 Hen. VIII., More received the same box, with ten writings, for the Legate at Richmond; and another box, with a different mark, containing five writings.

P. 1.

30 July. 1527. SIR WILL. EURE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Met the lieutenant of the Middle March of Scotland at Coklawe, at a day of trew, on Thursday 27th inst., when many bills were filed on both sides, and good redress made. Have appointed another day of trew for Thursday next, 3 Aug. On Saturday, 29 July, the outlaws of Tynedale came to him at Hexham. As he knew nothing of the King's pleasure, and the money that was in the prior of Durham's hands is spent, took order with them, as Wolsey will see by a paper enclosed. Hexham, 30 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's good grace.

30 July. 1528. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII. 180.

B. M.

The duke of Zesse (Suessa) has written hither concerning the mission of Sir Gregory to the Pope, which was very evil taken by the Imperialists. At his return he passed through Novara, where Bourbon and Pescara were, without speaking to them; whereat they marvelled greatly. They and the other captains return towards Piemont on the 1st of August, to assemble the men of war, whatever happens, for since these tidings from Rome they fear lest some inconvenience should occur; and also because the Venetians keep their 10,000 men still together.

A servant of Bourbon's came from Spain with letters from the Emperor in cipher, and was detained at Lyons by the Regent 15 days. These letters say that the Emperor had demanded my lady Princess of the King, or else the King is to be contented with his marrying the king of Portugal's sister; that the King had answered that he could not suffer his daughter to leave

1525.

the realm, as he had no more children, but that he intends to marry her to the king of Scots, and is contented that the Emperor should marry the king of Portugal's sister, which is now concluded.

It is stated also that the amity between the Emperor and the King continues in good manner, though the contrary had been much feared here, especially by Bourbon, who greatly desires the said amity, and has spoken largely to those who wish the contrary; that the Emperor would gladly have gone this year into Italy to enjoy his crowns Imperial, but the King will not agree, and he will not come without his consent. Thinks he is still willing to do it. The galleys that brought Francis to Spain are still at Barcelona, though they were appointed to fetch Bourbon a month ago. He is ready, and would have gone if he could have had sure passage. He looks for the galleys daily, and thinks if they do not arrive in 15 days the Emperor will come.

The duke of Lorraine has sent a gentleman to Bourbon with instructions sent to him by the Regent, desiring Bourbon to help to a peace between the Emperor and Francis, and promising him what appointment he likes in France, saying that he will never have the Emperor's sister, and that there are plenty of marriages in France, both maidens and widows, which will be honorable and profitable to him; and asking him, if he will not meddle with the peace, to advise them as to the best means. Bourbon answered that it was too great a matter for him to meddle with; that the King and Emperor had wise men in their councils to whom the Duke might speak; that though he were sure the Emperor would not perform his promises, he would never be French, but rather live poorly all his life; and he prayed the Duke to tempt him no more. Milan, 30 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

31 July. 1529. REGINALD POLE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. F. XIII.
206 b.
B. M.

Makes use of the opportunity of the Venetian ambassador going to England, who has called at his house, to express his obligations to his benefactors. Is sought after more than the other nobles who are drawn to this city by its literary fame,—not on his own account, of which they know nothing, but on account of the King who sent him. Requests that either the King or Wolsey will express to the ambassador their satisfaction with the courtesy shown to himself. Hopes he will not be forgotten in his absence, or thought alone ungrateful out of the many who have received Wolsey's favors. "Patavii, pridie calendas sextiles."

Hol., Lat., p. 1.

31 July. 1530. DUKE OF RICHMOND.

R. O.

Parcels of account belonging to the duke of Richmond's household:—Provisions for the kitchen, pantry, cellar, &c. Among other items: in the hall, chaffers for water. In the buttery: leathern pots, of a gallon; 10 ash cups. Hangings for the chambers; carpets; altar cloths; bed furniture; sheets; blankets; down pillows, 1 yard long; pillow beres; counterpanes of scarlet, and other colors; 5 gentlemen in velvet, blue, yellow, and white; 29 in damask, of the same colours; 46 yeomen; 3 pages; 63 grooms; 79 gentlemen's servants in broad cloth of the same colors. The Duke's robes of estate, of crimson velvet, and blue velvet lined with sarcenet, with other appurtenances belonging to the Garter. Members of the household, with their liveries, among whom is my lord Marquis's son. 11 warrants and indentures for various things belonging to the above account, in the months of July and August. One of the most curious is the furniture for the chapel, and for the Duke's bed and bed room.

In all 15 documents.

1525.

31 July.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

1531. BRINON and JOHN JOACHIM to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

Since writing last on July 29, Wolsey has postponed giving them a passport until now. Discussed with him for five hours the sum of money, which he wished to increase to 2,000,000 cr. Have finally agreed to the sum mentioned in the last letter.

Have agreed, after much discussion, to exhibit a power from Louise, with the publication and verification of the parliament of Paris, which must be sent with diligence.

Wolsey desires obligations to perform the treaty from Madame, Vendôme, the card. of Bourbon, St. Pol, Longueville, Lautrec, Brienne, Montmorency, the seneschal of Normandy, and the towns of Paris, Rouen, Lyons, Angers, Tours, Amiens, and Toulouse; and also decrees of the parliaments of Paris, Rouen, Toulouse, and Bordeaux. Could not get him to agree that the obligations should be void when Francis ratifies the treaty.

The article concerning rebels is granted, with a clause for robbers and criminals. No mention is made of foreign soldiers. Wolsey will not allow the Emperor to be named for reservation, but that the declaration should be made in general terms. The article concerning depredations will be reformed. They persist in the Scotch article, and have again shown us the ratification signed and sealed by Francis, and the declaration for the duke of Albany. Will send everything shortly.

Have found Wolsey very obstinate about the clause for the continuance of the payment until the King's death. They wished to have it couched "captieusement; but after innumerable overtures we have got it arranged, "ejus vitâ durante et non aliter." (I could have wished the expression *non ultra*.) The King fears being excluded from his title and arms. There were present at the discussion the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Exeter, the lord Chamberlain, "maistre Maurop" (More?), Briantduc (Tuke), and another secretary of the long robe. Will agree tomorrow upon the forms of the powers. Richmond, 31 July.

The article about the hostages is excluded, and that about Normandy and Languedoc is adjourned.

Fr., pp. 2.

31 July.

Bradford,
p. 140.Le Glay,
Négociations,
II. 610.
Lanz, I.**1532. CHARLES V. to ARCHDUKE FERDINAND.**

Montmorency has come to me, and requested me to send a safe-conduct for the duchess of Alençon, who is empowered to treat for peace; to arrange that the French king may be brought here in order that he may be consulted without delay during the negotiation for peace; and to agree to an abstinence of war, with free passage by land and by sea for the ambassadors of both courts. I have delivered the safe-conduct to Montmorency, who has promised the like shall be made out for Bourbon. I have ordered that the French king shall be brought to Madrid; and if I go to Segovia, he shall be brought to Coca. The English ambassadors here have power to treat either for peace or truce; and I have consented that abstinence shall be prolonged till the end of December. Montmorency will obtain the ratification from France.*

I am still waiting for the consent of England to my marriage with Portugal, and have put off my Italian journey till next March. I have heard of the adverse practices in Italy, and intend that the Venetians shall pay 100,000 ducats, and Francis Sforza have possession of Milan on payment of 600,000 ducats, and other conditions. I have made an arrangement about the salt. Pescara is to be captain-general in Lombardy. Toledo, 31 July 1525.

P.S.—D'Anguien is coming here to settle about the lands of Burgundy.

Fr.

* All that follows has been omitted by Lanz and Le Glay.

1525.

1533.

GRANTS in JULY 1525.

July.
GRANTS.

1. Commission of Gaol Delivery.
Canterbury: Sir John Scott, Sir John Norton, Sir John Fogge, Sir Edw. Ryngeley, John Hales, Tho. Woode, John Colman, Edw. Thwaytes, Tho. Wyngefeld, Tho. Hartys, John Creyfard. Westm., 1 July.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 23d.*

1. Robert Gane, of Beggebury, Kent, Lytton, Dorset, and Cadbury, Soms. Pardon. He states, in his petition, that when of the age of 16 years he was falsely suspected of stealing a silver chalice belonging to his master, Sir Robert Garnett, parson of Lytton, in 9 Hen.VIII.; whereupon he took a horse of Sir Robert's, worth 30s., and rode to London and other places to make inquiries, but, being unsuccessful, was afraid to return, and sold the horse. *Del. Westm., 1 July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.*

4. Thomas Ap Grono. Lease of lands in the vill of Eryveat and Wenenok-Wittus, in the commote of Issalett, late in the tenure of his father; for 21 years; rent, 38s. 4d., and 20d. of increase; on surrender of patent 12 May 12 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm., 4 July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.*

4. Wm. Crouche. Lease of the lp. of Laverton, parcel of the earldom of Huntingdon, Somers.; for 21 years; rent 16l., and 26s. 8d. of increase. *Del. Westm., 4 July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 27.*

4. Richard bishop of Meath. Insuperimus of the grants to the bishops of Meath of the advowsons of the churches of Trym and Rathwere by patents of 24 Edw. III. and 9 Edw. IV. Westm., 4 July. — *Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 33.*

4. Christ. Robyns, butcher, of Feversham, Kent. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Windsor, 4 July 17 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm., 4 July—P.S. Fr., 17 and 18 Hen.VIII. m. 2.*

6. Hugh Dee and Ric. Bildeford, bailiffs of the city of Worcester, and the citizens and commonalty of Worcester. Lease of all Warwick's, Spencer's and Coopercioners' lands in Worcester, lately held by Wm. Sheldon, of Beley, Worc., with the accustomed rents to the crown, lord Latymer, lord Lysle and lady Howeth which were leased to Ric. Cam. Westm., 6 July. — *Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 24.*

6. Henry Horlowe, of Westgrenewich, Kent. Pardon for having killed John Dobson at Estgrenewiche. *Del. Westm., 6 July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 25.*

6. Rob. Musgrave, of Heyburgh, Linc. Pardon for having killed, in self-defence, Nic. Weston. Westm., 6 July. — *Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 24.*

6. Ric. Nutbroune. Pardon for having killed, in self-defence, Rob. Hocchouson, of

Waldeby, in the east riding of Yorkshire, Westm., 6 July.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 28.*

6. Ric. Petit, of Hanley, Worc. Pardon of all felonies before 28 April last. Westm., 6 July.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 41.*

6. Sir Gilbert Tayleboys. Lease of the herbage and pannage of Tatishall park, Linc., parcel of the lands of the late countess of Richmond, for 21 years; rent 26s. 8d., and 20d. of increase. *Del. Westm., 6 July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 33.*

7. Wm. Coe, mercer, of Norwich, alias of Aysshill, Norf. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. *Del. Westm., 7 July 17 Hen.VIII.—P.S.*

7. Philip Parrys and Marg. his wife. Insuperimus of a petition presented by John More and Joan his wife, widow of Tho. Bowes, mercer, of London, to file a bill touching the will of Bowes, to whose use Th. Riche, of London, and others, were enfeofed of lands in Hunesdon and Stansted Abbot, Herts. Other lands mentioned in the will are Estwyke, Roydon and Arundell, Suss., and those purchased of Sir John Gysshing, priest. The will, which was proved by Hen. Hikman, vicar of Chigwell, Essex, and then of Our Lady of Aldermanbury, London, and John Hosyer, of London, is in favor of Joan the wife, Joan the sister, Marg. and Eliz. the daughters, Thomas the son, and Ric. and John the brothers, of Tho. Bowes. Westm., 7 July.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 16.*

8. Richard de la Towres. To be pursuivant-at-arms with the duke of Richemounte and Somerset, and earl of Nottingham, &c., with 10l. a year. Windsor Castle, 5 July 17 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm., 8 July.—P.S.*

8(?) John Hewster, yeoman of the Crown. To be searcher of the ports of Chester, Lirpole and Beaumares. *Del. Westm., 8 (?) July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.*

8. Tho. Langton, "boron de Walton," and Edw. Stanley. Next presentation to the church of Calstoke, Cornw., Exeter dioc. Westm., 8 July.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 5.*

10. Wm. Shelley, serjeant-at-law. Next presentation to the church of Crecke, North., Linc. dioc. *Del. Westm., 10 July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 24.*

10. George earl of Shrewsbury and Francis Talbot his s. and h. To be constable and door-ward, steward and master of the hunt, in survivorship, of sundry lordships in the earldom of March. *Del. Westm., 10 July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 24.*

1525.

July.

GRANTS.

GRANTS in JULY—*cont.*

11. Commissions of Gaol Delivery.
Home Circuit: Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, Simon Fitz.
Norwich Circuit: Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Tho. Fitzhugh.
Oxford Circuit: Sir Lewis Pollard, Tho. Inglefeld, Rob. Brudenell, jun.
Northern Circuit: Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Tho. Fairfax, Tho. Strey.
Western Circuit: Sir John Fitzjames, Rob. Norwiche, Tho. Elyott.
Midland Circuit: Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, John Jenour. Westm., 11 July.—*Pat.* 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 23d.

11. John Cavalcanti, merchant of Florence, gent. usher of the Chamber. Licence to import 200 tons of baysalt from Burwage, in Brittany; with protection for the ships importing, for nine months. *Del.* Westm., 11 July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

11. Henry marquis of Exeter, steward of the duchy of Cornwall, John bp. of Exeter, Sir John Arundel, receiver general of the duchy, Sir Peter Eggecombe, Sir Tho. Denys, Sir John Chamound, John Turnour and Guthlac Overton, auditors of the same, John Godolphan, controller of the coinage of tin in Cornwall and Devon. Wm. Lowre, John Tregian, Walter Borlace and Tho. Cokk. To be commissioners and assessors of all lands now assessable, and of all stannaries, tolls of tin, moors and wastes, belonging to the duchy in Cornwall and Devon, as well those which were leased to freemen as those held by bondmen. *Del.* Westm., 11 July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 35d.

11. Ranulph Jakson, *alias* Mount Argule. To be Chester herald, with 20 marks a year, and one livery yearly from the Great Wardrobe; on surrender of patent 7 April 7 Hen.VIII., appointing him Mount Argule herald. Windsor Castle, 5 [July] 17 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 July.—P.S.

11. Wm. Martyn, yeoman, of Calais. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Westm., 11 July a° 17.—P.S.

12. Sir John Dannett and Anne his wife. Livery of lands, the said Anne being d. and h. of Tho. Elmeryge or Elyngbryge, and sister and h. of John Elyngbryge. Also livery to John Skynner, seized to the use of the said Anne of lands in Maundbryan *alias* Marshemaunde, Rysbury, Heref., Aspeley, Staff., Elnebryge, and Droitwich, Worc., Morecott in Mynstersworth, Glouc., and Tylsopp, Salop. Also to George Seyntleger, Sir John Gaynsford, of Crowhurst, and John Madok, seized to the use of the said Anne of lands in Chalvedon, Aldebury, Croham, Mersham *alias* Mayscham, Gatton, Blecchynglee, Shepsted, Croydon, Saunderstede and Adyngton, Surrey. *Del.* Westm., 12 July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 14.

12. Nich. Denys. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Wm., s. and h. of John Denys. *Del.* Westm., 12 July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 16.

12. Tho. Hyll, mercer, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Anthony Ughtred. Greenwich, 10 July 17 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 July.—P.S.

12. Tho. Jonson, of Harmeston, Line. Pardon for the murder of Chris. Browne, of Harmeston. *Del.* Westm., 12 July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 25.

12. Sir John Nevell. Lease for 21 years of the herbage and pannage of Old Park, in the lordship of Wakefeld, at an annual rent of 40s., and 5l. 10s. of newly approved [rent] and 12l. 10s. of increase. *Del.* Westm., 12 July 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

12. Wm. Shale *alias* Fryer, of Kyngeston, Surrey, yeoman of the Crown; Wm. Chaundler and Lewis Thomas, of Southwarke, being his bail. Custody of 3 rents of 26 acres of land in Boseham, in the tenure of Wm. Lane, of Fessheborne, for 30 years, at the annual rent of 15s. 6d., and 4d. of increase. Westm., 12 July.—*Pat.* 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 25.

12. Ric. Southwell. Livery of lands as heir of Sir Rob. Southwell, deceased, viz., son of Francis, brother of the said Robert. Also, livery to Tho. duke of Norfolk, Sir Rob. Drury, Sir Rob. Clere, Sir Ric. Wentworth, Sir John Hevyngham, Sir Tho. Tirrell, Sir Roger Wentworth, Sir Philip Calthorp, Sir Wm. Walgrave, Sir John Grene, Wm. Wotton, baron of the Exchequer, Philip Calthorp, John Berney, Ralph Berney, Tho. Lucas, John Sturges, Ric. Sampson, clk., Hen. Fermour, Tho. Soterton, Francis Jenney, Henry Russell, Tho. Jermyn, Wm. Hewyard, clk., Ric. Methold, Anth. Hansard, John Shaxton, Tho. Candela, Rob. Holdych, Wm. Gorney, Wm. Bardewell, John Grey, Simon Tirryngton, clk., Tho. Montgomery, and Hen. Palmer, seized to the use of Ric. Southwell, of all possessions on the death of Eliz. countess of Oxford, and on the death of Katharine Southwell, widow. Westm., 12 July.—*Pat.* 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 17.

12. John Whytyng and Anne his wife. Livery of lands, Anne being a sister and heir of Peter, s. and h. of Walter Pauncefote (who held in chief of Hen. VII. as of his manor of Parva Henton or Henyngton,) viz., the moieties of the manor and advowson of the church of Compton Pauncefote, Somst., held of John Bourchier, lord Fitzwaren, Sir John Zouch, Sir John Arundell, and Sir Wm. Compton, of possessions in Blakford, Somers., held of Richard abbot of Glastonbury, (these moieties having been held by Isabella wife of the said Walter, for life,) of lands in Broughton, Hants, held of John Rise, clk., master of the almshouse of Portismouth, and of lands in Britford (Bradford), Wilts, held of Sir Richard Sacheverell and Mary his wife,

1525.

July.

GRANTS.

lady Hungerford. *Del. Westm.*, 12 July 17 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 12.*

13. Justices of Assize.

Northern Circuit: Anth. Fitzherbert and John Porte. *Westm.*, 13 July.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 23d.*

16. Wm. Somaistre. To be comptroller of the customs and subsidies of wools, hides, and fleeces, and of tonnage and poundage, in the port of Chichester. *Westm.*, 16 July.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 29.*

17. Wm. Smallbrowe *alias* Smallebrave, skinner, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Wm. Skeffington. *Del. Westm.*, 17 July 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

18. Giles Heron. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir John Heron, Windsor, . . . July . . . *Del. Westm.*, 18 July.—P.S. (*badly mutilated.*) *Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 17.*

19. Ric. Cootes, one of the King's chaplains. Presentation to Assheby church, Carlisle dioc., in the King's gift by the minority of Anne, d. and h. of Sir Chris. Pykering.

Oking, 12 July 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Hampton Court*, 19 July.—P.S.

22. Ric. Page. Licence to appoint a clerk as his deputy in the office of controller of the customs in the port of London, granted him by patent 22 Dec. 14 Hen. VIII., notwithstanding the Act of 4 Hen. IV. *Del. Westm.*, 22 July 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

24. Hugh Mervyn. Lease of the herbage of the little forest in the lp. of Brechon, S. Wales, parcel of Buckingham's lands, for 21 years; rent 7*l.*, and 6*s. 8d.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 24 July 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 5.*

26. John Fowll, victualler, of Canterbury. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. *Del. Richmond*, 26 July 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

26. The abbot of Dale, Sir Henry Sacheverell, John Vernon, Roger Meynours, Tho. Aleyn, clk., and Ric. Clerk. To make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of John Bradburne, in co. Derby. *Westm.*, 26 July.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 29d.*

1 Aug.

Vit. B. VII.

181.

B. M.

1534. RUSSELL to [WOLSEY].

Yest[erday] Bourbon received letters from the Emperor, asking him to come as soon as he can, and he will perform his promises; he has sent the galleys which brought the French king; they have already left Spain, and Bourbon expects them at Genoa "as th"

He also sends money for his preparation. Bourbon hears that the French do all they can to disturb his passage. Many of the chief[men] about the Emperor write to him that the Emperor greatly desires his coming, and that the amity between the Emperor and the King continues, of which Bourbon is very glad. Has often asked Wolsey what he is to do if Bourbon goes, but has had no answer, [which has] caused him to write to Clerk for advice, who thinks he should return when Bourbon goes, as there are many of the King's folks in Spain. Will follow his advice, unless Wolsey orders the contrary. Milan, [1 Aug.]* *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated.

1 Aug.

R. O.

1535. LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY.

Encloses news brought by Hector (de Vicquemare), July 31. Hears from lord Sands that the King still wishes him retained, which he will do till he knows his further pleasure. Has paid him nearly 40*l.* already. Sands says Wolsey only ordered him to pay Berners 10*l.* Asks for a warrant for the remainder, and what he will lay out hereafter. Calais, 1 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's good grace.

1 Aug.

Otho, C. IX.

44.

B. M.

1536. P. DE VILLERS LYLE ADAM to [WOLSEY].

Having heard that Francis I. has been carried prisoner into Spain, and that peace is likely to be established in Christendom, proposes to visit the Emperor and procure from him some supplies for his Order. Has obtained the approval of the Pope. Is now at Marseilles, intending to cross over to Barcelona. Begs Wolsey's good offices with the Emperor. Marseilles, 1 Aug. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat, mutilated, p. 1.

* Supplied from the marginal note.

1525.

1 Aug.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

1537.¹ LOUISE OF SAVOY to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON and DE VAULX.

Has received letters from the Chancellor, reporting his arrival at Dover on the 22nd inst. Hopes to hear the final conclusion by the next courier. Douarty has treated for an abstinence of war with lady Margaret until Jan. 1, of which she encloses a form to be shown to Wolsey. A similar truce is demanded on the part of the Emperor, and articles agreed to, which she also encloses. Wishes nothing to be concealed from Wolsey. Finds the Pope, the Venetians, and other Italian potentates ready to defend their liberty. Will do all she can to bring about a universal peace; each person to keep in his own limits. Francis is in good health, and is on his way to Madrid and Segovia, where the Emperor intends to see him. The duchess of Alençon is going to Spain in a few days. Will endeavor to make a treaty without ceding any of the kingdom. They must thank Wolsey, and take his advice, for he knows more than any other person. The affairs of the kingdom are going on well. Lyons, 1 Aug.

*Fr., pp. 2.***1538. JAMES ABP. OF ST. ANDREW'S to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

When Clarencieux came with the King's gracious answer to the evil report "send (*i. e.* sent) of this realme on my simpilnes unto your Hienes," heard that there were writings for him which he has not received. Has, therefore, sent the bearer, for whom he desires credence. Thanks the King for letters sent in his favor to Rome. His affairs there, specially the freedom of his see, are in good train. St. Andrew's. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

1 Aug.

1539. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Has written at greater length to Magnus, who knew, before he left, the mind of the Archbishop, how the King was ordered, and what was likely to ensue. St. Andrew's, 1 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

2 Aug.

1540. The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. IV. 385.

On Wednesday, 26 July, my lord of Richmond went from Will. Jekyll's to my lady Parre's, where Norfolk left him to go to the King. On Thursday he was at Buntynghford, on Friday at Shyngaye, and on Saturday at Huntingdon, where he remained all Sunday. Dr. Hall met him without the town, and on the bridge the bailiffs presented him with four great pikes and four tenches. The abbot of Ramsey sent a present of swans, cranes and other wild fowl. On Monday he went to George Kirkham's house, and on Tuesday to Collewston. On the way he killed a buck himself in Clyf Park, where Davy Sicile made him good cheer. He used the horse litter only for three or four miles from Will. Jekyll's, and seems better now than when he set out. At Collewston he has received presents from the abbots of Peterborough and Crowland. Requests Wolsey to send him a physician. On Monday leaves for York. Collewston, 2 Aug. *Signed:* Brian Higdon — Wyll'm Parre — W. Bulmer — Godfrey Foljambe — Thomas Tempest — Thom's Dalby — Wiliam Tate.

Add.

2 Aug.

1541. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. VIII.

192.

B. M.

Has not been with my Lady since the 18th of last month, when he wrote last, both for want of lodging, and because she trusted to have made an end at Bolduke sooner than she did. Had a letter from her last night,

1525.

saying that they had yielded to her, and she would enter the town on Friday, when 100 persons in black, and girt with halters, will meet her, and ask grace. She has written to him to meet her at the castle of Hwsdeyn in Holland on Friday morning, and accompany her to Bolduke.

The abstinence seems to be popular with all, except men of war. It was proclaimed here yesterday, and the rumor is that a similar abstinence with England was proclaimed in France 14 days ago; concerning which Wingfield can make no answer, having no information, and is compelled to hear much and say little. The Lutherans in Almain are completely put down, and begin to accuse each other. Fears they will only disguise their venom. Gorkem in Holland, 2 Aug. 1525.

Hol., pp. 2.

3 Aug.

R. O.

1542. MARY QUEEN OF FRANCE to WOLSEY.

Asks credence for her servant, George Hampton, the bearer, concerning the detention of her "doole" in France, which her officers cannot collect. Asks him to give Hampton such letters as he desires from the King and himself to persons in France. Wishes the ambassadors in France to have the delivery of them. Wyngfeld Castell, 3 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To, &c. my lord Cardinal. Endd.

3 Aug.

R. O.

1543. The DUKE OF SUFFOLK to THE SAME.

To the same effect. Wyngfeld Castell, 3 Aug. *Signed.**

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal. Endd.

3 Aug.

R. O.

1544. HANNIBAL to WOLSEY.

Wolsey will learn from the bearer, a grave and learned man, whose coming did much good to the monastery, what pains Hannibal has taken in the matter of this election. The dissensions among the canons grew to a dangerous pitch, and the laity were not less audacious. We scarcely dared to enter the chapter for fear of the assemblage, retainers of noblemen and others. At last both parties delegated their rights to Wolsey and the deans of the Chapel Royal and Canterbury. Before the election, Hannibal, by his apostolic authority, absolved two that were named as apostates, and ordered them to be restored. Bristol, 3 non. Aug.†

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add.: Thomæ Ebor. archiepiscopo, Angliæ primati, et Apostolicæ Sedis legato.

3 Aug.

Acts of
Parl. of Scot.
II. 291.

1545. The PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Commenced at Edinburgh, 6 July.

10 July.—Angus "asked instruments that the Queen's grace gave in ane supplication to the Lords," desiring expences to be allowed her for her honor, as she had "proponit the accion of divorce."

11 July.—The King present. Angus offered surety to the Queen for indemnity of her person and household coming to Edinburgh this Parliament.

17 July.—Decree of the lords of Secret Council that the respite given to Jas. earl of Arran shall not comprehend Harry Stewart, "beand with the Quenis grace," and Wille Weir, that was put to the horn for the slaughter of Jas. Haliburtoun.

Justice airs to be held through the kingdom to begin at Aberdeen, 5 February next.

These lords to remain with the King quarterly; viz., till Allhallowmas:

* See Vol. II. No. 4388.

† See 18 December 1525.

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THE PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND—*cont.*

archbishop of Glasgow, earl of Angus, bishop of Orkney, earl of Morton, abbot of Holyroodhouse, lord Seton, and abbot of Arbroath. For the second quarter, from Allhallowmas to Candlemas: bishop of Aberdeen, earl of Arran, &c. Third quarter: archbishop of St. Andrew's, &c. Fourth: bishop of Dumblane, &c.

Summons of treason to be issued against the great lords charged to have come to this Parliament.

Against importing Luther's books.

Charter ratified to John Campbell, treasurer.

27 July.—“Comperit Jhone Betoun of Creich, and protestit that sen he has the keping of the palice of Falkland, and the samyn is rivin, the thak therof brokin, and will tak gret skaith without it be hastelie remedit; therefore, to caus the faltis be mendit, or ellis gif him command to do the samyn on the Kingis expens, and mak him allowance thereof, and geif thai failzeit heirin that na thing be laid to his charge. *Hora quarta post meridiem.*”

30 July.—Rob. Bertoun of Over Berntoun, constable of the King's household, appeared to protest that his property could not sustain the charges of the household, which were daily increasing.

31 July.—Colin earl of Argyle protests that as they were assembled for defence of the realm, and other Lords that were sent for would not come, the absentees should be made responsible for “what ruin happened” to the kingdom by carrying on the war, and impeached for it; or if peace be made, by which they lost their allies, that it should be imputed to them for withholding their counsel. Gawin archbishop of Glasgow made a like protest.

Peace with England for three years agreed to,—with comprehension of France, if it can be gotten,—otherwise, with general comprehension of their allies, and a proviso allowing them to supply France with men, ships, and victuals, &c.

3 August.—Commission authorized to Gawin archbishop of Glasgow, Archibald earl of Angus, &c. to treat with England.

Against persons lying in wait for travellers.

Ratification of acts of the Secret Council done in the Queen's absence, notwithstanding the authority granted to her in the last Parliament.

Forfeiture of life and goods decreed against John Somervale of Cambusnethan as “art and part” in the treasonable attack on James then archbishop of Glasgow, and James earl of Arran, when on their way through the streets of Edinburgh to the Tolbooth, Monday, 30 April 1520; also for having assisted the Humes.

4 Aug. 1546. PACE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Complains of sleeplessness, and had repaired from Venice to Padua to consult a physician. Padua, 4 Aug.*

P. 1. *Add.*: My lord Cardinal.

1547. ERASMUS to LUPSET.

Er. Ep. xviii.

11.

Does not know how to thank Lupset enough. Hopes Pace is now recovered. A plague upon those embassies and counter-embassies! Pace was born for the Muses. Is afraid love affairs (τὰ ἀφροδίσια) may have increased the evil. Philip Melancthon is ill with the same complaint of sleeplessness. Duke Frederick has bequeathed him 1,000 florins. Luther

* This letter has been noticed in Vol. III., No. 2420, but probably belongs to 1525.

1525.

has married a very handsome young woman, who was not long since a nun. He has left off his cloak and his beard. Thomas Grey, who is living with Erasmus with his youngest son, says there is no disturbance in England. *Metus obstat*. The rising of the rural population has been quieted. Luther is very much provoked against Erasmus. Carlostadt's book against the Real Presence is read with avidity.

Has received letters from a nobleman to write some work for the Queen (Katharine), *De servando conjugio*. She has been attracted by a work which I once wrote, *De comparatione virginis et martyris*. Vives has dedicated to her *Virginem, uxorem, et viduam*; so I wonder what it is she wants. Basle,* 1525.

Lat.

4 Aug. 1548. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE.

Fiddes' Coll.
p. 228.

Grant of arms to Cardinal's College, Oxford. London, 4 Aug. 1525,
17 Hen. VIII.

Lat.

5 Aug. 1549. SIR ROBERT WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.
193.
B. M.

Wrote last on the 2nd from Gorkem, which he left yesterday, and rode to Hwsdeyn, whence he accompanied my Lady to Bolduke. She was met two miles from the town by De Bure, with 300 horse and 500 foot, and the two baillies, who presented their rods to my Lady. Within a half a mile of the town, the burgomasters and échevins, with all the best of the town, knelt before her, confessed their fault, and asked pardon. The archbishop of Palermo replied, showing the danger of their lives, goods, and privileges by their rebellion, but in the end granted pardon. In the entrance to the town she was met by the deans of crafts, and others, to the number of 150, all in black gowns, ungirt, and each with a burning torch of wax, kneeling before her. The pensioner of the town, made a like confession on his knees, and was answered by the Archbishop. Then all went before my Lady, with torches burning, to the gate of her lodging, and thence to church, where, for part of their penance, they offered up their torches.

Count Bure has acted very well, considering the danger; "for within this town, which is both great and fair, there was found by muster and billed 18,000 men, the eldest being under 50, and the youngest above 18 years of age, so that when the walls were sufficiently furnished with men, there remained on the market-place above 10,000, and would not thence by the space of a whole day and night." There were also 4,000 or 5,000 hand-guns; while De Buren, without the town, had only 300 horse and 1,500 foot, of which 1,000 were dispatched as soon as the town was surrendered. The town has not only granted the aid which they formerly refused, but will pay 1,200 fr. besides, for expences, "beside such other *menus droicts* as shall creep into their purses which have been sticklers and moyens in the matter."

An Austin friar at Antwerp, who had preached several times to those of Luther's sect, till he was forbidden in the Emperor's name, continued preaching in the fields, and at last in a boat on the river, and had always escaped, until at last a wait was laid for him by the lords of the town. He was taken in a pair of red hose and a Spanish cap, and soon after had a confessor given him. The lords caused a fire to be made in the market-place as if they meant to burn him openly, but as he confessed that his faction was of great number, the prison being on the waterside, he was carried out at the water gate, which was shut behind him, "and he fair sent to Luther in a sack by water." Meanwhile, as the people in the market-place lacked pas-

* The date, Basle, is omitted in the London edition, but appears in Le Clerc's.

1525.

SIR ROBERT WINGFIELD to WOLSEY—*cont.*

time, a riot got up between the adherents of Luther and the Church, whether done purposely or not is unknown; but the substantial folks were glad to reach their houses, and the unthrifths began to cry, "Slay! slay!" The lords of the town assembled all the archers and halberdiers, and brought four or five serpentines into the market place, "and scoured the streets every way" all night, keeping the gates of the town shut till a search had been made, and 14 or 15 of the band taken. It is hard to tell what will come of this, for the town is thought to be marvellously corrupt. My Lady will leave on Tuesday, and return to Holland, "which country is largely infect," and in many places has denied the aid, but her good beginning here may make the rest beware. Bolduke, 5 Aug. 1525.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.

8 Aug. 1550. THOS. LORD ROCHEFORD to SIR JOHN DAUNCE.

R. O.

The bridge at Tonbridge, the new covering with tile of the castle there, "whereof the lead was had to Eltham," and the mending of the place at Penshurst, "are almost at a good point, saving there lacketh $4\frac{1}{2}$ fother of lead" for the gutters of the new roof of the castle. It must be had shortly, or else all the cost will be lost. He must give the bearer money enough for finishing all, and then he will be no more called upon "by no man's days that is alive, for it is substantially done." The bridge is 104 ft. in length, and all of freestone. Thinks, when he sees it, that he will judge it has cost more money than the King shall pay. The bearer will tell him more, as he has the charge of all the work. Hever, 8 Aug.—As far as he can tell, 40*l.* will finish everything, beside the $4\frac{1}{2}$ fother of lead.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed.

8 Aug. 1551. MICHILHAM PRIORY.

R. O.

Lease by Thos., prior of Michilham, to Arthur Banester, gent., son of Joan, widow of William Everard, and John Okynden of Seford, of the manor of Chyntyng, for 15*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, plus 16 qrs. of wheat and 14 qrs. of barley, yearly. The lessors and lessees to be allowed to take fish and water-fowl in the said manor. Dated 8 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2, large paper.

9 Aug. 1552. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. III.
169.B. M.
St. P. iv. 387.

On the last day of the Parliament an Act was proposed depriving the Queen of her authority, seeing that she had been divers times sent for to conclude this peace with England, with good assurance of her coming. The young King, who was present, answered, he hoped his mother had not so highly offended as to deserve such treatment. Ultimately it was agreed that the Act should be of none effect if she repair to the King within twenty days, and confirm the peace. Thinks she will pretend she dare not come for fear of Angus. Edinburgh, 9 Aug.

P. S.—Has seen letters from Rome to my lord Chancellor, stating that the Pope is informed his Lordship is "the very and common procurer and letter" of peace with England. This report seems to have been got up by one Lawther, an agent of Margaret's, and favored by the bp. of Bath, to whom his Lordship is now writing. Sends his memorial on the matter, with a copy. Has no doubt my Lord Chancellor is quite separated from France. *Signed.*

Add.

1525.

1553. [The ABP. OF ST. ANDREW'S] to the AMBASSADOR OF ENGLAND (MAGNUS).

Cal. B. III. 170.

B. M.

Is advertised by writings from Rome, of the 18th May, that some sinister information has been laid against him to the Pope, by John Lauder, "standing there for the Queen's grace," that he is the great interrupter of peace between the realms, and had advised the "personal asseige" of his own sovereign. The Ambassador being in the realm, knows his innocence. Begs he will advertise the lord Cardinal thereof; and that his Grace would write to Rome to the English ambassador there that the Chancellor of this realm has been the principal laborer for peace.

P. 1. Signature torn off.

ii. Copy of the same, in the hand of Magnus's clerk.

P. 1.

10 Aug.

R. O.

1554. ANGUS to SIR CHRIS. DACRE.

Complaints are made to the King his master of depredations by the English, especially those of Tyndale. Requests that Sir Christopher's lieutenants or deputies may meet with his at Ryddynburne to appoint days of truce. Hopes he will not allow such thieves and rebels as the Scotts, Elwalds, Crosars, &c., to be "resett" in Tyndale. Desires credence for Will. Eddrington. Edinburgh, 10 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

10 Aug.

Vesp. C. III.

82.

B. M.

1555. TUNSTAL to WOLSEY.

The King's letter will inform him about Wingfield's death. He has written to Wolsey to commend his wife and children, who ran greatly in his mind during his sickness. He is a great loss to the King for his knowledge of affairs and experience, and Tunstal will much miss his advice. Has suffered much from lack of rest during his illness. After his death Sampson fell into a fever, and is not yet recovered. Before Wingfield's illness, Tunstal was brought so low by a flux that his stomach and strength were gone; and if a fever had followed, as it often does, he would not have escaped; but he is now recovered, and Sampson is past the worst.

As Wolsey will see by the King's letter, nothing will be done about peace till Madame d'Alençon comes. Wolsey may do the King the greatest service he ever did, by staying him from hurrying too fast about the peace, so that he "prevent not the Emperor in the conclusion thereof, which hitherto hath tarried for him." If the King do this, he will undoubtedly lose the Emperor for ever, and God knows what danger may ensue by combining the Emperor with France. Asks him to notice particularly their letter to the King. The King thinks the Emperor is "far forth," but he has not yet begun. No man ought to know Joachim better than Wolsey; his fair promises are not to be regarded; and the surety of the King and realm ought not to be ventured upon them. If the Emperor had hearkened to these offers without England, as he has been pressed to do, there would have been no English ambassadors there now, for Bryon's words show how little they think of England. Whenever the Emperor does so, all the offers made to England will be frustrate. Thinks that, whatever the French say, they hate Wolsey as much or more than the King, and consider them both as the cause of their calamity; which indeed they say openly. When he comes to a point, he should stay till he knows if the Emperor is content, and then conclude; thus he will make a sure knot. The French are certainly endeavoring by this several treating to separate the King and Emperor, and

1525.

TUNSTAL to WOLSEY—*cont.*

intend to deceive both or one; which is more likely to be the King, as the Emperor has such a sure pledge in the person of Francis.

Advise Wolsey to show the Imperial ambassadors all the offers made, as the Emperor does to them, or else he will let them know nothing. He has hitherto kept nothing from them, and will doubtless continue so, if he is treated accordingly. As far as he can perceive by the King's letters, the commission of Joachim and the Chancellor is only to make preparation, not to conclude peace; and so, even if they consent to a conclusion, the knot cannot be surely tied, and they can say to the Emperor that there is no commission given to conclude anything without him. Wolsey will see by the King's letters that the Regent herself has not authority to conclude. Found this out by chance as they were closing their letters, and kept them two days longer in consequence.

Cannot get a safe-conduct for posts to pass by land without asking the French ambassadors, which would set all the court in a rumor, and spoil the King's affairs. The only way is to ask the French ambassadors in England for safe-conducts for two men, one of whom can be always in England, and the other with them. The Emperor has lately got two such safe-conducts.

Has taken up 1,000 ducats on the letters of credence of Ant. Vivald, which Wolsey got for him and Wingfield. Would have taken more, but that the exchange goes so high by reason of the wars. 4s. 8d. is the least price for a ducat, so that 10*l.* is lost in 1,100 ducats. This will last him till Nov. 8, if much is not laid out for couriers. Has hitherto sent by the Emperor's sabres, so that nothing has been spent in sending by sea; but he now writes to the merchants of Bilbow to know what the cost of one voyage will be, if the sabres happen not to be ready, and it is necessary to write in a hurry. Nicolaus de Grimaldis, the chief of that house to whom Ant. Vivalde consigned them for the payment of their letter of credence, has fled, being accused "de crimine pessimo de quo Joseph fratres accusavit." His goods will probably be confiscated, so that the Emperor, who owes him great sums, will lose nothing. Writes to Vivalde for a new consignment. Grimaldi had the greatest name of the Italian merchants here. Sends a copy of two articles necessary to be inserted in a league defensive. Many of the articles of the old treaty had better be left out. Wolsey will see which they are. Sends also a memorandum of things in the King's letter and their former one, requiring answer.

Desires particularly to know the King's pleasure about the Emperor's marriage with Portugal, before Madame d'Alençon comes, who is rich, a widow, young, and will have a very large dowry. Toledo, 10 Aug.

Hol., pp. 6.

11 Aug. 1556. TUNSTAL to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. III. 85.
B. M.

This morning the English and French ambassadors and the Emperor's deputies concluded an abstinence of war, to begin Sept. 11, and end Dec. 31. It must be published on the frontiers by sea and land before its commencement. There is a copy of the French and English part in the King's letters. The Emperor writes in his own hand to the King and Wolsey to ask for the King's consent to the marriage with Portugal. He desires a speedy answer, and has therefore ordered the zabre to wait for an answer. The King's letter, and the copy of the Emperor's to his ambassador, will explain the matter. The confirmation of the truce must be sent in two months. Toledo, 11 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. at f. 81*b.*: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

1525.

11 Aug. 1557. TUNSTAL and SAMPSON to HENRY VIII.

Vesp.C.iii. 86.

B. M.

St. P. vi. 451.

Received on the 29th from the Chancellor the King's letter in cipher, dated Hampton Court, the 3rd. The letter is long, and cost us two days to decipher. As Sampson was too ill to come abroad, and could not attend Wingfield's funeral, I, Tunstal, repaired to the Emperor, notifying the receipt of your letter, in which you begged us to advertise him that you had received propositions for peace from John Joachim, the conditions of which would be brought by the chancellor of Alençon, and asked the Emperor's advice how you should act best for their common interests, on receiving which you might conclude to the advantage of you both. I added that this proposition had been made on the part of France, because the French king found he could not otherwise obtain his delivery; and that you had heard that the Emperor, as not being prepared for war, and from other circumstances, was strongly inclined to peace. For these considerations you were willing to mitigate your demands, and accept such sums of money and lands as by the Emperor's mediation could be obtained of the French king.

He replied that he thought Joachim's mission was only to delude you; that in his own case he had insisted on having his rights restored, as the sole condition of peace; that he had been compelled to make a show of peace, as he was not furnished for war; and he advised you to send your arrangements with Joachim, and have them concluded here. I showed him the inconveniences that would arise from such a course, and that your Majesty would find it to your best advantage to arrange your claims in England, and then communicate them to the Emperor.

He then asked if I had received any communication touching his marriage with Portugal. When I replied that you were astonished that neither he nor his ambassadors had ever touched that matter, he laid the fault on his aunt (Margaret); and said that though he had no wish to marry, he was urged by the Cortes, who would not consent that he should leave his realms until he had taken a wife. He wished your advice; and I said that if he would make instance therein, upon the arrangement of certain articles, you might be inclined to give your consent. He said he most desired the friendship of England; that no two gentlemen could love one another as ye did; and that you should now rather show your love, that men might know that it stood not in an alliance, but was rooted in your heart. He wished to know what the articles were.

On the 4th he sent Allemayne to bring us to court; but as I, Sampson, was not well enough, the Chancellor and others came to my house, stating that the Emperor was desirous of knowing the mind of your Highness touching his marriage. We said that you would consent on the following conditions: First, to have some satisfactory appointment with France, as the Emperor's interests have been exclusively served by the war. Secondly, the repayment of such money as was owed you by the Emperor, with the indemnity. Thirdly, that the treaty of Windsor, and others, be revoked. Next day the Chancellor, with others, came at the same hour. They expatiated on the necessity the Emperor was under of marrying, to pacify the empire, now troubled with the Lutherans, of whom many had been killed; others had made war on the cardinals of Mayence and of Gurk, and had rebelled against Don Ferdinand. As for the payments, they were not unreasonable; but if the French saw that by his marriage he was furnished with money, they would more readily listen to reason, and he could better secure your interests. That he could not pay you until he was married, and that the subsidy from his subjects extended over four years; but in time he would fulfil all that was required.

Replied that they had received no special commission, and offered some arrangement about the debts, both agreeing that it would be best to write for

1525.

TUNSTAL and SAMPSON to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

a commission from England. Two days after the Emperor sent to say he would send letters in his own hand by sea and land, of which they forward a copy. Beg the King will send a speedy reply. Give their opinion on certain points touching the money and the abolition of the treaties, and ask what they shall do if the peace succeed not.

Bryon is arrived, and has brought a commission for the orators here to conclude an abstinence of war, demanded by France. Lady Margaret has concluded a truce with France, at which the Emperor is extremely displeased, and is in mind to send to prison those that made it, as your Grace is not made the principal contrahent.

Offer their opinion respecting the peace with France, and think that if the King conclude it, he will lose the Emperor. Joachim's promise of secrecy is not to be relied upon, and Francis will use it for his delivery. Bryon has reported here that the Emperor had no cause to stick with you, for if the Emperor had been delayed a few days longer, you had made a final end with his master. No peace with France will be available whilst the French king is in the Emperor's hands. Give their advice how the King should act.

The French king is very strictly guarded by Alarcon. Understand that the Emperor will not speak with him. Madame d'Alençon is on her way here. Give reasons why they have not urged the Emperor to allow the French king to send a commission to England. Think that the Emperor will adhere to England in making peace.

Since the above, have seen new articles proposed by the French, shown them by the Chancellor and others, who affirmed that they were delusive and displeasing to the Emperor. Had an interview the next day touching the persons to be comprehended. Details a conversation held with Bryon on that occasion. Think the lady Regent can have no authority to treat whilst the French king is in captivity. This morning the truce was concluded, and signed by us and them. Have kept Coke three days longer, in order that he might bring news of the truce. Toledo, 11 Aug. *Signed.**

Add. Endd.

11 Aug. 1558. TRUCE.

Vesp. C. III.
194.
B. M.

Form of a truce between Charles V. and Henry VIII. on one part, and Francis I. and Madame la Regente, † authorized by the estates of France, on the other part.

1. To last from the publication to 1 Jan. The Archduke and Madame Marguerite to be included. 2. Madame d'Alençon may go to Spain with the persons named in the safe-conduct, having power to treat of a final peace. 3. Bourbon may come from Italy to Spain by sea, with what number he chooses, without hindrance. The King and Madame shall give him safe-conduct. 4. Ambassadors, couriers, and posts to have free passage to and fro. 5. Fishing to be free as before the war.

Note by Tuke: "It is to be marvelled that they wolde condescende to this treux, having non auctorite or instruccion so to do, wherein they be expresly circumvented, to thintent by comyng to the said trieux your Grace shulde take non advantage."

Draft, Fr., pp. 3.

* The margins of the letter are apostyled by Tuke, evidently at the dictation of Wolsey, and contain criticisms not very favorable to the Emperor, still less to the discernment of the English ambassadors. Their speculations on what is passing are not very creditable to their political sagacity.

† Marginal note by Tuke: "It apperithe by this clause that she hath auctorite."

1525.

V esp. C. III.
192.
B. M.
Léonard's
Recueil.

2. "The copie of the treux of the Frenche partie." Toledo, 11 Aug. 1525.

Fr., pp. 3.

Ibid. 191.

B. M.

3. "The copie off the proheme off the Kings and thEmperors partie, with the conclusion of the same." Toledo, 11 Aug. 1525.
Fr., pp. 2.

11 Aug. 1559. CHARLES V.

R. O.

St. P. VI. 463.

Henry VIII. has written to his ambassadors, in answer to what Charles had said about the requests of his subjects, who wished him to marry the king of Portugal's sister if Henry would not promptly deliver the Princess his daughter in order that she might be left here in his absence for the conservation of his kingdoms,—a project explained in the instructions given by the Emperor to the commander Penalosa. Although Penalosa had not yet spoken to him, the King desired the ambassadors to declare his intention, if Charles again referred to the subject. Accordingly, the Emperor having mentioned to them the urgent applications made to him for a settlement of this matter, considering the necessity of his leaving Spain to check the spread of Lutheranism, and to assume the Imperial crown, the ambassadors said that, notwithstanding the King's great desire for the marriage, considering that the age of the Princess did not admit of its speedy consummation, he was willing to consent to the Portuguese alliance on three conditions:—1, that peace should first be concluded with France on conditions satisfactory both to Charles and Henry, which the former can easily dictate, the king of France being in his hands;—and Henry is entitled to the more consideration in this matter, seeing that his friendship has enabled the Emperor to gain Tournay, Milan, and Fontarabia, while England has lost the marriage with the Dauphin and the French pensions: 2, that before the conclusion of the Portuguese marriage, Henry be paid in ready money, the debts to be deducted from the dowry of the Princess Mary by the treaty of Windsor, with the other loans since advanced, especially as Charles is to have a large dowry from Portugal: 3, that the treaties of Windsor and London, having been framed with a view to the marriage with Mary, be annulled. Has replied to the ambassadors that he had always wished to accomplish the marriage with the Princess if her age and the circumstances of the time had allowed it; but that his subjects were urgent for the other, fearing that he would leave Spain without effecting it,—not to take his crowns, which he could easily defer, but owing to the solicitations of the Archduke and other German princes, to suppress the accursed sect of Luther, who have caused a war in which already more than 100,000 men have been killed on one side and the other, and an immense number of towns, castles, and churches have been destroyed; besides which the Archduke is in such a strait that he knows not where to turn, except at the pleasure of these "villains Lutheriens." The cardinal of Mayence has been obliged to give them money, throw open to them his strong places, and allow priests and monks to marry; and the cardinal of Salzburg has had to give up two thirds of his revenues to them. The league of Suabia did their best against them, but failed for want of foot. Hungary is in danger both from the Lutherans and from the Turk. It is said the Grand Master of Prussia has become a Lutheran, married, and received the investiture of a dukedom from the king of Poland. There are fears that the sect will enter Italy to the ruin of Christendom. Has, therefore, shown the ambassadors that, though the King's conditions are reasonable, delay may render the whole thing fruitless. No negotiation with France will have any effect till it be ratified by the Estates, of which there can be no certainty till the coming of Madame d'Alençon; and the best security for a good peace would

1525

CHARLES V.—*cont.*

be to let it be seen that neither England nor the Emperor will treat separately, and that the latter has no need of money to carry on the war; for which purpose it would be needful, first to conclude the Portuguese marriage. Even after it is concluded, the Emperor will not have too much ready money; for the aid granted by his subjects here will take four years to come in. If the treaties of Windsor and London be annulled without a new confederation, people will think the alliance not so close as it ought to be. Has, therefore, requested the ambassadors to treat for the consent of England to the new match on these conditions: 1, that Charles shall bind himself not to treat separately with France; 2, that the treaties of Windsor and London be abolished; and, 3, that Charles shall assure the payment of his debts at reasonable terms.

The ambassadors, however, say that no power has been sent them to this effect, in consequence of the change of Penalosa's instructions, but have offered to write to the King. Cannot well desire more of them at present, notwithstanding the urgency of the case and the solicitations of his subjects, who were going to have sent an embassy to England on the subject. Has, therefore, urged them to press for an answer as soon as possible.

Fr., pp. 6. *Endd. by Tunstal*: The copy of the Emperor's letters of the 11th of August for the marriage of Portugal.

Vesp. C. III.
196.
B. M.

2. Duplicate of the preceding. *Headed by Tuke*: "The copy of th'Emperors lettre."

1560. GERMAN GRAMINA.

R. O.

Twenty-four articles which the people of Almain desire to have reformed, to obtain which 180,000 men have risen, and daily increase in number.

1. That no priest should be allowed to have cure of souls unless he be of honest living, good learning, and above 40 years of age. 2. That no parson should have the profits of his benefice unless he serve it himself, in which case he should have a reasonable living. 3. That the sacraments shall be administered to every one as often as desired, without charge. 4. That there be no service done for little children. 5. That all who have their living of the Church be deprived of it if they do not behave as men of the Church ought. 6. That spiritual judges shall put no man to death. 7. That spiritual men shall appear before temporal judges; 8, and pay of their lands to the prince. 9. That prelates shall not meddle with temporal causes when any actions shall be made amongst the people, and spiritual men to pay as well as temporal men when any money is required by the King or Lord. 10. That all lords shall let merchants have free liberty in their land, and that merchants may "rayne" without toll or vexation. 11. That strict justice be done upon thieves. 12. That all persons may dwell where they please without paying toll to the lord. 13. That they may sell their goods without paying toll. 14. That "all manner of herreelts" be abolished, and the money distributed among the poor. 15. That manslaughter shall not be forgiven for money nor favor, and that "lex talors" be used. 16. That priests be punished by temporal judges. 17. That all running water be free to every man; 18, and also all wild deer. 19. That nothing be taken at a man's death, but all left to his rightful heirs. 20. That no toll be demanded for beasts. 21. That no one be allowed to engross corn to cause dearth for his own profit. 22. That the rich help the poor, without taking any lucre or gain from them. 23. That such as are unable to get

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their living be supplied with what they need. 24. That right be done to the poor as well as to the rich.

"Now pray God of his grace that we may do unto every man or person as we would be don to, for we be all brythern, bycawse we be descended all of one fater."

Pp. 2. Endd. : Articles of Almayne.

11 Aug. 1561. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. viii.
195.
B. M.

Wrote last on the 5th, from Bolduke, that my Lady intended to return to Holland on Tuesday last, the 8th; but she is so occupied in ordering this town, that she is not likely to depart till after Lady Day. On Saturday last, all the people in the order of their crafts went in procession with the clergy and religious folks round about, to thank God for the easy redemption of their folly. This showed the number of men in the town, for none went in the procession, besides priests, clerks, and religious folks, but men, who were in much greater number than Wingfield could have believed, and their personages of another sort than he had seen elsewhere in Brabant and Flanders.

Accompanied my Lady that day to the great church, where she heard evensong. The press was so great that after accompanying her again to her litter, one of the palfreys trod on Wingfield's foot before he mounted. Her longer abode here, therefore, is very convenient for Wingfield, as "age is not so easy to heal as young folks be. And in consideration that I am the first that ever the King's highness sent in embassy, after his coronation, and am now at 20s. a day as I began, it were right meet for me, his said Highness and your Grace being so pleased, to halt in some paysybl place, and, instead of horse, harness, pen, ink and paper, to occupy a pair of beads, though I am right sorry to confess age or the world be better stablished."

Yesterday, Piro de Werty came to Bolduke. Had word of it from my Lady soon after, who said she would send for him when she had learned his charge. Does not wait, however, to inform Wolsey, as she is not always so quick in performing her promises.—Hochstrate sent his secretary yesterday to show him an article of a letter written by Mons. de Phaleeeyce at Lanzburg in Bavaria, where the Archduke was on his way to raise the siege of Salzburg (the Cardinal having been long besieged by certain Lutherans in his castle there), stating that the Archduke had pacified the Tyrol without bloodshed, and that though he understood above 150,000 Lutherans had been slain in Almain, it appeared they would only yield to force. Bolduke, 11 Aug. 1525.

Hol., pp. 2.

12 Aug. 1562. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Writes the news to Jehan de le Saulch. Is grieved at the death of Ric. Wingfield, who did his duty well in their common affairs. He is a great loss. Recommends to him the bearer, a gentleman of his household. Toledo, 12 Aug. 1525. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

12 Aug. 1563. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vii.
182.
B. M.

All matters here are in the same state as before, saving that the Pope is in still greater perplexity, as the news of a truce between the Emperor and Francis is confirmed, though only by private letters, to which the Pope does not give full credence. Bourbon is sent for into Spain, and will be accompanied by the six French galleys. A safe-conduct is also sent for Madame Delanson to come to Spain with iij . . . horses. If these things

1525.

CLERK to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

are true, it is a proof that the Emperor is at a further point with France than a truce, although [it] may be dissembled that the Emperor may bring his [own] affairs to pass with greater satisfaction to his confederates. The Pope expects some one to be sent by the Emperor for a dispensation for his marriage with the king of Portugal's sister, which every one thinks is determined on. The French talk of a truce between France and England for six months, but it is only mentioned in French letters, which have no great credence, for the Regent has no food to feed her commons with but such hopes. There is no certainty about Spanish affairs, but only private letters. Rome, 12 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, mutilated.

12 Aug. 1564. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

R. O. My lord Chancellor says the young prior of St. Andrew's (Patrick Hepburn), being secretary, has allowed the signet to pass without his knowledge to France and Rome, and he thinks anything intended for Rome should go through the London bankers,—anything under the King's signet to be kept by them 20 days after the dispatch of his own letters to the bishop of Bath sent to Tuke by Magnus. Encloses a letter returned to him by Walter Jegoe, by which Wolsey will see the exclamation made here for the capture of the French ship. Edinburgh, 12 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

12 Aug. 1565. NUNNERY OF ST. MARY, CHESTER.

P. S. b. Petition for assent to the election of Dame Margery Tayllour as prioress, *vice* Dame Margery Pasmiche, deceased. Chapter-house, 12 Aug. 1525.

13 Aug. 1566. CHRISTIERN II. and ELIZABETH OF DENMARK to WOLSEY.

R. O. Knowing that Wolsey has omitted nothing for the advancement of their interests, send to him Nicholas Tyrri, for whom they desire credence. Liere, 13 Aug. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

Nero, B. III. 77. 2. "Instructie van Konnicklicke Ende Kunighinnelicke wirde, van Denne-
B. M. marche gheghenen den eerbaeren Nicolao Tyrry." *Signed by Christiern.*

Pp. 3.

[Aug. 13.] 1567. [THE AMICABLE LOAN.]

R. O. "The seying of Gorge Cob to Wyllyam Wodwall of Rugby, beyng petty collectur; when the seyd Wyllyam com to aske the Kynges money the seyd Gorge made hym anessor, and seyd he hade no justes to paye ys money, and was not greabull to yt, and then the seyd collectur seyd to hym he wolde not be dreflyn no longer from daye to day for yt; and the seyde Gorge made hym anssessar that yt was a gret robyng of money howte of the contre, boot and he moste nedes pay yt he wold, and soo wolde paye no money to hym at that tyme. Per me, Will'mo Wodwall."

P. 1.

13 Aug. 1568. RIOT at COVENTRY.

Titus, B. I. 81. Tho. marquis of Dorset, Hen. Willoughby, Edw. Ferrers, and
B. M. Tho. Trye, to Henry VIII.

Of their proceedings with the mayor of Coventry touching the surrender of four persons named in the schedule. Wish to hear from the Cardinal

1525.

in reply to letters sent to him on Tuesday last. Retain Appulby, the messenger. Asteley, 12 Aug.

P. S.—The mayor has delivered the four persons required. Have bound the mayor to keep the peace of the city. Have appointed a sessions for Monday next out of the town because of the death. Kyllingworth, Sunday, 13 Aug.

Pp. 2. Add.

14 Aug.

Vesp. C. III.
100.

B. M.

1569. TUNSTAL and SAMPSON to [HENRY VIII.]

The Emperor "sent Mr. Cooke, his servant," to De le Sauch by sea on the 11th, with letters. He writes also by land, in order to have a speedier answer. Almayn has asked them to write by this post for the same reason. Enclose a copy of his letter to De le Sauch. Will not repeat their last letter, but the Emperor greatly desires a speedy answer. Enclose a copy of the truce, which is a bare abstinence, without intercourse, except for ambassadors and couriers. Advise him now to ordain two messengers to go to and fro by France, for when Madame d'Alençon is here it will be necessary to send quickly. The archbishop of Ambron and Bryon are gone to stay with Francis at Madryll till his sister comes. Meantime the President of Paris only stays here. Toledo, 14 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

14 Aug.

Calig. D. IX. 4.

B. M.

1570. ENGLAND and FRANCE.

Articles of a truce between France and England, arranged by Nic. bishop of Ely and Sir Thos. More, sub-treasurer, on one part, and Brinon and John Joachim, proctors of Louise of Savoy, on the other. *Signed by Henry VIII.*

Pp. 11, mutilated.

Ibid. f. 10.

2. French counterpart of the above. *Signed* by Brinon and John Joachim.

Pp. 11, mutilated. Endd.

R. O.

3. Truce taken between Nicholas bishop of Ely and Sir Thos. More on the one part, and John Brinon and John Joachim on the other. The following passage is scored through:—"die Dominica proxima, quæ dies est mensis hujus Augusti decima tertia, incepturæ, et ad primam usque mensis Decembris, duraturæ."

Lat., pp. 2, imperfect.

15 Aug.

Harl. MS. 442.

f. 55.

B. M.

1571. TRUCE with FRANCE.

Proclamation of a truce with France from Aug. 14 to Dec. 1, the lady Regent having sent ambassadors to treat for peace with England, and having concluded a truce with the archduchess of Savoy for the Low Countries. More, 15 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 4.

15 Aug.

R. O.

1572. SIR HENRY GULDEFORD to WOLSEY.

The book of Statutes of the Household, signed by the King, is in the cofferer's custody, who has gone to his house in Sussex, and does not intend to come to the King before Bartholomew's Day. His books are in his house at London. Until the King comes to his standing house none can get at them but himself. If Wolsey wants it in a hurry, will send a servant to the cofferer to make him haste to London. Barnett, Tuesday, the Assumption of Our Lady. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

1525.

16 Aug.
R. T. 137.**1573.** LOUISE OF SAVOY to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON and DE VAULX, her Ambassadors in England.

R. O.

Has received their letters, stating the reason of their remaining so long both with the king of England and his commissioners. Approves of their proceedings. The publication of the peace is very necessary. Sends the power which they requested. The Chancellor is writing to them about other matters, which they must get altered, if possible. Forwards letters from the King (Francis) to the king of England and the cardinal of York, who are to be assured that hereafter the King will send the instrument (*celle*) of which the ambassadors have transmitted the draft (*la forme*).

According to the Cardinal's advice, Louise has informed Francis of the conclusion of the treaty of peace, and prayed him to make no agreement or promise for his release, to the prejudice of his kingdom or of his honor, and, above all, not to surrender any of his territories. The duchess of Alençon is going to Spain in order to make known to Francis the Cardinal's advice. All Italy is opposed to the aggrandisement of the Emperor, and determined to assert its liberty. Will conduct the Duchess as far as the bridge of St. Esprit, and remain there to foster the affairs of Italy, especially the negotiations with the Pope and the Venetians, who desire the king of England should become the head of the league.

Whatever may have been reported to the cardinal of York, this realm is in a very peaceful condition. The dispute between the Grand Council and the Parliament of Paris was not detrimental to the authority of Francis or of Louise. Sends a commission for De Vaulx to pay the sums due by the treaty of peace. He is to treat with the duke of Suffolk and queen Mary touching the dowry. Desires that the dowry should be under the control (*gouvernance*) of the seneschal of Armagnac. "La partie des généraulx" is very unreasonable. Wishes to know how it came to be agreed on. Will send for Bernard Salviati, and despatch him to England, if possible. Would be greatly pleased if this first payment were made on the day of the publication of the peace, by means of the merchant of whom they have written. Tournon, 16 Aug.

French, pp. 3.[Calig.
E. I. II. ?]
I. 224.

Part copy of the above.

Pp. 2, mutilated.

16 Aug.

1574. FRANCE.R. O.
Rym. xiv. 45.

1. Commission by Louise the Regent to John Brinon and John J. de Vaulx, empowering them to undertake for the payment of two millions of gold crowns to Henry VIII., &c. Tours, 16 Aug. 1525.

Lat.

R. O.

2. Draft of an article, stating that as a truce had been taken between the Regent of France and Margaret of Savoy, the king of England was no less inclined to peace.

Lat., p. 1. Some legal memoranda of no moment on the other side.

18 Aug.

1575. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].Vit. B. VII.
183.
B. M.

Cannot allow this courier to go without a letter to Wolsey, though there is but little to write. Is going shortly to a city where private business will keep him till the beginning of next month, and when that is settled will hasten to Rome, where he hopes to be able to serve the King and Wolsey.

Knows that Wolsey hears all the news from Spain. It is reported that the King has made fresh treaties with France. The Imperialists are said to

1525.

be leading their forces to the Abdua (Adda), and to be holding reviews, hearing which the Venetians also keep their forces on their frontier. Ferdinand is raising foot to quiet the remaining insurrection, but many think they will be sent to join the army in Italy. There is wonderful news from Pannonia (Hungary), "consilii [re]gii mutatione;" that the Palatine is dismissed, and the Chancellor, Treasurer, and certain "publicani" cast into prison; that the King and the king of Poland wished to meet Ferdinand at Olmutz, in September, but it appeared he would not go. The Suabian league has restored many things to the Church from the insurgents. The card. of Salzburg is still besieged. The dukes of Bavaria and the league were going to his assistance. Bononia, 18 Aug. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

There is an address at f. 194 b. that probably belongs to this letter.

1576. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks him for his patent sealed, which he has received from Talmage. Sends by the bearer his patent of the Admiralty, which he could not find before, as it was among other evidences in coffers. Askes his favor in the matters the bearer will show. Honsdon, this Friday, at afternoon.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate.

18 Aug. 1577. The PRINCESS MARY.

R. O.

1. "Certain necessaries provided for the use of my lady Princess's household."

(1.) *Bakehouse*, Francis Flecher: 421 lbs. weights of lead, 26s.; a beam of iron, hooks, and scales, 12s. 4d.; 20 quarter sacks, 20s.; a great trevyte, 12s.; 2 grapes of iron, 4d.; 2 bread baskets, 4s. (2.) *Pantry*, Edmund Parker: a standard, 20s.; a garde-viances, 8s. (3.) *Buttry*, Hugh Thomas: 5 doz. leather pots, of a gallon each, 4l. 10s.; 12 gyspyns, of half a gallon each, 14s.; 2 jugs, of 4 gallons each, 8s.; a standard, 26s. 8d. (4.) *Cellar*, — Barlyng: a pair of flagon cases, 3s. 4d. (5.) *Larder*, Michael Walys: 2 trays, 12d.; 2 bread grates, 4s.; a brine tub, 10s.; a coll, 20d.; 2 coll stavys, 2½d.; a scoop of tree, 6d. (6.) *Boiling House*, Reynold Dennes: a great trevyte, 37s. 10d.; 2 colls of wood, 3s. 4d.; 2 scoops of wood, 12d.; a great copper kettle, 9l. 2s. 6d.; a great hoop of iron with ears for the said kettle, 13s. 6d. (7.) *The Spicery*, Richard Wilbram: a candlestick, 6d.; a brazen mortar and pestle, 20s. 7d.; 9 weights of laten, 3s. 6d.; a piece of diaper, 26¾ yards, 7l. 11s. 11d.; for hemming 4 diaper tablecloths, 6 towels, and 4 doz. diaper napkins, 3s. 4d. (8.) *Ewry*, Thomas Lilborn: a chafer of brass, 6s. 10d.; a large standard, 30s. (9.) *Chandry*, Lawles, yeoman: a large beam of iron with scale and ropes; 2 leaden weights of ½ hundredweight, 6s.; a hatchet to break wax, 8d.; 4 knives to cut wax, 2 ladles of brass, a pottle the piece, 4s. 8d. (10.) *Saucery and Pastry*, Peter Johnson: 10 doz. pewter saucers, 22s. 10d.; 4 flaskets, 2s.; 2 mincing knives, 2s. 8d.; 2 leather bottles, 6s. 8d.; a saffron bottle of tyne, 20d.; a pestle of iron, 20d. (11.) *Kitchen*, Oliver Hunt: a brass pot, 19s. 7d.; 4 copper pots, 16s.; a baill for a pot, 8d.; 4 brass ladles, 6s. 8d.; 4 seomers of brass, 6s. 8d.; 3 collaunders of brass, 6s.; 16 broches, round and square, 6l. 3s.; 4 frying pans, 6s. 8d.; 2 fire shovels, 4s.; 2 collocks, 5s. 8d.; a great gridiron, 8s. 8d. (12.) *Scullery*, Thos. Hewes: 60 doz. pewter vessels, "whereof two garnish counterfeit," 29l. 7s. 10½d.; 2 standards to put vessels in, 46s. 8d.; a "besag" for vessel, 12s.; 2 coll baskets, 2s. (13.) *Laundry*, Cooke, yeoman: 2 bucking tubs, 4s. 4d.; a large washing stool, 6d.; 2 large hooped washing bowls, 2s.; 3 washing "betylls," 3d.; a pail hooped, 6d.; 2 colls, 3s. 4d.; a coll staff, 1d. (14.) *The Almery*, John Davy: a tub with a cover for broken ale, 1s. 6d.; 2 baskets for fragments, 12d. (15.) *The Scalding House*, Sponer. (16.) *Pultry*, Buttill. (17.) *Stable*, Bury: 3 yards of green cloth, 12s.; 1 dozen brushes, 3s.;

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The PRINCESS MARY—cont.

a coll with a staff, 21d. (18.) *Counting house*, Vaulx : 3 cushions, 21s. 3d. *For the Clerk of the Market with the Princess* : "A true yard of iron sealed by the standard," 2s.; a large pair of balances, 4s. 8d.; 12 lbs. of laten weights of divers sorts sealed, 6s. 8d.; 4 different measures of brass, from a gallon to a pint, 16s.; "a masking iron with the Princess' bagge to sign yards and measures withal," 2s.; carriage of stuff from London to Reading, 4l. 10s.; Ric. Cook's costs from Thornbury to Bristol, 3s. 4d.; John Bury's from Gloucester to Tewkesbury, 2s. 4d.; the parcels of Brussels received of Mr. Windsor, being 14 tablecloths, in all 91 ells. Towels, 14½ ells. Cupboard cloths.

Pp. 9.

R. O.

2. Damasks received of William Buttrye, and delivered to divers servants of the Princess; viz., to Christopher Hales and Richard Hassall, learned counsel; John Russell, secretary; William Harriett, Roger Ligne, and Ric. Camme, gentlemen ushers; and two cup bearers, one carver, one sewer, two sewers of the Chamber, six gentlemen waiters, one herald (Chester), one pursuivant (Wallingford), two serjeants-at-arms, one cofferer, one clerk comptroller, one gentleman of the Cellar, one clerk of the Spicery, one clerk of the Kitchen, one marshall of the Hall (Thos. Grevile), one sewer of the Hall, and to John Bury of the Stable, the lord Fereys's son, Sir Ralph Egerton's son, and Hugh Pigott, the master cook. *The names of all the above officers are given.* Total of blue and green damask, 348½ yards, the delivery of which is witnessed by these signatures: Jeiliz Grevile, Jo. Exon, Rauff Egerton, Ric. Sidnour.

ii. Further deliveries to Mr. Hassylrige, gentleman usher, and Claudyon, the minstrel; to the master of the Horse, and 9 of the Council; viz., lord Dudley, lord Ferrys, Sir Ralph Egerton, Sir Giles Grevile, comptroller, Sir William Morgan, vice-chamberlain, Sir Edward Croft, master porter, Mr. Salter, Mr. Bromeley, and Mr. Vaughan.

iii. Cloth delivered to the Princess's servants, councillors' servants, and others; viz., to five of the lady governess's servants in the Princess's livery of blue and green, seven of the lord President's, six of the lord Dudley's, five of the lord Ferrys', four of Mr. Chancellor's, four of Mr. Treasurer's, three of Mr. Comptroller's, three of Mr. Vice-Chamberlain's, three of Mr. Treasurer of the Chamber, two of Mr. Almoner's, three of Mr. Porte's, two of Mr. Crofte's, two of Mr. Salter's, two of Mr. Bromley's, two of Mr. Secretary's, two of Mr. Attorney's, one of Mr. Solicitor's, one of the Princess's launder, one of the keeper of the Vestry, two yeomen ushers of the Chamber, four of the Wardrobe of Beds, two of the Wardrobe of Robes, seventeen yeomen of the Chamber, six grooms of the Chamber, two messengers, five of the Bakehouse, four of the Pantry, three of the Cellar, four of the Buttry, three of the Chaundrey, six of the Kitchen, four of the Larder and Boiling house, three of the Poultry, two of the Scalding-house, four of the "Squyllary" (Scullery), four of the Saltry and Pastry, four of the Hall, three of the Ewry, two of the Laundry, two of the Almory, five of the Accatry, twelve of the Stable, three porters at gate, three footmen, one wafferer. By commandment: John Estefilde, Humfrey Calfilde, Mr. Hasilrige, Thos., keeper of the Princess's nag, Rudge, cupmaker, Edward Bigges. Total, 525 yards at 4s. per yard.

iv. The following are at 8s. 4d. per yard:—12 ladies and gentlewomen servants, 1 chamberer's servants, 2 of Mr. Fetherston's servants, 3 of the clerk of the closet and chaplains, 4 gentlemen ushers, 4 cupbearers, carvers, and sewers, 2 sewers of the chamber, 11 gentlemen waiters, 1 poticary's servant, 2 harods' (heralds') servants, 2 serjeants-at-arms servants, 2 of the Cofferer, 2 of the Clerk of the Green cloth, 1 of the clerk Comptroller, 2 of the clerk of the Kitchen, 1 of the Spicery, 1 of the Avery, 2 of the master of the Horse, 1 gentleman of the Cellar, 1 of Mr. Coke (Master Cook?), 2 of the marshal and sewer of the Hall, 7 porters, scowerers and turners of the Kitchen, 1 water carrier, 1 keeper of the place. Total, 729 yards. *Signed*: Ric. Sydnor—Jo. Exon.—Rauff Egerton—Jeilez Grevile.

Pp. 15.

1525.

3. Wolsey to Sir Andrew Windsor.

R. O.

Signifies to him the King's command to furnish certain stores for the Princess's household, of which a list is subjoined, and send them by "such carts as now shall come from Bristowe, Thornebury, and the parties thereabout."

ii. List referred to :—A coffer and gardivian, with furniture for an altar in the closet, with vestments, &c. Furniture of 3 altars in the chapel. "Two sorts of copes and vestments with a diacon and sub-diacon." Two pair of vestments for the high altar, and 4 for two other altars. 4 mass books. 8 corporasses with their cases. 4 superaltaries. 2 cushions of cloth of gold, and 2 of crimson velvet; with other articles, and a list of bedding. *Signed*: T. Carlis. Ebor.

R. O.

4. The Princess's Council to Sir Andrew Windsor, Sir John Dauncey, and Sir William Skevington.

Have no doubt that they are informed of the King's pleasure touching such ordnance and artillery as should be delivered for the Princess into the marches of Wales, and for despatching the payments for carriage by land or water. Desire that the two gunners John Rauffe and Laurence Clayton, and the armourer William Carter, now being the Princess's servants, may have livery coats of the Princess's colors. Reading Abbey, 18 August. *Signed*: Jo. Exon., president—Water Deveroux—Edward Dudley—Rauff Eggerton—Jeiliz Grevile—Ric. Sydnor—Peter Burnell—E. Croft.

P. 1. Add.

R. O.

5. Wolsey to Sir Andrew Windsor.

For delivery to Dr. Buttes, who is appointed physician to my lady Princess, of a livery of blue and green in damask for himself, and in cloth for his two servants; also a cloth livery for the apothecary. Hampton Court, 14 Oct. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add.

R. O.

6. Two receipts by James Vaughan for money for buying horses.

R. O.

7. John Bishop of Exeter and Sir Ralph Eggerton to Sir Andrew Windsor.

Warrant to advance money to James Vaughan, master of the Horse with the Princess, for buying palfreys, because she is disappointed of some that were to have been sent her by divers abbots. The More, 9 Aug. *Signed*.

ii. A receipt by James Vaughan for 12*l.*, dated 9 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII., is subjoined on the same paper.

P. 1.

R. O.

8. Receipt given by John Bury, clerk of the Princess's "Averey," to Sir Andrew Windsor, for certain parcels of stuff, viz., tablecloths and towels for the Princess's Ewry. Dated 18 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII. *Signed*.

R. O.

9. Indenture dated 11 August . . Hen. VIII. between Sir Andrew Windsor, [keeper of the] wardrobe, on the one part, and on the other, touching the delivery of certain cloth of gold.

Fragment, very mutilated.

R. O.

10. Wolsey to Sir Andrew Windsor.

Signifies the King's pleasure that he deliver to Sir Philip Calthorp and the lady his wife 12 yards black velvet for a gown. The More, 14 Aug. *Signed*.

In Tuke's hand, p. 1.

R. O.

11. Household accounts of the princess Mary from 1 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII. to 11 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.

Received by Sir Hen. Wyatt, 1,100*l.* Hides, &c. of sheep and oxen, 26*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* = 1,126*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

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The PRINCESS MARY—*cont.*

[*Pistrinum*]: 120 qu. 2 b. 3 p. corn, with furnage, 35*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* 1½ q. *Buttery*: 106 tuns 3 barrels 21 gals. ale, at 25*s.* a tun; 2 tun 1 hhd. Gascon wine, 14*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; empty casks, carriage to Richmond, Ditton, Asher, &c.,=171*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* *Pantry*: 28 doz. bread, at 12*d.* a doz., 28*s.* *Wardrobe*: spices, 28*l.* 6*s.* 0¾*d.*; 1,201 lb. wax, 33*l.* 2*s.* 6½*d.*; a wax taper for the Feast of the Purification, 14*s.* 4¼*d.*; candles, torches, washing, &c.=101*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.* *Kitchen*: fish, 37*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*=44*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* *Emptoria*: 45 oxen, at 21*s.* 11*d.*; 372 sheep, at 2*s.* 4*d.*; 139 calves, at 3*s.* 4¼*d.*; 25 pigs, 69*s.* 2*d.*; bacon, cod, eels, salmon, pasturage for the cattle, &c., 230*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* *Poultry*: lambs, kids, honey, oil, &c., 109*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.* *Scullery*: 1,894 qu. charcoal, 36*l.* 4*s.* 11½*d.*; herbs and necessities =40*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* *Saucery*: 7 qu. 2 b. 3 p. of wheat flour, 41*s.* 2½*d.*; herbs, &c.=8*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.* *Hall and Chamber*: 14,600 tallwood, 30*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; 13,550 fagots, 18*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, &c.,=55*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

Stable: Fodder, shoeing, &c. of the Princess's two horses, 11*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* *Wages*, for three quarters of a year, 134*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* [*Offerings and Alms*], 25*s.* *Ferryage and boat hire*, 20*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

To Thos. Tamworth, auditor, for examining the account.

Total, 972*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* 2¼ q.

Allowance for surplussage of the last account, 67*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* 2½ q.; for sheep and cattle dead of murrain, 7*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Remainder, 78*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* 2¼ q.

Latin. A roll. Signed by Daunce and Hales.

R.O.

12. List of the Princess Mary's household servants, with their wages for six weeks ended 12 Aug. 17 Hen.VIII.

James Vaughan, master of the Horse, "se ij^{do} per dictas vj. septimanas," 20*s.* William Muklōwe, cofferer, "se ij^{do} per idem tempus," 20*s.* Henry Lacy, attorney general, "se ij^{do} per idem tempus," 15*s.* Richard Wilbramme, clerk of the Spicery, "se ij. per idem tempus," 15*s.* Thomas Grevile, marshal, "se ij^{do} per idem tempus," 14*s.* John Burye, clerk of the Stable (*Clericus avener*), "ij^{do} per diem tempus," 15*s.*

The following receive at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 2*d.* a week for grooms:—Ric. Higgins, yeoman of the Hall; Henry Colier, clerk of the Jewel-house; Ric. Acton, yeoman usher of the Chamber; Thomas Palmer, groom of the wardrobe of Robes; George Bradley, yeoman, and Oliver Smyth and Thomas Masyn, grooms, of the wardrobe of Beds; Maurice Glynnne, Nicholas Purfrey, David Lloide, Ranulph Wright, John Cruche, Thos. Gruff, Thos. Bulkley, John Roodon, Meric Lewes, Hugh James, Giles Saincton, Henry ap David, Richard Heyton, Thomas Wod and Thos. Amyas, yeomen of the Chamber; Robt. Eyton, groom of the Chamber; John Baker, yeoman of the Bakehouse; Bobt. Burton, groom of the Pantry; William Baldewyne and Robt. Barling, grooms of the Cellar; John Inkley and Thos. Cristmas, grooms of the Buttry; Thos. Lewes, yeoman, and Ric. Gruff, groom of the Chandry; Henry Ligh, sub-clerk of the Kitchen; John Rose, groom of the Poultry; Robt. Brisley, groom of the Scalding-house; Humphrey Androwes, groom of the Scullery; John Lighe and Hugh Lewes, yeomen, and John Norice, groom of the Hall; Thos. Lilborne, yeoman, and William Ferne, groom, of the Hall; Richard Coke, yeoman, and Ric. Browne, [groom], of the Laundry(?); John David, yeoman, and John Butler, groom, of the Almonry; William Forde, yeoman, and Thos. Savage and Robt. Clere, grooms, of the Acatry; Humphrey Fulk, yeoman, and Ranulph Brereton, William Benet, Thos. Smy[th], Henry Dering, John Bell, William Chester, John Higgis, Edward Porter, and John Philippis, grooms, of the Stable, and John Barthelmewe, yeoman of the Stable; John Williams, yeoman porter, and Edward Goughe, groom porter; William Penzon and John Reynolde, grooms footmen.

Allowances for servants of officers, at 9*s.* each:—The lord President, for 6 servants, 54*s.*; lord Ferres, steward, for 4; Sir Ralph Egirton, treasurer, for 3; Sir Giles Grevile, 2; Ric. Sidenor, treasurer of the Chamber, 2; John Russell, secretary. With allowances for

1525.

expences to William Muklowe, cofferer, and William Cholmeley, clerk of the Kitchen, 26s. 8d. Total, 40l. 4s. 8d.

Signed: Jo. Exon.—Walter Deveroux—Edward Dudley—Rauff [Egerton]. Rec. per me, T. Vaulx.

P. 3.

R. O.

13. The names of all the ladies and gentlemen who are to accompany the Princess into Wales; with the quantity of black velvet allowed to each.

Lady Salisbury, lady Katharine Grey, Mrs. Katharine Mountecue, Mrs. Elizabeth Poole, Mrs. Custance Poole, Mrs. Anne Knevet, Mrs. Dannet, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Cecill Dabridgecourt, Mrs. Frances Elmer, Mrs. Anne Rede, Mrs. Marie Wycter, Mrs. Petir, Mrs. Anne Dannet and Mrs. Anne Darell. Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Geynes are to have black damask.—Memoranda in the margin of the delivery of the velvet to each of the ladies by Mr. Ley, J. Scutte, Mr. Wheeler and Ric. Hoge. *Signed by Wolsey.*

P. 1.

18 Aug.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

1578. BRINON and JOACHIM to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

Have been twice with the Cardinal, the bishop of Hail (Ely) and others. On the first occasion all that had been negotiated was again reviewed; viz., the principal treaty, to which, in the article about liberation of hostages, they have added, at our request, deliverance of all prisoners of war, subjects of either king, except the prince of Orange, and others of like quality; also the treaty of obligation, on which we have at last gained our point of discharging you from the obligation they required to obtain the ratification of Francis after his deliverance; also the article of the duke of Albany, from which we have got a clause expunged, about the government of Scotland, which appeared to be very rigorous; also the forms of ratifications promised, of the princes and towns, in which they insist on a clause being added, that each of them shall procure that Francis, two months after coming to his liberty, shall deliver new letters of obligation to the king of England; which we think should not be refused. Wolsey has represented to them that their powers are insufficient, and advises that new powers be given to them, similar to those of the Admiral, the bishop of Paris, and Villeroy in the last treaties. Wolsey wishes Louise's confirmation to be divided into five letters, viz., of the treaties of peace; of obligation; of her promise to get Francis's ratification; of her promise to get Francis to continue payment; and of her promise to pay, by herself and her successors, the sum agreed on. Think three documents should be enough. To put an end to disputes, have, subject to her pleasure, and by way of memorial, signed the treaties of peace and of obligation of depredations; and the article of Albany, with the minute of ratifications of the princes and towns. Also, to prevent further changes of purpose, have got the king of England, Wolsey, the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the archbishop of Canterbury, and others, to sign the two principal treaties, under promise from us to keep them secret till everything be completed. Besides what was granted before the rupture of Italy, there is only 299,542 crs., at 35 sous the cr.,—a less sum than you have understood.

On their second interview, understanding that the abstinence of war had not been published in England,—that, notwithstanding its publication in France, prizes had been taken off the coast of Normandy,—and that, according to the agreements, the treaty of peace was not to be published until ratifications had been delivered, which was to be in three months, we entered on the discussion of a truce to last till 1 Dec., viz., during the three months of the ratifications, and over. This we have arranged and signed, subject to your pleasure. A difficulty was made about the last article, touching couriers and ambassadors, which is altogether to their advantage; but matters are so far advanced that we thought it better not to refuse

1525.

BRINON and JOACHIM to LOUISE OF SAVOY—*cont.*

them. Have also granted provisionally that the English shall have safe-conducts whenever they wish to send through France. Have detained this messenger for two days, awaiting the publication of the truce, which has been signed, and will be brought to London tomorrow for publication. Understand that the Comptroller, John Danse (?), is sent to Dover to dismiss (*pour licencier*) all the ships of war, and that the captain of Guisnes is also despatched to disband the extra garrison of Guisnes and of Pont de Myeullant, so that the truce will be published tomorrow without fail. I have sent notice to Du Biez by the bearer. London, 18 Aug.

P.S.—Since writing, the truce has been published in London, with the usual solemnities.

French, pp. 4.

19 Aug. 1579. BRINON and JOACHIM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The French continually complain to them that they are deceived by the abstinence of war proclaimed by Wolsey; they are daily spoiled of their goods and ships, and dare not resist through fear of the penalty. Enclose a letter just received from the seneschal of Boulogne, asking for restitution of ships and goods, and the publication of the truce. A delay will cause much harm, and it will be only just for him to remedy it. London, 19 Aug.

Have just heard of the publication of the truce at London, at which they are much rejoiced. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.: R., &c. Car^{li} Eboracensi, legato a latere et cancellario, &c.

23 Aug. 1580. WILLIAM LORD SANDYS to [WOLSEY].

Calig. E. II.

128.

B. M.

. at the repair of Fitzwilliam into these parts sufficient instructions concerning discharge of the crews at Guisnes. Will apply himself to it with all dexterity. Is thankful to Wolsey for having procured to him the reversion of the lord chamberlainship, and that he shall have the castle of [Guisnes] in the same manner as Sir William Fitzwilliam held it. Hopes he will not be deprived of the advantages he derives from the treasurership, considering his great poverty, without some equivalent to keep him out of debt. The treasurership was held by the late lord Vaux with the farm of Marke and Oye, which the King now proposes to keep in his hands. Begg he may have the little grange, &c., held by Wyndebank before Vaux, with all its appurtenances and rights. His income does not exceed 300 or 400 marks a year. The abstinence of war was proclaimed yesterday at Calais. Hears that the King has granted Sir. Rob. Jerningham the [captainship] of Newnhambridge. Calais, 23 Aug. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 4.

24 Aug. 1581. ANGUS to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. I. 114.

B. M.

Has received his loving letter, dated Windsor, 31 July, and in company with Magnus has delivered the King's gift to his sovereign, "convenient for his pleasure baith of hunting and halking." Edinburgh, 24 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

24 Aug. 1582. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.

196.

B. M.

Wrote from Bolduke on the 11th, and on the 13th to Tuke, enclosing two letters to Wolsey from Russell. Encloses another, which he received today. His foot is very painful, and puts him to great cost. Was forced

1525.

to stay at Bolduke four days after my Lady left on Our Lady's eve. She has since been travelling hither by land, and arrived yesterday afternoon,—Wingfield, who came by water, arriving in the forenoon. Met her as she entered the palace, and conveyed her from her litter to her chamber. Asked if she had received any news from Spain, Italy, or Almain since he saw her. She said, None; and was surprised Wm. des Barres, her secretary, was so long in coming from Spain through France. She said John de la Sawte had returned from England the day before, and that, though the post she had last sent to Spain had been detained eleven days at Wolsey's desire, she had not heard that the Emperor's ambassador in England had been made privy to anything treated by the president of Rouen and John Joachim, but she was glad to know the King and Wolsey were in good health, for she had no doubt all secret matters were so well handled between the King and the Emperor that they must take effect to the honor of both.

Visited Hochstrate before leaving the Court, who came to this village in the morning by a different way from my Lady, having been attacked with the gout at Bolduke. He had received a letter from Rokkendolf, who lay at Roussillon with certain Almaines, informing him that the marquis of Brandenburg, who fell, with a horse, in riding towards Valencia, of which he was Viceroy, on hearing of the French king's landing there, is dead of a fever from the accident. Lord Waleyn, eldest son of Berghes, is also dead of a fever aggravated by an old disease; so that Lord Greneberg, who is now Lord Waleyn, is likely to have great possessions if he survive his father; "nevertheless, when he hath attained the same, he is the first that shall part thereof." Desires to know where he shall have money for his diets. Has lived by borrowing since St. Margaret's day. If the King have no greater business in these parts thinks it might be committed to a "lydger" here, with much less charge; for though the King has diminished the diets which he had enlarged, Wingfield's expences are much greater than they were in time past. In the fair village of Haage, St. Bartholomew's day, 1525.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

25 Aug. 1583. CHARLES V. to LOUISE.

Bradford,
p. 144.

I have received yours by Montmorency, and have sent a safe-conduct to Madame d'Alençon, who, I hope, will come with powers to conclude a peace. Toledo, 25 Aug.

P. S.—I send De Bossu to solicit the deliverance of the prince of Orange. I have chosen De Praet to be my ambassador at your court.

25 Aug. 1584. CHARLES V. to FRANCIS I.

Bradford,
p. 146.

The viceroy of Naples has arrived with Montmorency, and brought your letter. I am glad to find you inclined to peace, and have sent a safe-conduct to Madame d'Alençon for that purpose. Toledo, 25 Aug. 1525.

Fr.

25 Aug. 1585. CHARLES V. to DE PRAET.

Bradford,
p. 147.

Since the arrival of the archbishop of Ambrun I have intended to send some confidential person to the court of France, and have selected you as one in whom I have the greatest confidence. You will use the cipher you have received, and have the same wages as in England. With your good and loyal services there we are highly satisfied. Toledo, 25 Aug. 1525.

1525.

25 Aug.
Bradford,
p. 151.

1586. CHARLES V. to MARGARET OF SAVOY.

I have received your letters by Richard, with a copy of the treaty concluded by you, but I am dissatisfied that it has been done without my instructions. I have, therefore, told the ambassadors of England and those of France that I shall not abide by it. Before Richard's coming, I was in communication for a general abstinence, and have concluded a treaty with the English ambassadors more to my credit than yours. You make England your ally, and promise no assistance to the enemies of France, which is much more favorable to England than to me. I send you a copy of the abstinence. Toledo, 13* Aug.

P.S.—I send to John de la Sauch the duplicate of a despatch sent by me to England. I have ratified the neutrality of Burgundy. Toledo, 15* Aug.
Fr.

25 Aug.
Poli Epist.
I. 390.

1587. BEMBO to POLE.

Explains how it was that a letter he had intended for Pole had not reached its destination. Fell ill immediately after writing it, and his secretary omitted to send it. The letter was dropped among the pages of a copy of Cicero's Epistles, and on turning them over Bembo found it. Desires his compliments to Pace. Ex Noniono, 8 kl. Sept. 1525.

*Lat.***1588.** BEMBO to POLE.

Poli Epist.
I. 388.

Has received Pole's letters. Is glad that he is pleased with Bembo's treatise, *De Imitatione*. Speaks highly of Pole's indefatigable studies, and the vast extent of his reading. He is highly commended by Ghiberti, who intends to commend Pole to Clement VII. Rome.

Lat.

26 Aug.
Vit. B. VII.
184.
B. M.

1589. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Matters are still in the same perplexity. There is no more certainty about the accord between the E[mperor] and the French king, or between England and France, as reported by the French. There is [news] from Spain that the Emperor will marry [the daughter of] Portingale, and the French king the Emperor's sister, and he will then be content to part with half Burg[undy]. However, this is only by private men's letters. It is true that Bourbon is sent [for], but the galleys that will take him are not yet arrived. Madame Dalanson is departed into They write from Spain that the Emperor will conclude nothing with France till Bourbon's cu[ming], and it is therefore thought that he will have some respect to the King's highness.

The Pope is not in the greatest quietness, nor will be till he sees further to what these practices of Spain and England with France will frame. He is right well contented that Christian princes should incline to peace, but Clerk thinks he would be glad to have an oar in the treating thereof. Has often shown him that he need not doubt about any agreement of England and France, for it would be with as large comprehension of and as much benefit to him as he himself could devise, and assured him that Wolsey would provide for its being so. To this he has always answered that his whole trust was in Wolsey. Heard that, to gratify the Emperor, he had sent, of his own accord, the dispensation necessary for the marriage with Portingale, but he will not "be a knowne therof." Has advised him not to be hasty in that matter; and he says he will not. Did not speak with him at

1525.

the despatching of this courier, for he has somewhat sequestered himself in consequence of the pestilence, and few men resort to him unless in matters of importance. Clerk himself also has been "half a crazyd" with the toothache these seven or eight days, but is now well amended again. Rome, 26 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: "To my lord Legate's good grace in London."
Endd.

26 Aug. 1590. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Desires restitution to be made to James King, merchant, of Edinburgh, whose ship was plundered on her return from Flanders, 19 Aug., by Master Akeris, dwelling in Blaknye. Edinburgh, 26 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

26 Aug. 1591. WARHAM to WOLSEY.

R. O. Has received his letter dated the More, 25 Aug. Will be with him on Tuesday. Thanks him for his offer of a lodging, but would be well contented to stop with his old host, the vicar of Rigmansworthe, Wolsey's chaplain. Thanks him for the cheer he showed him at his last visit. Otford, 26 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To, &c., my lord Cardinal of York and legate de Latere."

27 Aug. 1592. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

R. O. In favor of Mr. John Cheseholme, the bearer, who is sent to England St. P. iv. 390. to procure a safe-conduct for Rob. Barton and himself to pass and repass with merchandise for one year. Has often written of the help he has had from him and Patrick Sinclair, in spite of threats that they would be banished from Edinburgh or put in prison. Edinburgh, 27 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

27 Aug. 1593. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

R. O. The lord Chancellor, who is at Dunfermline, has sent two of his chaplains to Magnus to request that Wolsey will write to the bishop of Bath for the preferment of one of his kinsmen to the abbacy of Melrose, which he is assured has not yet been given away, for want of money of the other competitor. Edinburgh, 27 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

27 Aug. 1594. For ST. MARY'S, CHESTER.

Assent to the election of Margery Tayliour as prioress. The More, 27 Aug.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 7.

28 Aug. 1595. LOUISE OF SAVOY to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON and DE VAULX.

R. T. 137.
R. O.

Sends the power they asked for to treat with queen Mary and the duke of Suffolk about the dower of the former. Has already sent by De Vaulx's nephew the amended power, with copy of the regency granted to her by Francis. Begs them to conclude promptly, which will be for the good of all parties, as Wolsey will doubtless acknowledge. Considers the principal matters already settled, but not in a state for publication. Has ordered the Chancellor to give them an answer. They will understand what she has done for the protection of the powers of Italy, especially with the

1525.

LOUISE OF SAVOY to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON and DE VAULX—*cont.*
 Pope, whose overtures she sends to be communicated to Wolsey. Sends also the copy of a truce made in Spain to last till 1 January, which they may also show to Wolsey, as the king of England is a contracting party, though, no doubt, it has been sent him already.

Her daughter, the Duchess, has set out for Spain, mainly to see the King her brother, and tell him the state of matters between France and England. There is such good order in all Christendom that there is no occasion to hasten on his delivery in a fashion discreditable to his kingdom. Is returning towards Lyonnoys and the frontier of Italy. France is in excellent order. Desires news of the good health of the king and queen of England, the Princess, and Cardinal. Montelymart, 28 Aug.

Fr., pp. 2.

29 Aug. 1596. The DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL to WOLSEY.

R. O.
 St. P. iv. 392. My lord of Richmond removed yesterday from York to Sheriff Hutton, where he remains in good health. He was attended out of York by Sir Marmaduke Constable, the elder, Sir Will. Constable of Hatfeld, and Edw. Gowre, Esq. Received at York Wolsey's letters by John Uvedale, the Duke's secretary, with the letters patent, commissions of oyer and terminer, &c., the book of diets, check roll and instructions signed by the King, as contained in a paper signed by Wolsey. Hope this will prevent the late enormities being repeated. Proclamations are already made of the oyer and terminer to begin at Newcastle on Monday before Michaelmas Day. Bulmer, Tempest, Evers and Rob. Bowes left eight days ago for Northumberland. Have never suggested to the King, as Uvedale said, that they should have a chapel like the lords Darcy and Latimer. Advise that it be deferred for the present. Sheriff Hutton, 29 Aug. *Signed by* Brian Higdon, Sir W. Parre, Godfrey Foljambe, T. Dalby and W. Frankeleyn, Ric. Page, John Palsgrave and John Uvedale.

Add. Endd.

30 Aug. 1597. MAGNUS to QUEEN MARGARET.

Cal. B. iii. 89.
 B. M.
 St. P. iv. 400. By advice of a worshipful woman, late mistress to her son the King, has spoken with the King and Council for her coming hither. The latter were quite favorable, saying it should never be to her disadvantage: the King felt otherwise. She has no cause to distrust England or Magnus, and she might do much good about the King's person, attending to the suits of poor people, and getting their prayers. Edinburgh, 30 Aug.

Headed: Copy of a letter lately sent by T. Magnus to the queen of Scots.

30 Aug. 1598. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

Galba, B. viii. 198.
 B. M. Demanding restitution for a ship of Alonse de Cville, whose factor, Martin de Guynee, having obtained a safe-conduct from the Emperor and England, was plundered in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, whither he had meant to carry his goods, by some Englishmen pretending to be Portuguese. The captors carried the ship to San Lucar in Spain, and having disposed of its cargo fled by night, and brought the ship to London. Hague, 30 Aug. '25.

Fr., p. 1. Copy.

30 Aug. 1599. KENTISH TOWN.

R. O. Lease by William Bolton, prior of St. Bartholomew's in West Smythefelde, London, to Ric. Hawkes of London, of the lands called Iremongers in the parish of St. Pancras, Kentish Town, Midd., 30 Aug. 1525, 17 Hen. VIII.

P. 1.

1525.

30 Aug. 1600. TREATY at the MORE.

R. O. 1. French counterpart of the treaty at the More. The More,
Rym. xiv. 48. 30 Aug. 1525. *Signed by Brinon and Joachim.*
Lat., vellum.

R. O. 2. Draft of the English counterpart of the same.
Lat., pp. 34, imperfect.

Cal. D. ix. 16. 3. Another draft of the same. *Signed by Sir T. More.*
B. M. *Mutilated.*

Camb. Univ. 4. Part draft of the preceding.
E. e. iv. 27.
f. 144.

R. O. 5. Oaths of the French commissioners, Brinon and Joachim, to the
Rym. xiv. 57. treaty at the More. 30 Aug. 1525.
Lat., vellum.

R. O. 6. Treaty of obligation for the payment of certain sums to the king of
Rym. xiv. 58. England at stipulated periods. The More, 30 Aug. 1525. *Signed by*
Brinon and Joachim.
Lat., vellum.

Cal. D. ix. 38. 7. Draft of the same. *Signed by Wolsey.*
B. M.

R. O. 8. Draft of an article of a treaty between Henry VIII. and the queen
mother of France, respecting money due from France to England, &c.
Lat., pp. 6.

R. O. 9. Treaty for payment of the arrears of the dowry of Mary the French
Rym. xiv. 69. queen. The More, 30 Aug. 1525. *Signed by Brinon and Joachim.*
Lat., vellum.

R. O. 10. Treaty assessing and arranging depredations between the two
Rym. xiv. 70. countries. The More, 30 Aug. 1525. *Signed by Brinon and Joachim.*
Lat., vellum.

R. O. 11. Treaty for comprehension of the king of Scots on certain conditions.
Rym. xiv. 74. The More, 30 Aug. 1525. *Signed by Brinon and Joachim.*
Lat., vellum.

Cal. D. ix. 62. 12. Draft of the same. *Signed by Wolsey and Brinon.*
B. M. *Mutilated.*

R. O. 13. Articles excluding Albany from Scotland during the King's minority.
Rym. xiv. 75. *Dated and signed by Brinon and Joachim.*

Cal. D. ix. 66. 14. Draft of the preceding. *Signed by Wolsey, Norfolk, Suffolk, War-*
B. M. *ham, and the bp. of Ely; other signatures lost.*
Mutilated.

R. O. 15. Copy of the article qualifying the comprehension of Scotland.*
Rym. xiv. 74. *Lat., pp. 3.*

* The term mentioned here as fixed for certifying the comprehension is 15 Sept. instead of 25 Dec. as in Rymer.

1525.

1601. TREATY at the MORE.

Calig. D. ix.
80.
B. M.

Form of ratification by Louise, duchess of Angoulême, of the treaty of obligation. *Signed by Wolsey, Warham, the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, H. marquis of Exeter, Ni. bp. of Ely, Sir Hen. Guldeford, Sir Will. Fytzwylliam, and Sir Thos. More.*

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

1602. TREATY at the MORE.

R. O.

1. Forms of the obligations to be taken by Louise, Charles duke of Vendôme, and the city of Paris, for observing the treaty of the More; with a clause to the effect that new letters of obligation shall be issued by Francis within two months after he obtains his liberty. *Signed by Wolsey, Brinon, and Joachim.**

Draft, Lat., pp. 12.

R. O.

2. Extracts from the treaties made at the Moore on 30 Aug. 1525.

Lat., in a hand of James I.'s time; pp. 10.

R. O.

3. Draft obligations by Louise of Savoy, Charles duke of Vendôme and other nobles, and of the cities of Paris, Lyons, Orleans, Toulouse, Amiens, Rouen, Bordeaux, Tours and Rheims, for the fulfilment of the treaty [of Madrid] for the release of Francis I.

Lat., pp. 12.

R. O.

4. Part of a document containing a list of the obligations to be given by France.

Draft, Lat., pp. 2.

1603. TREATY of the MORE.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Objections that may be made by the three Estates of Normandy to the ratification of the treaty with England.

1. Ratification is equivalent to an obligation before all other obligations. 2. If the three Estates ratify, the Church, the nobles and the third Estate each bind themselves. The Church cannot assemble, except in general form, and cannot bind itself to pay anything without the authority of the Holy See. The nobles say they have always been exempt from impositions. The third Estate object to be bound singly, especially considering their poverty and increasing burdens. 3. If it be said that the ratification does not bind the Estates, the third Estate replies that the contrary appeared when the taxation of this country was increased for the first payment of the English. If they were made to pay before being bound, still more will they be made to pay after. The tax was levied contrary to the Prince's oath, and to the privileges of Normandy, a country which has always been loyal, and never merited such treatment. They also say that if money can be levied from them by force when required, there is no need of ratification, for in such a case they are serfs. 4. Arguments to show that the ordinary convention of the three Estates is not sufficient to bind them, &c.

Fr., copy, pp. 3.

1604. ENGLAND and FRANCE.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

1. Payments made by France according to various treaties.

For the treaty of London 1,000,000 écus au sol at 38 sous, which are

* This document, found with portions of other treaties which do not belong to it, has been wrongly paged.

1525.

1,085,714 cr. 10s. Paid, during 7 years, 100,000 francs a year, *i.e.*, 400,000 cr.

For the treaty of Tournay 600,000 cr. Paid 100,000 cr. in $3\frac{1}{2}$ years at 50,000 francs a year.

The remainder of the debt of the citizens of Tournay, 30,000 francs.

The obligation of the generals, for 66 years, at 7,000 écus au sol a year.

Total, 1,700,457 cr. 5s.; short of 2,000,000 by 299,542 cr. 33s., which sum is the augmentation (*la creue*) of what was granted before the rupture of Italy.

Fr., p. 1.

R. O.

2. First, for half June 16,400 cr., for July 32,800 cr., for August 32,800 cr. Total, 82,000 cr.

Deducted for the King's pension due 1 May last 47,368 cr., for the pension of your grace (Wolsey), 12,500 cr., leaving 22,132 cr.

For Sept., Oct., Nov. and half Dec., 114,800, which, deducting the King's pension due 1 Nov. last and Wolsey's, leaves 54,932 cr.

P. 1. Endd. in Vannes' hand: Computus pecuniarum pro contributione.

R. O.

3. For the contribution which is to last six months.

32,800 cr. a month.

From which is to be deducted a year's pension to the King, 94,736 cr., and Wolsey's, 25,000 cr.; leaving 77,064 cr.; of which has been received, 295,000 cr. Remainder due, 47,564 cr.

Fr., p. 1. *Endd.*: "Computus contributionis."

1605. HENRY VIII. to ANDREA GRITTI, Doge of Venice.

R. O.

Letters patent announcing the conclusion of a treaty between England and France, its articles, and the Doge's comprehension in it.

Draft, Lat., pp. 26, *imperfect*.

31 Aug.

1606. LOUISE OF SAVOY to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON and DE VAULX.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Are to thank Wolsey for his wise discourse, and the affection he shows to France, begging him to continue his efforts for the preservation of friendship between England and her son. Tournon, 31 Aug.

Fr., copy, p. 1. *Add.*

31 Aug.

1607. BEMBO to POLE.

Poli Epist.

I. 391.

Received his letters yesterday. Explains the reason why he wished Pole to speak to Marinus Georgius in behalf of Romulus (Amasæus). Is sorry to hear of the continued ill health of Pace. Pridie kal. [Sep.] 1525, de Noniono.

Lat.

31 Aug.

1608. LORD DARCY.

R. O.

Indenture, 31 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII., witnessing the receipt by lord Darcy from Ric. Banks of plate and other goods of the late lord Monteaule. *Signed and sealed by Banks.*

P. 1. Add.

1525.

31 Aug.
R. T. 137.
R. O.

1609. LOUISE OF SAVOY to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON and DE VAULX.

Understands from their letters what they have done with Wolsey for the final settlement of the peace. Wonders Wolsey has the conscience to demand that France shall be taxed with 500,000 crowns "pour le reste de Tournay," seeing that Tournay may be said to have been lost by means of the English; and the crown of France has already paid 100,000 crowns for it. The king of England ought at least to promise all his aid and favor for its recovery; and, if it be not restored, to repay the sum which has been given for it. Neither ought the crown of France to be burdened with the obligation of the Generals, seeing that it was made at Wolsey's instance, and that, having come into his power, 3,000*l.* st. have been lent thereupon to Bernard Salviati, as appears by the counter letter of the said Cardinal and John Heron; which counter letter, on being recovered, shall be sent immediately to England. Wolsey is at liberty to prosecute against the Generals any claim he may have. If the obligation must be kept, there must be no alteration of the form, which is, to pay 7,000 *crs.* per annum. Such a construction of the obligation is scandalous and usurious, and seems to be put forward to save the king of England 63,000*l.* sterling, lent long ago to some bankrupt merchants, at the expence of France. The king of England would thus have us improve the principal debt, "ainsi deshonneste qu'il est," by 15,000*l.*, and, to conduct the thing in his fashion, disburse 20,000*l.*; which, with the said 63,000*l.* of principal debt, and the 15,000*l.* of augmentation, make the 98,000*l.* contained in the said obligation of 7,000*l.* a year for 66 years. There can be no question the 20,000*l.*, which is the foundation of the obligation, ought to be paid at once; and if Wolsey will put in the mass the said obligation of 462,000 *crs.*, you ought to provide, and insist with him that the said 20,000*l.* should be repaid you, and the obligation of the merchants redelivered for 63,000*l.* with the obligation of the Generals. You have always written that the King's obligation for the citizens of Tournay amounted to 28,000 *cr.*, which might in time be recovered from the citizens. Now you write that it only amounts to 23,000 francs = 13,000 *cr.*, or thereabouts; and, therefore, if the sum of 2,000,000 is to have place (*aura lieu*), France is burdened with 15,000 *cr.* more, which you ought to get deducted, or obtain a bond (*ou recouvrez obligation*) to the sum of 23,000 *cr.* As to the 50,000 *cr.* which Wolsey requires to be paid 40 days after the conclusion of peace, you will press him to be content that they be paid immediately on the ratification being made and published in England. The declaration desired by Wolsey about the comprehension of Scotland ought not to be so strict. If you agree to it at all, you must see that the honor of France be saved. In the matter of obligations and confirmations Wolsey ought to be satisfied with very much less. Sends an amended power as desired, &c. Tournon, 31 Aug.

Fr., pp. 3. Add.

1610.

GRANTS in AUGUST 1525.

Aug.
GRANTS.

4. Sir Edw. Nevill and Henry his son. To be keepers of the parks of Postern and Cage, with 2*d.* a day for Postern and 1*d.* a day for Cage; on surrender of patent 3 July 15 Hen.VIII., granting the same to Sir Edward alone. "*Teste*" Richmond, 4 Aug., a^o 17.—S.B. *Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 5.*

5. Henry marquis of Exeter, *alias* Henry Courtenay, son and heir apparent of Katharine countess of Devon, the King's aunt.

Grant, in tail male, of the messuage or mansion with gardens in the parish of St. Lawrence of Pountney, London, and the patronage of St. Lawrence's college, with the nomination of its master or warden, granted to the duke of Buckingham by Henry VII.; on surrender of patent 8 Mar. 16 Hen.VIII., granting him the reversion of the mansion called Coldhardbrough, in the parish of All [Saints], held by George earl of Shrewsbury. *Del.* the Moore, 5 Aug. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

1525.

August.

GRANTS.

8. Tho. Burdett, of Wilmecote. Pardon for the death of William Ensore, of Wilmecote, husbandman. "*Teste*" 8 Aug. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 6.*

8. Nich. Hurleton, of London, *alias* of the King's household. Pardon and release of all outlawries and judgments at the suit of Margery Hurleton, widow and executrix of Wm. Hurleton. 8 Aug. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 5.*

8. Sir Tho. Semer, citizen of London, John Smythe, Christ. Middilton and Tho. Horwode. Next presentation to the mastership of the hospital of St. Leonard the Confessor, in co. York. *Del. the More*, 8 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

8. John Southcote. To be clerk of the peace and clerk of the crown in co. Devon. *The Moore*, 8 Aug. 17 (?) Hen.VIII.—S.B.

11. Commissions of the Peace.

Derbyshire: Tho. cardinal of York, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Wm. Blount lord Mountjoy, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Sir John Porte, Wm. Rudhale, Sir Hen. Sacheverell, Sir John Sowche, Sir Tho. Cokayn, Wm. Coffyn, Roger Mynours, Anthony Babyngton, John Fitzherbert, John Vernon, German Pole, Tho. Curson, Arthur Ayr. Westm., 11 Aug.

Beds: Tho. cardinal of York, John bp. of Lincoln, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Tho. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Hen. Grey, Sir John Mordaunt, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Fras. Brian, Sir Edw. Brey, Tho. Cade, clk., Michael Fysshier, Walter Luke, Wm. Marshall, Nich. Hardyng, Simon Fitz, Geo. Akworth. Westm., 1[1] Aug.

York, E. Riding: Tho. card. of York, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. earl of Northumberland, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Tho. earl of Rutland, Hen. lord Percy, Tho. lord Darcy, Ric. Nevell lord Latimer, Sir Wm. Percy, Brian Higden, clk., dean of York, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Sir Wm. Parre, Sir Geoffrey Fuljambe, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Sir Tho. Tempest, Sir Wm. Eures, Thos. Dalby, clk., Wm. Holyill, clk., Wm. Frankleyn, clk., Sir Ralph Eure, Sir Rob. Constable, Sir Robert Aske, Sir Wm. Constable of Carethorp, Sir Wm. Gascoign of Cardington, Sir Marmaduke Constable, Sir Wm. Constable of Hatfeld, Tho. Fairefax, serj.-at-law, Ric. Page, Wm. Tate, clk., Walter Luke, Wm. Eleson, Ric. Smetheley, Rob. Crek of Beverley, Wm. Babthorp, Chris. Thirkill, sen., John Talbot, — Thwaytes. Westm., 11 Aug.

Cumb.: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Carlisle, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. earl of Cumberland, Christ. lord Conyers, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Tho. Fairfax, serj.-at-law, Brian Higdon, dean of York, Sir Wm. Parre, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Sir Godfrey Fuljambe, Sir Wm. Eures, Wm. Frankleyn, clk., Sir Chris.

Daeres, Sir Wm. Hilton, Sir Th. Tempest, Sir John Lowder, Ric. Page, Wm. Tate, clk., Walter Luke, Rob. Bowes, Geof. Lancaster, Wm. Bentley, Wm. Lancaster. Westm., 11 Aug.

Glouc.: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Exeter, G. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, C. bp. of Hereford, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Walter Devereux lord Ferrers, Edw. Sutton lord Dudley, Th. lord Berkeley, the abbot of Gloucester, Sir Lewis Pollard, Sir John Porte, Tho. Inglefeld, Jas. Denton, clk., Ric. Sidnore, clk., Peter Burnell, clk., Sir Wm. Kyngeston, Sir Ralph Egerton, Sir Giles Greyle, Sir Edm. Tame, Sir Tho. Cornwall, Sir Edm. Crofte, Sir Wm. Morgan, Sir Wm. Denys, Sir Edw. Wadham, Sir Chris. Baynham, Sir John Welshe, Wm. Rudhale, John Salter, Geo. Bromley, Rob. Chauntrell, Rob. Witney, Wm. Tracy, John Arnold, Rob. Wye, Thomas Matson, Roger Porter, John Pakyngton, Jas. Clifford. Westm., 11 Aug.

Hunts: Tho. card. of York, Nich. bp. of Ely, J. bp. of Lincoln, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Tho. Cade, clk., Wm. Tanfield, Anth. Malory, Walter Luke, Edw. Mountgewe, Jo. Castell, Tho. Hall, Tho. Lowth, Laurence Taillard, John Taillard, Rob. Ap Rice, Tho. Wavton, Rob. Rowley, Wm. Grace, Tho. Dowerold. Westm., 11 Aug.

York, W. Riding: Tho. card. of York, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. earl of Northumberland, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Tho. earl of Rutland, Ric. Nevell lord Latimer, Chris. lord Conyers, Tho. lord Darcy, Brian Higdon, dean of York, Marmaduke abbot of Fountains, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Sir Wm. Parre, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Sir Godfrey Fuljambe, Sir Tho. Tempest, Sir Wm. Evers, Tho. Dalby, clk., Wm. Frankleyn, clk., Wm. Holgill, clk., Wm. Tate, clk., Sir Wm. Gascoign of Cardington, Tho. Fairfax, serjeant-at-law, Ric. Page, Ric. Lyster, Walter Luke, Rob. Bowes, John Wentworth, Roger Tempest, Wm. Eleson, Wm. Nevell, Rob. Chaloner, John Poleyn, Tho. Grice, Tho. Beverley, Walter Bradford, Tho. Strey, Wm. Langton. Westm., 11 Aug.

York, N. Riding: Tho. card. of York, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. earl of Northumberland, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Tho. earl of Rutland, Tho. lord Darcy, Hen. lord Percy, Hen. Scrop lord Bolton, Ric. Nevell lord Latimer, Chris. lord Conyers, Brian Higden, dean of York, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Sir Wm. Parre, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Sir Godfrey Fuljambe, Tho. Dalby, clk., Wm. Frankleyn, clk., Wm. Holgill, clk., Wm. Tate, clk., Sir Wm. Constable, Sir John Nevell of Snape, Sir Thos. Strangweys, Sir Ralph Euer, Sir Wm. Euer, Sir Wm. Gascoign, of Cardington, Tho. Fairfax, serj.-at-law, Ric. Page, John Pulleyn, Walt. Luke, Rob. Bowes, Wm. Fairfax, Edw. Gower, Wm. Nevell, Ralph Baty, Rob. Wyvell and Wm. Rokeby. Westm., 11 Aug.

1525.

GRANTS in AUGUST 1525—*cont.*Aug.
GRANTS.

Westmoreland: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Carlisle, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Ralph earl of Westmoreland, Hen. earl of Cumberland, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Sir Chris. Darcy, Sir Tho. Clifford, Brian Higden, dean of York, Sir Wm. Parre, Sir Godfrey Fuljambe, Sir John Louthier, Sir Edw. Musgrave, Sir Rob. Belyngeham, Tho. Fairfax, serj.-at-law, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Sir Tho. Tempest, Sir Wm. Evers, Sir Walt. Strikelonde, Tho. Dalby, clk., Wm. Frankeleyn, clk., Wm. Tate, clk., Ric. Page, Geof. Lancaster, Walter Luke, Rob. Bowes, Ric. Rydmayn, Launcelot Salkeld, Geof. Middleton, Tho. Musgrave, jun., Jas. Layborne, John Lambart, sen., Ric. Duket, Th. Wharton and Gilb. Wharton. *Westm.*, 11 Aug.

Northumberland: Tho. card. of York, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. earl of Northumberland, Hen. earl of Cumberland, Rob. lord Ogle, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Thos. Fairfax, serj.-at-law, Thos. prior of the cathedral of Durham, Brian Higden dean of York, Sir Wm. Parre, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Sir Godfrey Fuljambe, Sir Thos. Tempest, Thos. Dalby archdeacon of Richemond, Wm. Frankeleyn, clk., Wm. Hilton, Sir Wm. Eure, Sir Wm. Heron, Sir Wm. Ellerker, Sir Edw. Ratclyff, Sir Jo. Heron, Sir Edw. Grey, Ric. Page, Wm. Tate, clk., Walter Luke, Rob. Bowes, Thos. Horseley, Geo. Swynborne, Lionel Grey, Rob. Claveryng, Rob. Colyngwode of Esselyngton, Chris. Medford, Tho. Strangweys, Jo. Bentley. *Westm.*, 11 Aug.

Herefordshire: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Exeter, G. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, C. bp. of Hereford, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Walter Devereux lord Ferrers, Edw. Sutton lord Dudley, Sir Lewis Pollard, Sir Jo. Porte, Edm. Frocetter dean of Hereford, Jas. Denton, clk., Ric. Sydnor, clk., Peter Burnell, clk., Sir Ralph Egerton, Sir Giles Gre-vile, Sir Edw. Crofte, Sir Wm. Morgan, Sir Thos. Cornewall, Sir Ric. Cornewall, Sir Jo. Lyngeyn, Wm. Rudhale, Jas. Baskerville, Jo. Salter, George Bromley, Thos. Lymon, Ralph Hakelett, Tho. Monyngton, John Braynton, Rouland Moreton, Geo. Treheron, Tho. Bodenham, Jo. Rudhale, Wm. Clynton, Jo. Beryton, Ric. Palmer. *Westm.*, 11 Aug.—*Pat.* 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, ms. 1d to 5d, inc., and 7d.

12. Wm. Alyn, of London, and of Ludlow, Salop, son of Ralph Alen. Pardon for the murder of Richard de Shotley, of London, mariner. *Del.* Moore, 12 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 5.

14. Joan Calthorp. Annuity of 50*l.* out of the customs of the port of Yernmouth, Norf. *Del.* Moore, 14 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 6.

14. Sir Philip Calthorp. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. *Del.* Moore, 14 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 6.

14. Sir Giles Gre-vile. To be chamberlain of S. Wales and cos. Carmarthen and Cardigan, with the same fees as Sir Rees Ap Thomas; with the appointment of officers under him. The auditors to make allowance to him for wages, annuities, repairs of castles, mills, &c., and expences in the conveyance of gold and silver money from Wales to London and elsewhere, and in riding on the King's business. Fees to commence from the Annunciation last, as, at the King's command, he has stayed till now in the service of Mary princess of Wales. *Del.* Moore, 14 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 11.

14. Tho. Jenyns, of Shaftesbury, Dorset. Pardon for having burglariously broken into the house of Roger Carpenter at Hernynesham, Wilts. 14 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 6.

15. John God. Reversion of the Crown fee of 6*d.* a day, on vacation by John Brereton, Peter Wrattton, Tho. Huntwade, Hugh Parker, Wm. Heywod, Wm. Dicheborne, John Suthwall, Wm. à Lee, John Worteley, Rob. Wise, John David, John Clogge, Wm. Gisnam, Wm. Standon, John Jackson, Simon Burton, John Evan, Wm. Pole, John Rolte, John Sandford, Hugh Dye, or any of them. *Del.* the More, 15 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 5.

18. Tho. White, messenger of the King's chamber. To be a messenger of the receipt of Exchequer, with 4*½d.* a day "*Teste*" the Moore, 18 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 5.

21. Wm. Dikman *alias* Clerke, of Langham, Rutland. Manumission. The More, 21 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 6.

21. Rob. Draper. Licence to export 1,000 tuns of Gascon wine and Toulouse woad. *Del.* Moore, 21 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

22. Walter Devereux lord Ferrers K.G. To be chief justice of South Wales, and steward &c. of the lordship of Buelth in the marches of Wales, 16 Hen. VIII. *Del.* the Moore, 22 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 6.

22. Sir John Gage. Warrant to Tho. Hanyball, master of the Rolls, to cancel an indenture, made 16 Nov. 11 Hen. VIII., between Tho. card. of York, Sir Hen. Marney, Sir John Heron, and Tho. More, on the King's behalf, and John Gage (now knight), of Ferley, Sussex, setting forth that whereas Gage, Geo. Guldeford, and Wm. Lytton, of Knebworth, Heref., (*sic*) had entered into an obligation with Wm. and Nich. Waryng, collectors of the subsidy in the port of London, to pay 600*l.* to the King's use, which ought to have been paid by Lytton, and the King was content to take of Gage only 300*l.*, to be paid by half-yearly instalments of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Gage covenanted to make an estate to Wolsey and the rest, of

1525.

Aug.

GRANTS.

the manor of Brustowe, and of lands and rents in Burstowe and Howrne, Sussex, and in Godstone, Tanryge, Lyngfeld, Grynsted, and Worth, Surrey and Sussex, of the yearly value of 20*l.*, as security for the said payments. Also to cancel an obligation for 300*l.*, dated 28 Nov. 11 Hen.VIII., for the observance of two indentures, dated 16 Nov.; Sir John having paid the money in question, and Wolsey and More being now seized of the said lands, to the use of Gage and his heirs. Dated 22 Aug. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

22. Tho. Jenyn, merchant tailor, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Windsor, 10 July 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* the More, 22 Aug.—P.S.

23. Sir Ralph Eggerton. To be chief steward, &c. of the lordships, castles, &c. of Lyon, Holte, Yale, Chirke, Chirkeslande, Kynlleth, and Owen, marches of Wales. *Del.*

the Moore, 23 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII. S. B.—*Pat.* p. 2, m. 10.

23. Sir Ralph Eggerton. To be steward, receiver, chancellor, and surveyor of the manors of Haverford Weste and Rowse, marches of Wales. More, 23 Aug. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 11.

24. Jeronimo de Myllayne, gunner. To be gunner in the Tower of London, with 2*d.* a day. Hunnesdon, 20 Aug. 17 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Moore, 24 Aug.—P.S.

24. Antonio de Neapoli, gunner. To be gunner in the Tower of London, with 2*d.* a day. Hunnesdon, 20 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 Aug.—P.S.

26. John Power, of Blechyngton, Oxon. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. *Del.* the Moore, 26 Aug. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 6.

1 Sept.

R. O.

1611. THO. MARQUIS OF DORSET to WOLSEY.

When with Wolsey at the More, requested that he might be one of the pensioners of France as before; for if another were put in his stead it would seem strange both to his kinsmen in France and to his friends in England. Has been always ready to serve the King to the best of his power, and often to his great cost. Trusts Wolsey will keep him in remembrance according to promise. Tyltey, 1 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. *Endd.*

1 Sept.

R. O.

1612. FITZWILLIAM and SANDYS to WOLSEY.

We have discharged the garrisons on this side the sea; *sc.*, at Guisnes 200 foot, 30 horse, and 20 laborers, and at Newnham Bridge 20 foot. Acting under the King's commission to us and baron Hales, &c., concerning the land at Guisnes, we find the most substantial persons very loth to depart from their ancient customs. Have sent a letter received from Sir Rob. Wingfield, touching a Spaniard who has taken the privilege of the lordship of Mark. We have also inquired respecting certain Imperial subjects, said to be prisoners in Guisnes, and can find none such, "save only a certain which Sir Rob. Jerningham hath," according to agreement between you and lord Bevers, at his late being in England. We have advertised Sir Rob. Wingfield to show the same to my Lady or lord Bevers. Calais, 1 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S.—We have just had the men of the country before us, who are willing to submit to the King.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

1 Sept.

Calig. E. II.

(132.)

B. M.

1613. SANDYS to WOLSEY.

Mr. Treasurer arrived on the 27 Aug. The registers have been searched for precedents. A French vessel that had taken, in the Palmeson (Palm Sunday) week, a ship in the jurisdiction of Marke and Oye, and then made for Scotland, was driven by stress of weather into the liberties of Marke in Sandys's jurisdiction. Discussions as to his claim to the same. As peace has now been proclaimed, begs liberty to return to England. Calais, 1 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: "To my lord [leg]ate is good grace."

Z Z 2

1525.

1 Sept.
Epist. Lutheri.
De Wette,
III. 24.

1614. LUTHER to HENRY VIII.

Apologizes for his attack on the King, which had been prompted, not by his own inclination, but by the incitement of those who were unfriendly to his Majesty. Has great hopes in the King's magnanimity. Was led to believe that the King's book was not the work of his Majesty, but of some crafty sophist, who had abused the King's name—*prasertim illud monstrum et publicum odium Dei et hominum, cardinalis Eboracensis, pestis illa regni tui*. Hears that the King begins to favor the gospel, and is weary of its wretched opposers. Will make a public recantation if Henry will only signify in what way he wishes it to be done. Will rejoice to find the King a professor of Christ and his gospel. Wittemberg, 1 Sept. 1525.*

2 Sept.
R. O.

1615. DUKE OF SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

Thanks him for what he has done for the French queen and himself. As to the ambassador's wish to farm the dowry for six years, and to take the first year as a proof,—one year is no trial, but, if they will take it for six years, is content that Wolsey should diminish the sums advanced as he thinks reasonable, when they send him word that they can make no profit of it. Leaves the matter in his hands. Desires credence for the bearer, Fras. Hall. Ewelme, 2 Sept. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

3 Sept.
R. O.

1616. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

Sent Patrick Sinclere to the King, in July last, on divers matters, and, amongst others, that of Melrose. Understands that the abp. of St. Andrew's has urged the King and Wolsey to write contrary to his recommendation and his mother's advice, which has all along been in favor of John Maxwell, abbot of Dundranen. Edinburgh, 3 Sept. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add.*: Cardinale of Zork, legate and Chancellare of England.

3 Sept.
R. T. 137.
R. O.

1617. BRINON and JOHN JOACHIM to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

On Tuesday, 29 August, the treaties which had been written out were read in the presence of the Cardinal, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Hayle (Ely), the duke of Norfolk, the marquis of Exeter, my lord Chamberlain, and others, and agreed to in all points. Next day, the 30th, was appointed for the signature; when they were signed, sealed, and delivered, with the powers on either side. As the power of the king of England was more ample than ours, Wolsey requested that ours might be made to correspond, with a clause about requiring and receiving the oath of the king of England. Considering the importance of the publication of the peace, we have got it fixed to be within eight days of the date of the treaty, provided that it be published by us in France within the same time, and that we remain hostages both for the reformation of the said power, and the ratifications of you, and of the princes, lords, and towns, &c. Have submitted to this with great regret, but trust Louise will ratify, and give orders to the courts of Parliament accordingly. Urge her, for God's sake, not to fail in the first payment, else all will have been done in vain. Their negotiations with merchants for this first payment have been broken off by the King's declaration that he would by no means suffer the first payment to be made to him with his own money (?) ("de ses deniers,") which, he said, would be a mockery. Have been obliged to add a term for the first payment of the arrears of queen Mary's dower, viz., 5,000 crs. to be paid with the first pay-

* It will be seen by a letter from Luther to Link that the above was written at the suggestion of the king of Denmark. (De Wette, *ibid.* p. 58.)

1525.

ment of the advance to be made to the King, 40 days after the treaty, viz., 8 Oct. following. Have also agreed with the Cardinal about his interest, both in the 100,000 crs., and in the arrears of compensation for Tournay, which amounted in all to 130,000 crs. In regard to the ordinary pension, amounting, as we find, to 2,800*l.*, we told him that the arrears of such pensions were never paid in France. At last he let us off, and what was agreed to be paid in five years we got lengthened to seven. At this rate, adding the pension of Tournay to his said pension, there ought to be paid seven [years] hence at the rate of 25,000 crs. of the sun per annum. Joachim has drawn up a list, which he sends to Robertet. The first term of the first year of this compensation is payable in November next. Wolsey expects surety to be made to him of the 100,000 crs. and arrears, which, as you are willing to pay, you can give without much loss. Of all the other pensions, of which the Cardinal has made a roll, we have declared that we will pay nothing till May next, and this has been agreed upon.

The ambassadors chosen to receive your oath are Master Willem (Fitzwilliam), captain of Guisnes, and Master Taillor, a great doctor, a good and gentle personage, zealous for peace. They will leave not later than the end of this month. Have written to the lieutenants and governors of Normandy and Picardy for the publication of the peace, according to her promise. Considering the stay they are obliged to make here on account of the peace, they send her the original of the treaty of peace, signed and sealed, with the treaty of depredations, which depends upon it. The treaty of obligation is with the Cardinal. Are sorry they cannot carry her these important documents in person, but have pledged themselves, for her service, to Wolsey and the Council, to remain till they have procured the ratifications. More, 3 Sept.

Fr., pp. 4.

4 Sept.
R. O.

1618. SIR THO. LUCY.

Answer to certain complaints made against the executors of Sir Thos. Lucy touching probate, funeral expences, wood-sales, and other matters relating to particular manors, his charges as sheriff of Warwick and Leicestershire in the year of his death.* Ric. Verney and dame Elizabeth appear to be among the executors.

Pp. 2, large paper.

2. Answer to other objections about the administration of Lucy's will, raising questions as to his title to the manors of Hickford, Midelton and Byshampton, and touching the payment of his creditors, and sums paid to the escheators for inquisitions on his lands, &c. The executors maintain that 10*l.* a year is not more than sufficient for the finding of each of his children; for the gentlewomen, three daughters, it can be no less; and the two sons must have their learning, meat and drink. The executors have no doubt that my lord Chancellor, or else Sir Anthony Fitzherbert and his companions mentioned in the will, will see the exhibition of three daughters ordered according to reason, although the will is not definite on this point.

Pp. 2, large paper.

5 Sept.
Eras. Ep.
p. 888.

1619. ERASMUS to POLYDORE VERGIL.

Your works have been most elegantly printed. I think nothing of what you write about More. If he has taken offence for some unimportant reason, it is but temporary, for he does not remember even great injuries. I have written, however, to him, to be reconciled to you. Here a cruel

* The inquisitions on the lands of Sir Thos. Lucy all give the 4th Sept. 1525 as the day of his death.

1525.

ERASMUS to POLYDORE VERGIL—*cont.*

strife is waging :—the peasantry are rushing on destruction ; bitter conflicts take place daily between them and the nobles. Cardinal Campeggio has left Hungary. The evil is increasing in Brabant. I am afraid that the nobles will, by their mismanagement, augment the mischief. Basle, 5 Sept. 1525.

Lat.

5 Sept.
R. O.

1620. LAURENCE GYLES, Chandler, of CALAIS, to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for the trouble he has taken in his matter. Since coming over, has met with Sir Will. Pieterston, commissary of my lord Cardinal and my lord of Canterbury, who, on being told that "our matter" had been compromised to Dr. Allen and Dr. Cocks, said, "If ye would put it to me, I have authority, and special commission from my lord of Canterbury to make an end between James Thomas and you." Does not trust the commissary. Sends him six dozen of quails, with other six dozen in the same cage for Dr. Allen. Calais, 5 Sept.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To the right worshipful Mr. Thomas Crumwell, dwelling besides the Freres Augustins at London.

5 Sept.

1621. For ST. SAVIOUR'S, BERMONDSEY.

Assent to the election of Rob. Warton as abbot *vice* Rob. Shuldham, resigned. The More, 5 Sept.

Pat. 17 *Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 7.

P. S. b.

2. Petition for assent to the election by Robert Shuldham, late abbot, (to whom the convent granted the choice of his successor,) of Robert Warton as abbot, whom they present by Wm. Church and Tho. Gaynsborow, monks. Chapter-house, 1 Sept. 1525.

6 Sept.

1622. THE PEACE.

Harl. 442, f. 57.

Proclamation for observance of the peace between England and

B. M. France. More, 6 Sept. 17 *Hen. VIII.*

Copy.

6 Sept.

1623. FRANCE.

R. O.

Abstract of instructions to the bailiff of Dijon, touching the King's letters patent, dated 6 Sept. 1525, St. Germain en Laye. 1. The advocates, proctors, and receivers in the bailiwick of Dijon are to meet and read the commission and instructions. 2. Proclamation to be made by sound of trumpet that all men of the Church and communities of mortmain must make a declaration of their possessions in three months' time, under heavy penalties. 3. The declarations to be authentic, signed, and in detail. 4. The taxes and compositions made by the commissioners of francs fiefs and "nouveaux acquets," and all seisins, &c. made on possessions of the Church without licence of mortmain, to be procured ; as also, 5, the rolls or copies of the payment of the clerical disme. 6. All barons, lords, &c. to declare their heritages, and exhibit their registers. 7. The clergy and corporations in mortmain to show the accounts for their rents and of their fiefs. 8. The bailiffs to declare what other corporations in mortmain there are besides those which have agreed with the commissioners of francs fiefs, and discover all omissions and concealments ; also, 9, the penalties for those who refuse or delay. 10. Commissioners to sit in the Chambre des Comptes at Paris * during which time the clergy and corporations in mortmain can

* Left blank.

1525.

apply for licences for their properties, on payment of a fine. 11. No further molestation, except the ordinary charges.

Method in which the above fine is to be paid. For the clergy, from two years' to seven years' revenues of their possessions. From ignoble persons, from four to six years' rents, and in some cases confiscation. Corporations to pay eight years' rent. Noble persons to pay according to their power. Other regulations for the assessment.

Fr., pp. 14.

7 Sept.

1624. CLERK to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII. 190.

B. M.

In reply to the answer which Master Gregory has made by his brother the prothonotary to the Pope in Wolsey's name, concerning the charge which he had at his departing hence to go to Wolsey, the Pope* has declared to the prothonotary and Clerk as follows:—As to any league to be commenced here between his Holiness, the Venetians, and other powers of Italy, it is already concluded amongst them, but the publication is deferred; for it would be to no purpose without the concurrence of France and England, otherwise the Emperor might devour and destroy them in an hour, and the protection of England might come too late. Of this new league, he said that the Regent and council of France did not come forward, but gave words without effect; that Louise had used the rumor of this league to facilitate matters with the Emperor, for the benefit of France only, thinking that the restoration of her son by this way would be too long delayed to satisfy the French commons, to whom she has promised his speedy restitution. His Holiness said also that matters were driven off too long,—that he and the Venetians were in extremity, and could not conveniently defer it longer, but must declare either *pro* or *contra*; to which they were pressed very sore by the Emperor, who has shown his ambassador in Spain that he has heard of this intended league against him, and blamed the Venetians for it, who did not mind setting the whole world on fire again for their particular affections; but he said he knew the Emperor would not give ear to such new reckonings against him; he knew how he was bent upon a universal peace, and how he had forsaken some of his commodities to attain it; that, to the intent the world should know that he would have nothing more in Italy than he has, he had delivered the investiture to the duke of Milan, and had sent to the Venetians to accept the appointment they themselves demanded; that as to the French king, matters are in very good train to take shortly some good end, if they are not prevented by these new practices in Italy, which, he says, might turn him to some damage in making his [peace] with the French king; for if they were [quiet] he would not doubt to obtain the duchy of Burgundy, but if he saw these practices in Italy continue, he would give up his demand of Burgundy, and accept the French king's offers of troops for the enterprise of Italy, whereby he would expect to gain thrice as much.

As to the invasion of Naples, at Sir Gregory's departing the Pope* was clearly at this point, that, the league concluded as it was determined, his Holiness would help to the said invasion for the delivery of the French king, and made the success thereof very light, as the people are now sore incensed against the Spaniards, and destitute of all succor; which Clerk thought was a marvellous allective to cause the French to consent to any conditions of peace with the King's highness, it being especially clear to them that the Pope* and the other powers of Italy will never meddle with them till they have first agreed with the King's highness; for they know that while France is entangled with the matters of England, it can never help them in Italy,

* In the modern decipher the symbol ☉ is deciphered Card. de Medicis; in the earlier one, the Pope.

1525.

CLERK to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

and that a capitulation between France and the powers of Italy in that case would little relieve the powers of Italy against the Emperor. The Pope* says that this matter of Naples is to be done when time shall be, and not spoken of specially by capitulations.

Doubtless if the powers of Italy had seen the matters between France and England frame well against the Emperor, in time Wolsey would have brought them to what capitulation he would; but now they see things are protracted, and that perchance no perfect amity will be as it was thought; they see also an inclination in the King to the Emperor, and that there is no effectual towardness in the French to this new league. For these causes, they fear and draw back; and the Pope* told him plainly that he thought this new league had no chance of success, for the Venetians were pressed by the Emperor to conclude with him, and he saw no ground on which they could defer it. He said also that the Emperor had told his ambassador that he would conclude the marriage with Portingale, and that the King's ambassadors there had commission to consent thereto on certain conditions concerning the King's interest; and finally that his ambassador writes that all things tend towards peace, but that nothing is or will be done without consent of the king of England. The galleys have come to Genoa, and it is thought Bourbon has departed. Rome, 7 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 6, mutilated. Cipher, with an interlined decipher in a hand of 17th century.

Ibid. f. 187.

2. Decipher by Wolsey's clerk.

Pp. 5, mutilated.

1625. ——— to ———.

Vit. B. vii. 193.

B. M.

“ Romæ datis.”

It is reported that the Pope, on hearing of the King's private plans about peace, approved of them, and especially the sending of the Almoner into Spain for that purpose, and to treat of the liberation of the French king. He will charge his Nuncio to treat of the same matters, but, it is thought, only generally, and in a friendly manner, for he is unwilling to provoke the Emperor. The Pope was doubtful about the French, for besides . . . he had no answer about concluding the treaty. Before the terms were altered he understood that some one had gone to France from Spain, “qui . . . debat in tali re omnino supersedendum esse, nam adfuturus erat alius majoribus suffultus mand[atis].” The French agents say, “rem sortitu[ram] effectum.” The duke of Milan is ill, and will be, it is thought, for [some time. The Venetians were still in doubt, and delay matters on account of the illness of the prothonotary Caracciolo. In the county of Saluzzo (*Seleuci*), there have been lately disturbances between the Spaniards and some disbanded foot. Almost all the Spaniards have been killed. It is perceived from the Venetian ambassador that they are in great doubt, for they fear that if they agree with the Emperor they will be in danger, though some think that by the said concord they will strengthen themselves, and free themselves from the expence of keeping an army, and that if they refuse the Emperor will immediately declare war, which they could not resist without the heaviest expence, as the strength of Italy is already greatly exhausted. The French wish to urge the Pope and Venice to the treaty, and to keep themselves free, that, if danger threatens, they may escape, although D. Albertus de Carpi seems to judge otherwise. The Spaniards,

* See note on preceding page.

1525.

on the day before the publication, attacked some places in France, took several towns, and nearly stormed Narbonne.

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

Sept.

1626. CHARLES V. to FRANCIS I.

Bradford,
p. 162.
Captivité de
Fr. I., 322.

I have been informed by your letter that Madame d'Alençon has set sail. I send Don John de Cuniga to inquire about your health.

7 Sept.

1627. The ARCHBISHOP OF EMBRUN (FR. DE TOURNON) to the GRAND MASTER.

Bradford,
p. 168.

When the Grand Master, Montmorency, and I were sent by the King to the Emperor at Toledo, they despatched a courier hence to acquaint Madame the Regent and the Duchess with our departure, who has since been arrested, and his papers sent to the Emperor, contrary to his repeated declarations. This is not the way to smooth difficulties, as his Majesty has wished, and I therefore beg you will remonstrate. I believe this is the work of some underlings, who would be sorry if peace were established. Madrid, 7 Sept.

P.S.—The King has had a relapse of his fever.

8 Sept.

1628. HENRY VIII. to TUNSTAL, SIR RIC. WINGFIELD, and SAMPSON.

R. O.
St. P. vi. 476.

Sent last by a post of the Emperor's. Trusts they have notified him of the King's acceptance of a peace with France, the specialties of which were sent by Curzon. It had been rumored that the Emperor had long since made an arrangement with France; and perceiving the inroads of the Turks, the dangers of Lutheranism, the peasant war in Germany, the general distress, the desire of the Emperor to marry with Portugal, and the urgency of the Pope, we have consented to the peace. But we marvel much that we have heard nothing from you of the Emperor's mind for so long a time. After divers consultations with our Council, peace was signed on 30 August. In it we have provided for the Emperor's interests; and in accepting the peace, we have complied with the general wishes, finding that a safe-conduct had been given by the French king to Bourbon, that a dispensation had been demanded for his marriage by the Emperor from the Pope, that the Emperor's interests had been so secured that he has obtained more than he could rightly have challenged, and that we intend to keep our good understanding with him inviolable.

They are to exhort the Emperor to make peace with France, if he has not done it already; and the King now urges it, as he has promised to be a mediator for the liberty of the French king. Arguments to be used in that behalf, chiefly drawn from the present calamities. In this request they will be joined by the Venetians, the Pope's ambassadors, and Madame d'Alençon. If they find the Emperor very precise in his demands, they are to urge the claims of England to Normandy and other parts of France, as just as any the Emperor has to Burgundy, the disinterestedness of the King, the advantages secured by the Emperor, and the claim that the King has by virtue of their common league on the French king's person. But they are not to urge these reasons if the former be sufficient.

If the Emperor is discontented, they are to draw up a paper, of which a schedule in Latin is enclosed, showing that the Emperor has failed in his promises, and that lady Margaret, without the King's consent, had arranged a truce with France, expressly stipulating that the Emperor should give no aid to England. Insists on the injuries to which England is thus exposed, and the

1525.

HENRY VIII. to TUNSTAL, Sir RIC. WINGFIELD and SAMPSON—*cont.*

unfairness that the Emperor should be permitted to treat as he pleases, and England only with his consent. Considers that the marriage with Portugal has entirely cut away the main ground of their former alliance, and therefore protests against it being supposed that in taking this peace the King has violated any of his conventions.

Are to do all that they can to dissuade the marriage between the French king and lady Eleanor :—to the Imperialists, that such a marriage may induce the French to conspire for the Empire ; to the French, that it will be detrimental to their interests in Italy, whilst to the lady Regent such a marriage will impair her authority. Stony Stratford, 8 Sept.

Signed at the top. Add.

2. Copies of the above in Harl. MSS. 297 (f. 211), and 6260 (f. 97 b), Vespasian, C. III. 201, and Lamb. MS. 245 (f. 131).

R. O.

3. Fragment of a modern copy of the same.

Pp. 4.

1629. CHARLES V.

R. O.

St. P. VI. 484.

Articles of treaties broken by the Emperor.

1. The Emperor was bound, 20 June 1522, to pay England 150,000 cr. of the sun. Two years have elapsed, and nothing has been paid. 2. He was bound to pay yearly for the indemnity 133,305 cr. Three years have elapsed, and nothing has been paid. 3. Each prince was bound, both by the treaty of Windsor, and by the prorogation of the same, made in Spain, to invade the common enemy this year, viz. in May 1525. The King has done his part, but the Emperor says he cannot afford to make an expedition either this year or hereafter. 4. By the treaty of Windsor neither prince was to recall or diminish his fleet. The Emperor never sent such a fleet as he ought, and recalled the fleet he did send for want of victuals. 5. Neither prince was to treat with the enemy but by common consent. Lady Margaret has concluded a truce, by the Emperor's authority, without consulting England. 6. The enemies or rebels of either prince were not to be received. The Scots are allowed free intercourse in Flanders, and have safe-conducts from lady Margaret. 7. The whole treaty of Windsor having been made with a view to a marriage, comes to an end with it. 8. The Emperor has not observed in any way the treaty for an invasion to be made by Norfolk. 9. Auxiliaries were not furnished to the duke of Suffolk. 10. The treaty for the war in Provence was not observed. 11. The French king ought to be considered the prisoner of both princes, and the King may claim half his ransom. 12. The Emperor broke the treaty of Windsor by liberating the French nobles whom he took prisoner. 13. In short, he has observed none of his promises.

Lat., pp. 3. Endd.: Articuli tractatum a Cæsare non observati.

1630. CHARLES V. and HENRY VIII.*

Camb. MSS.
1044.

Nos. 13—19.

On ff. 164, 165, are stated the terms of the obligations by which the Emperor was held to the king of England, "tam ex tractatu Windesore quam ex tractatu prorogationis ejusdem in Hispania facto;" and on the wide margins have been noted the points wherein the terms have not been observed.

The whole is in Latin, and in the same handwriting as the following.

f. 166 :—"A memoriall of suche debtis as bee due by thempe^r to the Kings highnes of England."

* Description taken from Cambridge Catalogue of MSS., vol. II. p. 138.

1525.

On f. 167 is a rough draft of a statement referring to the same subject.

It begins :—

“Placeat sue mat^{em} inducere ad suam memoriam petitionem quam feci apud suam mat^{em} ex parte ser^{mi} Regis dñi mei pro debitis in presenti pecunia soluendis”

On ff. 170—1, in an Italian secretary's hand, are articles for a peace between the Emperor and the kings of England and France.

The first proposition begins :—

“Primo Cæsar dabit obsides regi ser^{mo} Angliæ de restituendo filios solutis sibi . . .”

The seventh and last :—

“Vel si premissa non placeant Cæsari : poterit Cæsar ponere in manus ser^{mi} regis Angliæ obsides . . .”

f. 173. A communication of the Emperor's wishes in answer to Henry VIII.'s letter respecting a general peace.

It begins :—

“Sacra Ces^a maje^{tas} que semper Christianorum pacis . . .”

Ends :—

“In his scriptis . . . Cæsaris mentem vt de his omnibus fieri publicum instrumentum per notarium hic astantem.”

f. 177. Notes on the obligations of the treaty of Windsor.

f. 179. Agreement respecting the Emperor's journey to Italy (1526). This, in an Italian handwriting, begins :—

“Contentatur Cesar venire in Italiam, nisi cum quinque millibus personis ad accipiendam coronam, promittens quod statim illa accepta transibit in Germaniam, ubi dabit omnem operam pro componendis rebus Lutheranis, et non patietur fieri verbum de concilio . . .”

On f. 180 is the endorsement :—“Negocia Hispanica.”

1631. WOLSEY to TUNSTAL and others.

Cott. App.
xlvi. 30.
B. M.

“Ther also be serteyn other privy thyngs as well conserynyng theemperors promyses made unto the Kynges hyghnes in dyvers famyler confens at their enterveys, as also overtures tendyng . . . ne love confidens ne trust on hys behalf towards hys grace, made to other princes, wherein the Kyng mygth merytoursley taxe the seyde Emperor . . . hys trowth, sincere procedyng and dellyng, yet les the Kyngs mageste mygth by rehersal thereof be in . . . to be incircumspect, voyd of knowleg, reason, good counsell, and princely behavior, and for thexching of the ill preses . . . and the sequel wych mygth aryse therby to other princes, hath . . . hys nobyll herte and courage, more inclynynd to the . . . princes honors than to scoleyng contryng of ontreue tallys, babellyng, an[d] sophysycall mentions, hath in thys answer omyttyd . . . and . . . to contynue, excepte hys Grace be by the malyg[nant] condy[et] of the other party provokyd and compellyd to the contrary; howbeyt —”

Corrected draft. Hol., p. 1.

8 Sept.

1632. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. viii.
199.
B. M.

Wrote last on the 2nd. Wm. de la Barre has arrived from Spain. Richard, the courier, came in his company to Malines, from which he went to England. Has delayed to notify De Barre's arrival, in order to see if he could find out, either by the market-men or any of the Council, how the world goes in Spain. Can only learn from the market-men that the Emperor is not satisfied with my Lady and the Council for concluding so hastily an abstinence of war, and that he will not conclude anything with France without the consent of the King's ambassadors. Cannot tell if this be true, but Wolsey will be able to judge from the ambassadors themselves; of whom,

1525.

SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY—*cont.*

though one is dead, to the distress of his wife and children, Wingfield is glad it hath pleased God to call him to his rest in a strange country, "being right diligent in executing of such charge as he received." Hopes Wolsey will remember his poor wife and children. Though he is a great loser, hopes to meet him again with other friends, who will be glad of his company, and be most sure guides in that strange country,—though indeed it ought not to be so called, as it is our ordinary port of rest and quiet.

Begs to be recalled. Is not more sure of his life here than his brother was in Spain, though he was five years younger; "for though, peradventure, he was sufficiently purveyed to bury him honorably," it would not be so with himself if the like chance happened to him here. Since his last, has been informed by master Treasurer that he has delivered to his constable at Calais 50*l.* for his diets, and has no more money, but wishes Wingfield to ask Wolsey to whom he shall apply for more. Has borrowed 100*l.* for his charges here, and as much again for those at Calais. Believes the cardinal of Salzburg (Gurck) is still besieged, though the Archduke has sent to him a captain, named Sir George de Fraunsberg, with 5,000 men at the Cardinal's cost. Duke Henry of Brunswick has taken, beheaded, and quartered two of the learned men who translated Luther's works into Latin. There are many Lutherans here, both men and women, wedded priests and schoolmasters; and commissaries sit upon them every day, but none are executed as yet, though it is supposed that within these 13 [days] before my Lady leaves, they will be rid one way or other. If my Lady had not come, the contagion would have been too great. Haage, 8 Sept. 1525.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 3. Add. Endd.

8 Sept.

Calig D. ix.
108.
B. M.

1633. FRANCE and ENGLAND.

"[A memorial of such things as are to be] done at the ratification of the tre[atry] between the King's highness and the French king."

1. All the noblemen, both spiritual and temporal, now at Greenwich, London and the neighbourhood, to be warned by the Vice-chamberlain to be at Greenwich on Saturday by 1 p.m., and on Sunday by 9 a.m., to continue attending the court till all ceremonies are completed, and the ambassadors have left. 2. The judges and learned counsel to give like attendance, the former in their best array, "with ther colors abou[t] ther nekkes:" to be warned by my lord Chancellor's serjeant-at-arms. 3. The French ambassadors are to be conveyed to court in a barge provided by the bishop of Bath and viscount Rochford. They are to enter the court by two on Saturday, when the King will receive them in his dining chamber, under his "cloth of astate," accompanied by the Lords. 4. At 1 [o'clock], before the [French] ambassadors arrive, all the other ambassadors shall be conveyed to the court as follows:—the Pope's ambassador to be conveyed by the bishop of Lincoln, the Emperor's by the viscount Rochford, the Venetian by the lord of St. John's, the duke of Milan's by Sir John Husey. 5. The arrangement of the Lords in the presence chamber to be according to a "platte" devised. 6. The lord steward shall see the hall well furnished with officers [of] the house and other honest personages. 7. The captain of the guard to see the guard ordered with their coats, &c. 8. "After the proposition be m[ade], and some pause and communication had with the King's highness and the nobles, and the King's highness withdrawn to his p[ri]v[ate] chamber, the drink shall be honno[rably] brought up to the King's chamber, and there off[er]ed to the said ambassadors and nobles; which done, t[he] said ambassadors shall be conveyed to their lodgings [by] the same personages that accompanied them to the King's court, at the which their lodgings it [is] ordered they shall sup; for the which their supper [and] drink for all nights provision must

1525.

be made by [my] lord Steward." 9. The Vice-chamberlain shall appoint gentlemen ushers, yeomen and gro[oms] to every lodging of the said ambassadors. 10. The lodgings to be as follows:—the ambassadors of the Pope, Venice and Milan, in the King's house, where they shall have separate chambers, but sup together; the Emperor's ambassador in Carie's house; the French ambassadors in Sir Chr. Garnish's house:—the Vice-chamberlain to see to the hangings and furniture of all the lodgings. 11. On Sunday the ambassadors to be conducted to the King's dining chamber at 9 o'clock, to accompany the King to chapel.

ii. The ordering of the chapel.

1. The King's travers of cloth of gold to be set on the right of the quire. 2. The Legate and prelates in *pontificabilis* to do the obsequies, and sing mass. 3. The Pope's ambassador and the French king's ambassador† shall be placed in the lower end of the stalls, on the right side of the chapel; and on the left side "enempest them" the Emperor's ambassador, and those of Venice and Milan. 4. The oaths of the King and the ambassadors with the delivery of the ratification &c., "to [be] done by the lord Chancellor; the which oath [made, *Te D*]eum to be solemnly sung, and after the same trium[phs] s and other the King's minstrels to s" 5. After the ceremonies the King will go to dinner; "and after his Grace hath washed, the ambassadors are to be conveyed by such as be appointed to accompany them to the place where the dinner shall be prepared." After dinner they shall be again brought to the King's dining chamber, and after communication with the King shall depart to London with those appointed to accompany them.

Mutilated, pp. 6. In Wriothesley's hand.

8 Sept.

1634. TREATY with FRANCE.

Calig. D. ix.
114.
B. M.

[C]opie of [a s]ermonde [made] afore the [Regen]t of France [the] day she [took her othe†];" on the text, "Quis est homo qui vult vitam, diligit dies vid[ere] bonos, &c. Inquire pacem et persequere eam."§

Lat, mutilated, pp. 4.

1635. NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Cal. D. ix. 82.
B. M.

* * * "du conseil en parlement fut publie la paix faicte [entre le Roy] d'Angleterre et Madame la Regente," by which the King is to have 150,000 g. cr., for which certain towns are to stand sureties. At this many great persons murmur. Paris and the other chief towns have not yet spoken. The Regent is urging them to consent to this arrangement, which they will not do. The "said" court of Parliament, and the other Parliaments of the kingdom, have been a month discussing it, and will not comply. The great persons are much astonished what has moved the king of England to conclude so hastily, considering the state of France and the capture of the King; and they say he has done it "pour parvenir a quelque grosse finesse," seeing that he has been the chief cause of Francis being taken. The said parliaments and towns expected the three Estates of the realm to have assembled, which the Regent has hindered as much as she could; for if they had met she would have been deposed; for all wise men think that as a woman cannot inherit the crown, neither ought she to rule. Were it not that they fear the deliverance and return of Francis they would

† Singular here.

‡ From a contemporary marginal note.

§ "Hanc declamationis a me pronunciata epitho nutu et auspicio Illustrissimæ ac magnanimæ Lodoicæ Francisci viraginis magnificentissimæ mir serenitate Gallicæ gentis sceptrum moderantis Ro Divina miseratione Venciensis episcopus scriptis redig augustissimæ suæ dominationis elemosinarius."

1525.

NEWS FROM FRANCE—*cont.*

have deposed her already; for those of Normandy would not accept the increase of taxes demanded by her.

The Regent, Vendôme, and others have told the parliaments and great towns that they must yield to the demands of the enemies of France for the present, till the kingdom has recovered from its bad fortunes, "et en bref on re le tout à la couronne, mais plusieurs en cela ne ce accord[ent], disent que se font encoires multiplications de guerre tres-tous bien empeschez et tiennent souvent conseil a veoir par ou ilz concluront ilz feront force de qu et grand personnaiges apposans ausdits appointe[ments et] conclusi[ons de] la Regente et aultres fa *f. 83. *faire processions par les bonnes villes du Royau[me] prescher que le Roy son filz a este forte malade mais guary, et que de brief il sera delivré et aura bon appo[ntement] à l'Empereur;" which wise men cannot believe, but say it is only to frighten the towns and maintain the Regent's authority. She has imposed 1,200,000 livres additional taxes.

Eight or ten days ago three men, each clothed in a black robe, and with a green *chaperon* over his shoulders, and a cornet hung from his neck "en fasson de poste," came through the streets of Paris by different routes, and met in the court of the palace, where they sounded their horns, and cried out three times, "Le Roy des folz est mort; mere sotte en faict le deul: les saiges ne losent dire; il [n'est] que les folz le publient." They immediately returned by different streets, scattering papers among the crowd with the same words in writing.

"Les villes et parlemens du royaume veuillent sca[voir] que sont devenus les deniers puis dix ans qui sont an de cinq a six millions s[ur] les exactions faict sur leglise gentilz hommes des gendarmes ne ont este paies ne les off[iciers leurs] gaiges, qui sont dix mille officiers en nombre veuillent que les cappitaines et ceulx qui ont e de gendarmes respondent des oultrages et pilleries [et des] larcins que ont faict leurs gens par tout le royaul[me] denotant parce qu'ilz ne veuillent plus obeyr en ladven[ir] à la dite Regente en maniere que ce soit."

Fr., mutilated, pp. 4.

1636. HENRY VIII. to JAMES V.

R. O.

For the observance of the late comprehension, sent Magnus and Carlisle herald to accompany Dacre's warden of the Marches in the arrangement of days of truce; but after the "disappointing" of several days, Dacre could obtain no redress at last meeting for the slaughters of Englishmen, the parties being convicted and there present. Henry might now insist that the comprehension is at his own option; but if anything further arises between them, let not James and his Council pretend ignorance.

Pp. 2. Endd.: A minute of a letter of the King's sent to the † young king of Scots.

9 Sept. 1637. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. ii.

73.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 394.

The letters sent by the King and Wolsey. to the young King, the three Estates, abp. of St. Andrew's, Angus and others, have been very well received. They all acknowledge it might have been better if they had sought perpetual peace, but that Henry is content to authorise commis-

† The word "late" is here scored out.

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sioners with a view of establishing it within three years. Of the further contents of Wolsey's letters has disclosed part, and taken good note of the rest as instructed. On Saturday the president of Toulouse (de Saignes) arrived at Leith as ambassador from France, and sent to the young King by a Scotch priest a letter from Albany with a little dagger for a token, which James immediately gave away to one that was near. Next day he showed the letter to Magnus, who sends a copy, both in French and Scotch. This ambassador, unlike others, remained three or four days at Leith without being visited by anyone, and has now come here, with scarcely any lodging provided for him. Thinks the King would not grant him an audience of his own mind. Patrick Wemes returned along with him; but he landed in Fife, and went to the Chancellor before seeing the King. Understands he had letters from divers lords, saying that the Scots were compelled, for want of aid from France, to make terms for themselves with England; but the French council replied that John Cantelay had a contrary commission under the great seal of Scotland, signed by the King, his mother, and several of the Lords.

Has heard nothing of the coming of Dacre or the other commissioners to these parts. There has been trouble lately between Angus and the Homes. The Homes of Wederbourn have slain the lord of Tullyalen. Thinks the commissioners will have to meet at Edinburgh, or else at Berwick. Thinks England should not make too great difficulties in concluding with the Scots now, as it will make them abandon France. Will endeavor to get copies of the articles brought by the ambassador, and of those sent into France by the Queen, which was done when the earl of Cassillis returned home. The ambassador called at Dunbar on his way, and left money for wages. Some think Albany will be here shortly. Does not believe it; for the King, young as he is, could form a party against him. The abp. of St. Andrew's will not come here till "our matters" be concluded. The Queen remains in the North; the Lords think if she came in she would lose no part of her authority. Sends copy of a letter lately written to her by Magnus.

Although the abp. of Glasgow favors Albany, James favors him more than the Chancellor. Magnus thinks his presence here, among other evils, makes the Scots haughty, considering England more dependent on them than they on England. The realm is much divided, and the Council go not all one way. Has arranged with Patrick Sinclair for information. Edinburgh, 9 Sept. *Signed.*

Add.

9 Sept. **1638. FRANCE and SCOTLAND.**

R. O.

1. Magnus to [Tuke?]

Requests him to show my Lord that news arrived here from France, before my Lord's last letters, of truce having been made for three months between France and England, and that France has comprehended Scotland. If it be not so, thinks "Scotland would give France an herring of the same barrel." Desires him, however, to note the second of the two matters that he has written to my Lord, showing how France shall disdain Scotland, and Scotland France. The young King loves his uncle "as naturally as a young thing may do," and does not like to hear of Frenchmen, as the ambassador here knows, who will not soon have audience. Sends a packet of letters from the Scotch king's secretary to a servant of his at London. Edinburgh, 9 Sept.

A peace taken at this time of year for three years is as good as one for four. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

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FRANCE and SCOTLAND—*cont.*R. O.
St. P. iv. 395.

2. Albany to James V.

Has received his letters by the bearer, and understood his credence. Was* absent from court at his arrival, being ill with colic, but sent him to Madame the Regent, who despatched him graciously. "De Gondolle, ce &c."

Hopes he will remember the things pointed out to him by Albany at his departure for the honor of the realm. Excuses himself for not writing with his own hand, which he can do worse than ever. Sends him a poniard† by the bearer.

Calig. B. iii.
100.
B. M.

3. Translation of the preceding in the hand of Magnus.

Endd. by Wriothlesley (?)

9 Sept.

1639. The BP. OF DUNKELD to MAGNUS.

R. O.

I. Has conferred at great length with the Chancellor, whom he finds steadfast to England, "and myche inclyned for this barne that is his godsonne." Has assured him in Henry's name that good may follow to himself in this particular as well as to the common weal. If Henry make good this promise it will get him many well-willers. Dunfermline, 9 Sept.

II. "France stands at a poor point. The wit is gone, and the good chieftains of war"; the other men of war are two years' pay in arrear, and live upon the common people. No government but by Madame "and her lipper Chancellor." England had never such an opportunity for "business into France." Invokes "the malediction of God of Heaven [on any one] that makes any impediment to that noble King to seek his just title and right"; for he will get many well-willers in this country, as will be seen in the next Parliament.

P. 1. Headed: "Copy of two letters lately sent from the bp. of Dunkell to T. Magnus."

9 Sept.

1640. For the PRIOR and CONVENT OF WELHOWE, Linc. dioc.

P. S.

Congé d'élire, on the death of Ric. Kingson. Stony Stratford, 3 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. (*No date of delivery.*)

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 7; dated at the More, 9 Sept.

II. Petition for the above. Chapter-house, 31 Aug. 152[5].

10 Sept.

1641. MARY QUEEN OF FRANCE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

As the King and Wolsey advise her to send some one to France about her dowry, has chosen Dr. Denton, her chancellor, and Fras. Hall, who will explain to Wolsey their commission. Asks Wolsey to advise him, and to give him letters to Madame and the admiral of France to advance her affairs. Will do anything for the Admiral out of her dowry that Wolsey thinks reasonable. Leyston Abbey, 10 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal.

10 Sept.

1642. The DUKE OF SUFFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

To the same effect. Leyston Abbey, 10 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

* The S. P. read "il ne fusse" instead of "je ne fusse."

† A "quhynzare" in the Scotch version.

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1643. FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Vit. B.vii.195.

B. M.

Extract from letters of Gregory Casale.

“ * * * [Lu]gdunum datis.”

He writes that since his arrival he could [not see] the lady Mother (Louise) before, on account of her grief for [her son's] illness, and the frequent and varying news of his recovery. When at last he obtained audience, he declared the King's desire for her son's liberation, which he had already made known to the Emperor, and showed the various means of doing this, with the greatest dexterity. He learns from those about the Queen that her affection for her son is such that she cannot be induced to provoke the Emperor, and it prevents her from following what she thinks the best way, the reasons for which he showed her in the Cardinal's name. She thanked him, and said she could not think of any better way, and she seemed willing to apply her mind thereto.

He told her that the Emperor, seeing that Henry was inclined to favor the French, had begun to make him large offers; but the Cardinal, for the sake of the common good and the security of France, would not be moved. He told her also that she must consider that the Emperor, when he hears of these practices, will not change his mind to France, but accommodate himself to the time; and, if he is trusted before the King is set free, he will strengthen himself. He said much about this, because he heard from Robertet that the French would do much less than they offered to the Italians, which, with the embassy of Madame d'Alençon, will make the Italians suspicious; and care must be taken that so good an opportunity of freeing the King and strengthening France be not lost by any negligence. She and Robertet asked what was Wolsey's opinion about the renunciation of Italy, and how it would profit the French. He answered that the Italians would then take up arms to help them, and they would be freed from the expence of 100,000 cr. to the rebels, and the same sum to the Swiss, that Burgundy would be retained, and the Emperor would be forced to liberate the King. To which she assented, and said how much she and her son were bound to the Legate. At length she answered that she would discuss the matter with Lautrec and the Chancellor, to whom Casale should repeat his declaration. This was done on the 8th day. He found Lautrec well experienced in Italian affairs. Everything being well discussed, “hinc in[de et] adductis rationibus et præsertim pontificis peti[tionibus] inventa sunt multa digna quæ moderentur adduxit rationes de modo gerendi belli et e egit apud Cancellarium, qui summopere prudentia[m Ser.] Regiæ M^{ti}s et R. D. Legati extulit in hujusmodi dentissimis et optimis modis excogitandis et de responsum ad petitiones pontificis quod minus est antea obtulerant, super quo D. Gregorius [dixit] quæ expedire judicavit, nec hac rationes p[otuit] Cancellarius refellere, dixitque dominum de Carpis in commissionibus exponendis; loco enim quinq[ua]ginta millibus ducatorum esse debuit numerus qua[dra]ginta millium, et de equitibus gravioribus nihil agere vellent, dixeruntque quod cras illum expedie[nt].” It cannot be expressed how much France feels obliged to the King and Wolsey for their advice.

ii. Articles drawn up by the Chancellor about Italy, to be sent to the Pope.

1. They promise they will not disturb Italy. 2. Instead of the 40,000 ducats offered, they will give 500 horse. 3. They will give and pay for 6,000 foot until the Spaniards and the Viceroy are driven out of the duchy of Milan and Naples, and then they ought to have the said troops with 1,000 horse and 12,000 Italian foot, to recover the King. 4. They will give 14 galleys on condition that if the Emperor sends a fleet to Marseilles they may be sent thither as a protection. 5. They will treat with the Swiss for the defence of Milan, if the same pension is paid to them as they received

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FRENCH AFFAIRS—*cont.*

from France. 6. The French ask for a pension from Milan and Naples. 7. If the Pope and Venetians do not approve of these terms, they will refer to the decision of Henry. They say that they have never offered more, although their agents have, perhaps, done otherwise.

The Chancellor and Lautrec asked for Casale's advice, and he answered that the 14 galleys would be sufficient for Italy if the war were carried on in the way he had talked of with Lautrec; for the Venetians would give twelve, and the Pope four, so that the French could have their own for the defence of Marseilles, if necessary. The Italians would not deny this, for, Genoa being taken, they would have galleys enough. He did not think that Italy could supply all the money necessary, on account of the heavy burdens they have already borne, and because the whole country will not contribute. He thought it most expedient that the duke Maximilian should be restored, as many contentions would thereby be settled; and he has shown that the whole duchy would be on his side, except Pavia and Lodi, which are governed by the Spaniards. My Lady deferred despatching him, because Robertet was ill, and she did not wish the despatch to be written by any other. She will go from Lyons to Bayonne. Letters have come from Spain of the King's recovery, and many write that a concord has been made, but nothing is certain.

It is said that the duke of Bourbon has sailed to Spain, and, disregarding the Pope's protestations, has taken his galleys. It is said that De Prat will go as ambassador to France, Gregory thinks to cause trouble between England and the French, which he would do gladly. Gregory intended, on the following day, to inform the Council of his craftiness, tell them of his whole life, and the reasons of his mission. My Lady, and all the others, show themselves [anxious] to settle the matters of Italy "*sed non ni [mis] . . . dum est, nam Galli sunt suapte natura . . . ingenio. Domina omnia faceret ob amorem e[jus] filii. Hispani astutissimi sunt omnium et re . . . sciunt necessitati adhibere.*"

The duke of Ferrara will be here tomorrow on his way to Spain. Gregory will prevent his journey, if possible, as it will injure the settlement of Italian affairs.

Lat., pp. 7. Endd.: Nova ex Gallia ex literis domini Gregorii.

11 Sept. 1644. JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.

Vat. Trans.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 402.

Complains that the Pope has granted pensions out of the fruits of the see of Dunkeld, one being to Jas. Creichtoun, a *professus* of the order of Preachers, after the bishopric was granted by bull to Rob. now bishop of Ross when on embassy to England. Edinburgh, 15 Sept. 1525.

Lat.

17 Sept. 1645. LOUIS D'ORLEANS, DUKE OF LONGUEVILLE.

R. O.

Obligation for observing the treaty of the More. Condrieu, 17 Sept. 1525. *Signed and sealed.*

Rym. XIV. 76.

Lat., vellum.

18 Sept. 1646. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

St. P. I. 162.

Supporting the petition of Sir Richard Weston to be steward of the duchy of Lancaster in the place of Sir Richard Wingfield. He offers to throw up the mastership of the Wards, or his annuity, by which Sir William Compton shall be satisfied. Either appointment is more meet for him than the chancellorship of the said duchy. At your manor of the More, 18 Sept.

Add.

1525.

19 Sept.

Galba, B. VIII.

201.

B. M.

1647. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Wrote last on the 8th. Received on the 17th his letters dated the 8th, at his manor of Moore, with a copy of a letter from the King to his ambassadors in Spain, which has "inluminated" his "perceiving" that was somewhat dark before, though Wolsey must remember he wrote from Brussels what my Lady had told him about Spynalose's charge from the Emperor to the King, concerning which he had been kept ignorant. Is commanded to explain to my Lady about the peace which the King has concluded with France. Wolsey will remember that when he made overture to my Lady of the truce marchant between the King and France, he touched many of the things that Wolsey now wishes him to speak of, and received sharp answers from my Lady, as appeared by his letter of the 2nd. He accordingly prepared what he should say to my Lady before seeing her.

Gives word for word an account of their conversation, as nearly as he can remember it. He addressed her in French, stating that the King, by the advice of his council, for the good of Christendom, and to satisfy the Emperor, had made peace with France, in which the Emperor and Margaret were comprehended, and was determined not to diminish his love for the Emperor and her, or to infringe any treaty except that by which they were bound to war with France; that the King had notified his ambassadors with the Emperor to inform him of this, and trusted he would take it in good part; and for the same purpose Wingfield was commissioned to signify it to her. She replied, "Monsieur l'ambassadeur, l'universel bien de la Chrestiente et complaire a l'Empereur sont deulx grandes choses," and made a pause. Wingfield said, so they were, and he hoped to show that they could not be separated. She said it was too late to dispute the matter, for as to the peace, she thought it highly favorable to the weal of Christendom, and that it would have been more so if the King and Emperor had concluded it by one assent; but she knew both princes to be so virtuous that though some things had gone out of order, there would be no diminution of good will. Was going to have made some answer, but she said he could not instruct her of anything concerning these matters, which she knew better than he did, for the Regent of France had sent her word by Wm. de la Barre that the peace had been made perfect many days ago. She then left for supper, and he had no opportunity to ask her for the writing necessary to be granted in the Emperor's name to Wm. Legrave for the conveyance of the King's artillery from Valenciennes through Antwerp to Calais. Has no doubt that if Legrave come to this court himself, or send him instructions what is necessary, it will be done.

Finds from long experience in these parts that the people are much more easily managed when they have to leap on a high horse from the ground than when they have a high block under their feet by which they may mount. No news, except that the people here regret much more that they are not immediately to have the benefit of the comprehension than that the King has made peace. There is small trust in people altogether given to lucre. Haage, 19 Sept. 1525.

Hol., pp. 4.

19 Sept.

Lettere
di Principi,
I. 174.

1648. GIO. MATTEO GIBERTO, Datary, to DOMENICO SAULI.

Negotiations with Morone [prime minister of the duke of Milan]. Loss of M. Sigismondo. By letters of the 4th inst. we have advices from England from the Cavalier (Gregory) Casale, and the Auditor (Ghinucci); but since we have no letters as yet from the King, [it seems] they would not wish to be nominated. Hears that the agreement with France was most certain, and would be published in three or four days. The Pope regards this as a great counterpoise to restrain the French from precipitating an agreement with the Emperor. Rome, 19 Sept. 1525.

Ital.

1525.

20 Sept.

1649. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.Add. MS.
15,387, f. 168.B. M.
Theiner, p. 550.Desires credence for the bishop of Worcester and Sir Gregory Casale. Has entrusted a cipher to the latter. Stony Stratford, 20 Sept. 1525.
Lat., pp. 4. Copy.

20 Sept.

1650. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.Add. MS.
15,387, f. 170.B. M.
Theiner, p. 551.Recalls Clerk, as he requires his services in England. His place will be taken by Jerome [Ghinucci] bishop of Worcester and Sir Gregory Casale. Stony Stratford, 20 Sept. 1525.
*Lat., pp. 4. Copy.***1651. 2. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.**

Theiner, p. 551.

To the same effect. London, 20 Sept. 1525.

20 Sept.

1652. For WM. LILGRAVE.Galba, B. III. 74.
204.
B. M.Order in the Emperor's name to the master of his artillery, to provide Wm. Lelegrave, treasurer of the artillery of England, with wagons, horses, ships, guides, men, and conduct, to obtain from Valenciennes the artillery, munitions, &c. belonging to the King there, and conduct them to Calais at the King's expence. La Haye, 20 Sept. 1525. *Signed: Dublioul.**Fr., pp. 2. Copy.*

21 Sept.

1653. CHRISTIERN II. and YSABEAU (ELIZABETH) to HENRY VIII.Nero, B. III. 74.
B. M.Hear that their messenger, Nicholas Tyrri, had taken sanctuary, being charged with forging his credentials. Request his liberty. Tyrri had been sent to offer the King their ship Maria; if the King refused to accept it, he was not to allow it to perish from dirt and rust. Their enemies are very malicious. Lière (Lyræ), 21 Sept. 1525. *Signed.**P. 1. Add.***1654. NICHOLAS TYRRI.**

R. O.

Mem. of 4 livres Fl. due from Nich. Tyrry, merchant of England, to Jehan Pietersson, merchant of Anvers, for earthen pots bought for the king of England.

Fr.

[21 Sept.]

1655. HENRY VIII. to [TUNSTAL and SAMPSON].Camb. MS.
1044, f. 9.

"Copy of the King's letters sent by Richard, the Emperor's post, to the King's ambassadors in Spain."*

Has received by Curzon and Coke, who arrived together on the 12th, their letters of 20 June, being duplicates of former letters sent by Roger Basyn, with others of 8, 9, and 10 July, all subscribed by you both and your late colleague Sir Rich. Wingfield, and others of 28 July, reporting Wingfield's death, and of 11 and 14 Aug., subscribed by you two. Received at the same time letters in the Emperor's own hand, "with copies of a treaty for truce passed there," and of certain clauses written by the Emperor to his ambassador "concerning his instant desire [to be released?] with all possible diligence from the marriage of our dearest daughter the Princess. The material points requiring to be answered are these:—1. The demand made by the Emperor for restitution of Burgundy. 2. The suspicions entertained by you as to the motives for the conveying

* According to Tunstal and Sampson's letter of 2 Dec., these instructions were dated at Ampthill, 21 Sept.

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thitherwards of Madame d'Alençon. 3. The Emperor's anxiety to be released from the marriage without awaiting the conclusion of peace. 4. Your advice that the King should not conclude peace with the French ambassadors in England, but let it be done in Spain jointly with the Emperor; and, 5, that the King should confirm a truce which they have made with France till Jan., and send them certain other commissions mentioned in a schedule enclosed in their letter of 11 August. As the time is short, refers them to former letters, which the King had despatched to them by Uvedale, and by a post of the Emperor's, and also by Tunstal, a knight of St. John's, which, it appears, they had not received when they wrote.

1. They have been sufficiently instructed by what arguments to urge the Emperor to forbear excessive demands, "far discrepant from the moderation which as ye write he affirmeth himself well-minded to use." Charles professed that he would rather give up some of his own rights than that the peace should not take effect.

2. The King is surprised that the ambassadors, knowing the Emperor's anxiety to conclude the marriage of Portugal in all haste, even without the King's consent, could suspect that the coming of Madame d'Alençon could be for the purpose they suppose. The truth is, it is done partly with the King's connivance for the redemption of her brother; and she will, on her arrival, explain to them in confidence that her chief object is to persuade her brother not to give up anything derogatory to his crown or dignity. Believes the ambassadors will find Francis not so ready to make strait conjunction with the Emperor as is supposed, seeing that his deliverance may be effected by other good mediations.

3. They have mistaken the effect of other letters sent them by the King and Wolsey, on receipt of which the King expected they would have agreed to the discharge of the Emperor's marriage, or would have deferred it till the King had fully concluded his peace with France. The words of the King's letter gave them full power to do this on the Emperor's endeavoring to bring about a peace, and making provision for payment of the money he owes the King. The King's pleasure was also further explained by Wolsey; extracts from whose letters are quoted to the effect that they must take special care that these conditions offered by France be not either "appaired" or put off, as they were necessary to the King's purpose; that he trusted the Emperor would rather amend than seek to impair them; that they should not make difficulties about the Emperor's discharge before conclusion of the peace, if he performed the things mentioned, but should take means to maintain the amity; that although they were instructed by the King's letters that on the Emperor's discharge all other amities are to stand good, those of Windsor and London excepted, two special points were to be regarded concerning the treaty of Windsor, viz., to take care lest the Emperor, being released from that treaty, should make a separate peace with France, or refuse to concur with Henry, in case Francis should delay fulfilling the conditions proposed by John Joachyn in England, in compelling him to observe them.

As Wolsey's letter, and a commission under the great seal for discharge of the marriage, were delivered to Uvedale, with others of the King, the duplicate of which, sent by France, they have acknowledged, supposes that, as Uvedale remained longer at Plymouth for lack of wind, those letters had not arrived at their last despatch. Trusts, however, they have received them long ere this, and have concluded the discharge with provision for payment of the King's money, partly in hand, and partly by instalments. Sends, however, a new commission for the purpose, with a memorial of the debts owing to the King by the Emperor, that the latter may see the King's anxiety for the surety of his succession. If they have not concluded the discharge before receiving this, they shall, in consideration of the great sums the Emperor is likely to have by the marriage of Portugal, endeavor to get the first payment

1525.

HENRY VIII. to [TUNSTAL and SAMPSON]—*cont.*

made as large as possible, and another great payment on the receipt of his marriage money.

4. Thanks them for their cautious advice not to make peace in England; but when they have fully considered the substance of his former letters, the King doubts not their misgivings will be removed. Recapitulates the reasons which he has already written to them:—1. The danger of Christendom. 2. The inability of the Emperor to concur with the King in the wars, confessed both to you by the Council, and to us by Penalosa. 3. The danger of the Low Countries. 4. The daily practices held with France without the King's participation. 5. The sudden conveyance of the French king "thither," contrary to expectation, being the most direct way "to conduce his deliverance." 6. The taking of a truce by the lady Margaret, by which England was cut off from gaining assistance of the Emperor's countries whilst they were bound to assist France against invasion from England, and intercourse was granted to our enemies the Scots. 7. The knowledge of the passage towards Spain, both of Bourbon and the duchess of Alençon, which could only tend towards peace. 8. The Emperor's words to you and the French ambassadors "that it was most meet we, knowing best our affairs, should make our own peace." 9. The Pope's daily persuasions, insinuating that the demands of England were the greatest obstacle to peace. 10. The territories acquired by the Emperor by the King's assistance, his delivery from many inconvenient bonds, and his having the French king prisoner;—which is all he could reasonably expect, except peace. 11. His continual assertion that he would sooner part with something of his own than hinder peace. 12. The great distance between the Emperor and England, which prevents joint negotiation. 13. The continual advertisements you were commissioned to give the Emperor of our readiness to make peace for his sake. 14. The information had of his intended voyage to Italy to take the Imperial crown, which he could not honorably do but by peace. 15. The news obtained through France of a truce, also set forth in the Emperor's court, and on point of conclusion with a view to peace. 16. The news of marriages and alliances set forth between the Emperor and Francis. 17. A general rumor here that the Emperor had actually concluded peace. 18. The King's mitigation of his demands from lands to yearly payments to do the Emperor pleasure. 19. His request to be discharged of the marriage, which was the principal ground for him to have carried on the war.

Lastly, the King expected, having so long ago given them authority to conclude the discharge, that he was now free from all obligations to carry on the war against France, or not to take peace without the Emperor's consent. Nevertheless, the King waited every day for certain knowledge of the peace concluded between the Emperor and the French king; "upon trust whereof, and of the revocation of the said treaties of London and Windsor," he concluded peace with France, honorably comprising the Emperor with clauses touching mediation for the French king's redemption, with which the Emperor ought to be satisfied.

The ambassadors ought, therefore, not to have feared that the King would lose the Emperor for ever by taking a separate peace. The Emperor ought to take all in good part; for if the King had sought opportunities to depart from the amity, there have not been wanting other excuses for it than this; and the King is not of such small puissance but that his amity will help those who esteem it, and hinder those who will lose him without cause. If, therefore, any unkindness be taken, these matters are to be set forth at length.

5. Wonders they have taken upon themselves, without authority, to make a truce in Spain, when Henry was "in the train and way of peace" in England. They have thus removed "one of the greatest occasions compelling us to come unto the peace;" viz., the truce made by the Lady Margaret

1525.

without the King's consent,—which may now be justified by their doing the like. However, as the King is at a further point with France than that truce, he will not require to confirm it, or to send them any commission such as they desire.

The ambassadors seem to have great doubt of the sufficiency of the lady Regent's commission, and of the things that may be passed by any French ambassadors while their King is in captivity. Informs them that, besides the commission given by the French king to the lady Regent, ratified by the Peers and Estates of France, and authorized by the Parliament of Paris, provision is made for the inviolable performance of the treaty, first, by the Regent's obligation that the King her son, even in captivity if he may be allowed to do it, and also within certain days of his redemption, shall ratify the same, or his heirs, if he shall die before his deliverance. There is also the security of all the noblemen of the blood royal, and all the principal cities, with "emologation" of the Parliaments of Paris, Toulouse, Rouen, and Bordeaux, and confirmation of the three Estates, submissions to censures &c. So that it will be found this peace cannot capriciously be infringed, but may perhaps be a means to modify all ambitions, and lead on to universal peace.

21 Sept. 1656. J. DE BERGHES to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.
203.
B. M.

The bearers, Englishmen, have some business in these parts, which they will explain to Wolsey, by reason of certain goods which they have brought to the town of Berghes, and have solicited his recommendation to the King, hoping by Wolsey's aid to show that they are not bound to the demand lately made upon them, which concerns the Emperor. Could wish himself with Wolsey, but is often ill, and is growing weak and heavy.—Strange news are here that the King has made peace with France without the advice of the Emperor. Cannot believe he has done it without good cause. Berghes, 21 Sept. 1525. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

21 Sept. 1657. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.
205.
B. M.

Wrote last on the 19th, when he mentioned that he had had no opportunity to ask my Lady for the writing for Lilgrave. Spoke that day with Hochstrate, and told him what was wanted,—who promised to speak to my Lady about it. Next day received from the Audiencer a placard, signed and sealed, of which he sends a copy. Keeps the original till Lilgrave comes. The placard is in the Emperor's name, but my Lady has also written to the officers of the artillery.

Howstrate said he marvelled at the peace being so suddenly concluded. Answered that it was not wonderful, considering what had passed before. The Emperor desired peace for the good of Christendom, and had thought it unlikely, on account of the King's pretensions to the whole realm of France. It had been very necessary to remove his doubts, so that now he is at liberty to embrace the peace which he thinks so needful. Added various points, of which Wolsey had informed him; among others, the truce made by my Lady with France, without the King's knowledge, "knit up with an article secluding the King from all manner assistances to be had in these parts, either for favor after the old rate, or for money." Hochstrate said they had been driven to it by necessity;—they had heard that an abstinence had been made and published in France before such a thing was spoken of in these parts, and if the Emperor had not agreed to it the article of seclusion would have been void. After some discussion on this point, Wingfield went on to show that peace was necessary for Christendom, considering the infec-

1525.

SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY—*cont.*

tion of Luther, on which account the Pope had repeatedly urged it upon the King, and the other points mentioned by Wolsey.

He said he could not deny that peace was most necessary, but it would have been more beneficial if made by the joint assent of the King and Emperor; for the French, having made peace with England, would not so readily agree now with the Emperor. Believes, for his own part, though he hopes it will not prove true, that they will come to terms all the sooner; for he has no doubt the sole object of the French is to make perpetual division between England and Burgundy, and that they hate England more than the Emperor. Hague, 21 Sept. 1525.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.

1658. MARGARET OF ALENÇON to CHARLES V.

Bradford,
p. 163.

The kind visit you have made to my brother, and the letters you have written to me, have given him much comfort.

He is out of danger at present, and in hope of a speedy termination of his affairs. For fear of a worse relapse, I request an interview, that I may again see you and him united.

22 Sept.

Vesp. C. III.
128.

B. M.

1659. FRANCIS I. and HENRY VIII.

Treaty of peace made by Francis I. and his mother with Henry VIII., published at Lyons, 22 Sept. 1525.

1. For perpetual peace and mutual defence. 2. For freedom of intercourse, and release of prisoners under the degree of princes and counts. 3. The following allies to be included, if they accept it within four months; viz., the Pope, the kings of Scotland, Portugal, Hungary, and Navarre, Venice, the dukes of Savoy, Lorraine, Gueldres, and Ferrara, the Swiss, and the marquises of Montferrat and Saluces. 4. But France shall still be free to recover lands occupied by any of the above since the treaty made at London in Oct. 1518. Coyndrieu, 17 Sept. 1525. *The original signed: "Loyse."*

Copy, Fr., pp. 2.

24 Sept.

Faust. E. VII.
80.

B. M.

1660. CALAIS.

"Summa totalis paid for the ordinary reparations of the town and squoynage of Calais by the space of an whole year," ending 24 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII., 674*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.* gr.*

24 Sept.

R. O.

1661. KNEVET and LORD ROCHFORD.

Mortgage by Chas. Knevet, of Halle Place, Lye, Kent, for 60*l.*, to Thos. viscount Rocheford. Date for repayment, Mich. 1526. 24 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Knyvett.*

Vell.

24 Sept.

R. O.

1662. WARHAM to WOLSEY.

Has not written lately, as he has been busied about the prest to be advanced to the King by the clergy of his diocese, and the laity of the shire. Has also been troubled with the old disease in his head. Thinks the clergy will bring in their part, wholly or nearly so, by Michaelmas, when he will send it up to the treasurer of the Chamber, or whomsoever Wolsey appoints. For the laity, has divided the shire into hundreds between himself and the

1525.

others mentioned in the commission. Was afraid that sending collectors to gather it would have made more business. The hundreds allotted to him seem very ready to bring in their money, but he knows it is painful to many who have corn, cattle, and other wares, to make money without great loss, especially as their Michaelmas rent must be paid. The instructions do not state who is to receive the prest of the laity, and he does not wish to keep great sums with him, and therefore desires to know to whom it shall be delivered. Is anxious that the privy seals should be ready when the money comes in.

Most part both of the clerical and lay loan allotted to him will come in in six days. As to the 500 marks he has not paid of the 1,000*l*. Wolsey knows of, has delayed the payment that he might call the more instantly upon some of his old debtors. If he do not recover his debts now when he has such payments to make, fears that he never will. Asks to be allowed to delay it till he has proved them. They may think he has great need, as he has paid Amadas a good part of the 1,000 marks paid already in plate. Supposes that Wolsey or his officers have not been diligent in the testamentary causes between them. Hears that Toney's has been busied with other matters. Intends to come up next term, and settle the matter with Wolsey, if he has health. Knoles, 24 Sept. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. *Add.*: To, &c., my lord cardinal of York, and Legate de latere.

25 Sept. 1663. TREATY at the MORE.

R. O. 1. Confirmation by Louise of the treaty of peace. Lyons, 25 Sept. Rym. xiv. 77. 1525.

R. O. 2. Confirmation by Louise of the treaty of obligation for payment of Rym. xiv. 79. 2,000,000 cr. Lyons, 25 Sept. 1525.

R. O. 3. Confirmation by Louise of the treaty for paying arrears of the dowry Rym. xiv. 83. of Mary the French queen. Lyons, 25 Sept. 1525. *Signed*.
Lat., vellum.

R. O. 4. Confirmation by Louise of the treaty for depredations. Lyons, 25 Sept. 1525. *Signed*.
Seal attached.

R. O. 5. Confirmation by Louise of article for comprehending the king of Scots. Rym. xiv. 86. Lyons, 25 Sept. 1525. *Signed*.
Lat., vellum.

R. O. 6. Confirmation by Louise of article touching the duke of Albany. Lyons, Ibid. p. 88. 25 Sept. 1525. *Signed*.
Lat., vellum.

R. O. 7. Obligation by Louise to obtain the confirmation of Francis I. to the Rym. xiv. 82. treaty of peace. Lyons, 25 Sept. 1525.

R. O. 8. Undertaking of Louise to obtain the confirmation of Francis according Rym. xiv. 80. to the treaty of obligation. Lyons, 25 Sept. 1525.

25 Sept. 1664. JOHN LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY.

R. O. On the 25 Sept., Hector, the Frenchman, brought the enclosed news to Calais. Asks whether he shall be retained. Calais, the said day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's good grace.

1525.

25 Sept.

Calig. B. II.
70.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 404.

1665. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Had a letter from lord Dacre, dated Huntingdon the 3rd, asking about the number and names of the Scotch commissioners, and hoping that they would meet the English at Berwick or within English ground. The Lords here are scattered in different parts, and none about the King but the abp. of Glasgow. Those appointed are Angus, the abbot of Holyroodhouse, or in his room the abbot of Arbroath, and Adam Otterburn or Sir Will. Scott, the abbot of Holyrood and Otterburn being sickly. It is finally determined that they go to Berwick on the 6th Oct., with 100 or 120 persons. Their charge will be only for a three years' peace with general comprehension, allowing Scotland to aid France with men, horse and harness in the meantime. Audience was at last given to the French ambassador on Sunday the 10th, when, Angus not being present, letters were delivered from the French king's mother and Albany. The Duke wrote that great affairs of the King his master prevented his coming to Scotland as James desired, but that he would come if it was his express pleasure. Understands that James was very angry, and said he never sent for the Duke. On Monday he removed to Dalkeith for eight days purposely to avoid the French ambassador.

The abp. of St. Andrew's will not leave Dunfermline till the meeting at Berwick, though many messages have been sent him to come hither about the French affairs. Heavy rains and storms have injured the crops here lately, and Magnus is said to be the cause of it, as they say that one year he blighted the vines of France, where he never was in his life. Women curse him for it in the street as he passes; about half a score of them have been put in prison for so doing. The Friars Observants have preached sore against those who have propagated this opinion. Believes it is the French, who are dissatisfied with the peace. There is no dread of justice here. Several murders have been committed openly of late in Edinburgh. Hopes when the peace is concluded he will be recalled. Edinburgh, 25 Sept. *Signed.*

Add.

26 Sept.

Lettere
di Principi,
I. 175 b.**1666. GIBERTO to the BISHOP OF BAYEUX.**

The Pope could not refuse to give the breve to the duke of Ferrara. It was much to the purpose that, upon the news of the conclusion of the agreement with England, the ambassador of that King spoke warmly and encouragingly to the Pope, and announced that his King would do all that could be desired. The Pope has since requested the Venetian ambassador to write to the Signory to do nothing hastily, but, as they now have the support of England's friendship, to continue delaying [the negotiations with the Emperor]. Rome, 26 Sept. 1525.

Ital.

26 Sept.

1667. TREATY of the MORE.

R. O.

1. Obligation of cardinal Louis de Bourbon to fulfil the same. Lyons, Rym. XIV. 90. 26 Sept. 1525. *Signed and sealed.*

Lat., vellum.

R. O.

2. Obligation of the duke of Montmorency to fulfil the same. Lyons, Rym. XIV. 91. 26 Sept. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., vellum.

28 Sept.

1668. JAMES V.

R. O.

Commission to Gawin abp. of Glasgow, Archibald earl of Angus, and others, to confirm the peace between his country and England. Edinburgh, 28 Sept. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., vellum.

1525.

28 Sept.
R. T. 137.
R. O.

1669. LOUISE OF SAVOY to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON and DE VAULX.

Has received their two last letters. Cannot sufficiently thank Wolsey for his treatment of them. They are to express her entire confidence in him, and to assure him that everything agreed to shall be strictly observed. Sends the money for the first payment. Great diligence is made about the ratifications, and to assemble the estates of Normandy and Languedoc, although the matter is one of difficulty. Is anxious for their return. France is under obligations to them for the manner they have conducted this business. Are to tell the Cardinal that she will endeavor to bring the Italian negotiations to a conclusion. Gregory de Casale will be welcome, on his way to Rome. Has no doubt they have made good answer to the Cardinal about the efforts made to prevent this peace, which only prove how important it is for both kingdoms. They may assure Wolsey nothing will be done about the Scots to the prejudice of the treaties. But for this peace with England they would not have sent to Scotland the councillor who has gone thither. Has no news yet of the arrival of her daughter with Francis. Lyons, 28 Sept.

Fr., pp. 2.

28 Sept. **1670. TREATY of the MORE.**

R. O. Obligation of Odet de Foix, lord Lautrec, to observe the same.
Rym. xiv. 92. Lyons, 28 Sept. 1525. *Signed and sealed.*
Lat., vellum.

29 Sept. **1671. TREATY of the MORE.**

R. O. 1. Obligation of Charles duke of Vendôme to observe the same.
Rym. xiv. 93. Lyons, 29 Sept. 1525. *Signed and sealed.*
Lat., vellum.
Cal. D. ix. 81. 2. Copy of the preceding without date.
Mutilated.

R. O. 3. Obligation of Francis de Bourbon, earl of St. Pol, to observe the same.
Rym. xiv. 94. 29 Sept. 1525. *Signed and sealed.*
Lat., vellum.

29 Sept. **1672. PRIORY OF TONBRYDGE.**

R. O. A valor of the possessions of the above.
Pp. 3, large paper.

29 Sept. **1673. The KING'S WARDROBE.**

R. O. Account of Sir Andrew Wyndesore, keeper of the Great Wardrobe, from Mich. 16 to Mich. 17 Hen. VIII.

Receipts: 2,076*l.* 1*l.* 8½*d.* Remanets from the last account, of velvet, cloth of gold, bawdekyns, satins, &c., of divers colors, with camlets, napery, &c. The list contains also a number of miscellanea, *e.g.*, hammercloths, standards, gloves, speculative glasses, 3,000 "spinct' London'," clavicord wire, grey hats, blowing horns, &c.

Stuff issued by warrant, at Greenwich, 14 March 15 Hen. VIII., for the King's chapel, for surplices, &c. Velvet for the garnishing of the palm ("le palme") of the King and Queen, the Princess, and the Cardinal, against Palm Sunday. Other warrants for trumpeters, henchmen, (whose names are given,) yeomen of the buckhounds, and others; for the King's robes; and for the following persons:—the earl of Arundel, lord Roos, the earl of Westmoreland, William de la Pole, Wm. Newman, Pere le Doulx, Giles

1525.

The KING'S WARDROBE—*cont.*

Dues, Sir Wm. Kingston, John King, Dr. Rawson, clerk of the Closet, Hen. Holden, yeoman of the Guard, the earl of Angus, the king of Scotland, Sir Nich. Carewe.

Robes, &c. for the duke of Norfolk, treasurer, Sir John Fitzjames, chief baron of Ex., Wm. Wutton, John Halys, Wm. Elys, barons Ex., Sir John Bouchier, lord Barnes, chancellor of Ex., Th. Walshe, remembrancer, John Smythe, ditto, John Purdewe, engrosser, the earl of Shrewsbury and Henry Goldeforde, chamberlains, Sir Thomas More, sub-treasurer, Th. Danyell and John Wodall, clerks of the receipt, Th. Tamworthe, auditor, Hen. Everard, teller, Ralph Pexall, clerk of the Crown, Sir Andrew Wyndesore, Lawrence Gower, clerk of the Wardrobe, Ric. Radclyff and Ralph Gower, ditto, Ric. Gibson, Wm. Gisnam, collector.

Wolsey's fee for wax, for the year, 16*l*.

Sum total of allowances, &c., 2,687*l*. 13*s*. 8½*d*. Laborers' wages, 5*d*., 6*d*., and 8*d*. a day.

Lat., pp. 78, parchment.

29 Sept. 1674. HENRY EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

R. O.

Value of Henry earl of Northumberland's lands in Wales, for one year, ending Mich. 17 Hen. VIII., excluding the arrears.

Tallaughue.—Under the office of the port reeves: In rents and fermes, 8*l*. 18*s*. 11*d*.; censarre rent, 3*s*. 4*d*.; mercements, 6*s*. 7*d*.; fines of artificers, 14*d*.; fines for suit to the court, 3*s*.; brewster fines, 18*d*.; releves of 3 burghs, 3*s*. = 9*l*. 17*s*. 5*d*. Salary of the port reeves, 12*d*.; the catchpolls, 2*s*. 2*d*., leaving 9*l*. 14*s*. 3*d*. Under the office of the haywarde, 28*l*. 13*s*. 1*d*. Under the office of the bedell: rents and fermes, 102*s*. 11*d*.; perquisites of the court, 3*s*. 6*d*.; fines of freeholders for suit to the court, 4*s*. 10*d*.; strayers, nil; heriots, 26*s*. = 6*l*. 17*s*. 3*d*. In the ferme of the marshes, 4*l*. In the ferme of the milnes, 53*s*. 4*d*.

Imperfect.

1675. The REVENUE.

R. O.

Fragment of an account of the revenue ending Mich. 17 Hen. VIII. Total 10,576*l*. [0*s*. 11*d*.] Balance in Treasurer's hands, 207*l*. 15*s*. 1*d*.

P. 1.

1676.

GRANTS in SEPTEMBER 1525.

Sept.

GRANTS.

1. James Nedeham. To be gunner in the Tower of London, with 6*d*. a day, *vice* Rob. Fysshier, deceased. Bishopshatfield, 23 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* the More, 1 Sept.—P.S.

4. Roger Vaughan, of Clero, marches of Wales. Lease of the lp. of Roell, the herbage of Colwyn forest, the lands of Gorwith Ap Owen, lands called Kemerdisshers, a pool called Boughlyn, in Llandilo, the mills of Besenant and Hewey, and the herbage of Roell forest, parcels of the lp. of Elvell, marches of Wales, for 21 years, at various rents. (*No date of delivery.*) S.B.—Westm., 4 Sept. *Pat.* 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 11.

6. Henry Parker, gent. usher of the Chamber. Grant of the manor of Hasilbach, Derby, and of all possessions pertaining, to the annual value of 8*l*., late of Sir Henry Vernon, deceased, which Ric. Vernon, de-

ceased, held for life; to hold during the minority of Georges. and h. of Sir Henry. *Del.* the Moore, 6 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 11.

8. Clement Wilshere, gunner. To be one of the King's gunners in the Tower of London, *vice* Rob. Holmes, deceased, with 8*d*. a day. *Del.* the Moore, 8 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 11.

10. Philip Vaughan, B.C.L. Grant towards his exhibition, of the free chapel of Mounte, of the annual value of 46*s*. 8*d*., and the free chapel of Lezred, of the annual value of 40*s*., in Cardigan, S. Wales, *vice* David Morres, deceased. Dunstable, 27 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 8.

12. John Hereford, yeoman of the Crown. Grant of five messuages in Coventry, lately

1525.

Sept.

GRANTS.

held by Peter Warton, deceased. Stony Stratford, 3 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. The More, 12 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 7.*

12. John Rypley. To be head porter in the Tower of London, with 12*d.* a day, *vice* Tho. Stokton. Stony Stratford, 3 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. the More, 12 Sept.—P.S.*

12. Wm. lord Sandes. To be keeper of the forests of Alisholte and Wolmer, Hants, with fees, as enjoyed by Tho. late earl of Arundel, with oats from the tenants of Alton Estbroke and Alton Westbroke, wheat from the abbot of Hyde, and venison from the said forests. Also reversion of the manor of Wardelham, Hants, now held by Wm. earl of Arundel. *Del. Westm., 12 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 8.*

13. Rob. Turwhyte, squire of the Body. To be chamberlain of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, *vice* Wm. Langton, deceased, with a retinue of 12 soldiers; 4 at 10 marks, and 8 at 9 marks a year. Stony Stratford, 11 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 13 Sept.—P.S.*

14. Sir Rob. Constable. Custody of lands in Muston, Fyneley, Lewthorp, Leven, Semer, Burtonfelde, near Semer. . . ucton, Bempton, Beverley, Newbigeng and Wandisforde, York., and of the moiety of the manor of Saxby or Saxton, and all lands and tenements in Appulby, Linc., amounting to the annual value of 47*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, lately held by John Saintquintyn, and in the King's hands by the minority of Wm. s. and h. of the said John. Stonystratford, 10 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. the Moore, 14 Sept.—P.S.*

14. Hugh Davy, yeoman of the Chamber. Lease, in reversion, of the meadow and watermill in the lordship of Sallewarp, Worc., and of the herbage and pannage of Sallewarp park, for life; rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; now held by John Ketilby, serjeant of the "Chaundry," by patent 28 Oct. 3 Hen. VIII. Also, to be bailiff and parker of Sallewarp. No fees to be paid, except 20*s.* 8*d.* in the Hanaper. Stonystratford, 11 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 14 Sept.—P.S.*

19. Tho. Stradlyng, sewer of the Chamber. To be beadle of the lps. of Myskyn Glyn,

Rotheney, Synghenneyth above Kayack, and Synghenneyth under Kayach, in cos. Glamorgan and Morgannok, S. Wales. *Del. the More, 19 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 8.*

19. Sir Anth. Ughtredd, knight for the Body. Reversion of the office of governor of Jersey, and of the castle of Gurreye or Mountergyll (Mont Orgueil) in that island, with same fees as John Nanfan deceased, and the present governor Sir Hugh Vaughan; to hold during good conduct, with all advowsons, and appointment of officers and soldiers, More, 19 Sept — *Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 10.*

20. Thomas Marquis of Dorset. To be steward of the lordship and master of the hunt of Chelmsmore, Warw., *vice* Ralph Swyllyngton (?), attorney general. The More, 20 Sept.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 8.*

23. Michael Muschaums or Muschampe, and Tho. Taylor, of Belforde, Northumb. Pardon for the murder of Tho. Elwolde at Belford, in 5 Hen. VIII. *Del. Richmond, 23 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 4.*

26. John Salter. To be justiciar of North Wales, with fees of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. *Del. Richmond, 26 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 10.*

28. Tho. Englefeld, serjeant-at-law. Grant, in tail male, of the manor of Drynghouses and the moiety of the manor of Askam Bryan in co. city of York, which lately belonged to Sir Francis Lovell. Hunnesdon, 20 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. the Moore, 28 Sept.—P.S. Pat. p. 1, m. 11.*

— Luke de la Arch and Geoffry Hewys. Grant of the office of one of the gunners in the Tower of London, as held by Rob. Fisher by patent 26 April . . . Hen. VIII., with the wages of 6*d.* a day, from 19 Aug. last; to the intent that they [shall become] powdermakers, and [furnish] the King [with powder], on demand, at the rate of 7 marks the last, finding (?) only saltpetre; the King granting them casks or "dryfattes." Stony-Stratford, . . . [Sept.] 17 Hen. VIII. (*No date of delivery.*)—P.S. (*Mutilated.*)

1 Oct. 1677. TREATY of the MORE.

R. O. Obligation of Louis Briseyngs, earl of Maulevrier, to observe the Rym. xiv. 94. same. 1 Oct. 1525. *Sealed. Lat., vellum.*

R. O. 2. Obligation of Charles de Luxembourg, earl of Brienne, to observe the Rym. xiv. 95. same. Montrenil, 1 Oct. 1525. *Lat., vellum.*

1525.

1 Oct. **1678.** ANDREA GRITTI, DOGE OF VENICE, to WOLSEY.

R. O. Letters in favor of Ric. Pace, now returning to England. His health has been very bad, and is so at the present moment. He suffers from a sleeplessness night and day, which baffles the Venetian physicians. Ducal Palace, 1 Oct. 1525.

Lat., vellum.

1 Oct. **1679.** The COINAGE.

Harl. MS. 442.
f. 49.

B. M.

Proclamation to be made by the sheriffs of London, ordering the circulation of coins at the values expressed in the statute of 15 Hen. VIII. St. Alban's, 1 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, p. 1.

1 Oct. **1680.** For ST. SAVIOUR'S, BERMONDSEY.

Writ to Sir [William] Bayly, mayor and escheator of London, for restitution of temporalities on the election of Rob. Warton as abbot. Hampton Court, 1 Oct.

ii. Similar writs for Kent, Surrey, Essex, Herts, Berks and Somerset. *Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 8.*

3 Oct. **1681.** The ABP. OF ST. ANDREW'S to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. VII.

211 b.

B. M.

Has received his letter dated Hatfield, 24 August, and thanks him for his good mind towards him. The commissioners have passed forward for the conclusion of a peace. Refers him to Magnus for farther particulars. Edinburgh, 3 Oct. (*Signature torn off.*)

P. 1. Add. Endd.: "[From the] bishop of St. Andrews."

3 Oct. **1682.** JAS. [BETON], ABP. OF ST. ANDREW'S, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks him for sending on to Rome certain writings for the [prom]otion of Melrose, about which he wrote on Aug. 26.

"The comessionaris ar makand forchtwart and departit . . . concluding thus pece to the weill of baitht the realmys, my laubors . . . d evyr takin in that behalf, now and at all tyme, sen your [gr]aces first writings, notwithstanding grett solistatioun and persua . . . ys in the contrar." Refers to the archdeacon of the [Es]triding, the ambassador from the King.

Desires credence for his familiar clerk, Peter Houstoun, whom he is sending to the [court of R]ome. Edinburgh, 3 Oct.

Hol., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Leg[ate's] grace. Endd.

3 Oct. **1683.** TREATY of the MORE.

R. O.

Obligation of the city of Toulouse for payment of the money due to England by the treaty. Toulouse, 3 Oct. 1525. *Sealed.*

Lat., vellum.

4 Oct. **1684.** SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received his letters of July 8, about the coming of Mr. Almoner to reside in his stead. Thanks him for the licence to return, and at last "to be delivered from this pleasant country." Has received also the King's letters to the same intent from the Knight of St. John. Is waiting for Mr. Almoner's coming, especially as when Wolsey and the King wrote they did not know that Wingfield was dead, and the bp. of London would have been left alone if he had gone. Will do all he can for Wolsey's pensions and the arrears. As he has written to Mr. Toney, has received of Wolsey's

1525.

money lately 1,469 ducats, which is 330*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Has asked Toney's to take them of Mr. Wyot for his diets, and yet he will not have much before the day. The King's affairs are mentioned in their common letters. The Emperor seems desirous to continue in sincere love and intelligence with the King. Toledo, 4 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: To my lord Legate's grace. *Endd.*

4 Oct.

1685. ERASMUS to REGINALD POLE.

Eras. Ep.
p. 896.

Has heard so exact an account of Pole from Lupset that he knows him as well as if he had lived with him. Is glad to find there is some one in these deplorable times to devote himself to the cause of learning and piety. Recommends to him very highly John à Lasco, for whose departure he is inconsolable. He is sure to gain Pole's affection, because he is so like him. Has in Italy friends, like Pace and Lupset, and especially Pole, in whose company he might grow young again; but he is tied by cruel fate to Basle. Basle, 4 Oct. 1525.

Lat.

4 Oct.

1686. GIO. BATTISTA SANGA to the Bp. of BAYEUX.

Lettre
di Principi,
i. 176.

The action taken by the Pope with the Venetian ambassador on the news from England, which you think will bear little fruit, seems to me sufficient to prevent the Signory from making an agreement, unless it be compelled by necessity. Leonard Spina writes that M. Sigismondo's office has been given to somebody at the instance of the duke of Vendôme, without respect to his poor orphan children, and before it is quite certain that he is dead.* Rome, 4 Oct. 1525.

Ital.

6 Oct.

1687. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.
208.
B. M.

Wrote last on the 26th that my Lady was to have left the Hague next day, but it was the 28th before she departed. On that day, on his way from the Hague to Rotterdam, partly by wagon and partly by water, he was met by Christopher Morres, who brought letters from William Lelegrave, stating that the Emperor's placard, a copy of which he enclosed in his last, required to be made out in more ample form, and signed by the financiers; for without this the tolleners, who had the farm of the tolls, would not even let the Emperor's own things pass. Could not get it rectified, as my Lady was on her journey, and only arrived at Bois-le-Duc yesterday evening, though the audiencer, Lawrence Bleew, showed friendly diligence in despatching the placard with my Lady's letters to the master of artillery and to the burgo-master of Antwerp for delivery of the merchandize sent thither by lord Sandes, and arrested by its pretended owners.

During my Lady's absence from Malines, Hesdin has remained at his house there six or seven weeks with his wife. He has been writing to his friends at the court, desiring that the charges against him may be investigated, but has only been answered that my Lady was much displeased at his returning to Malines without her leave. A few days ago she sent to him John de la Sawte, to order him not to remain in any of the Emperor's countries till he had explained why he fled from the court. He has accordingly left his house, and sent his wife thither to intercede for him. Bois-le-Duc, 6 Oct. 1525.

P.S.—Hopes that by this time Wolsey has provided for at least two of three things: 1st, his return to Calais; 2nd, for remittance of money, either

* See 28 July.

1525.

SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY—*cont.*

to Antwerp or Calais; and, 3rd, if he is to remain longer, for his diets in the last two journeys he has made in these parts. There are three knights at Calais, Sir John Wallop, Sir Barth. Tate, and Sir Rob. Jerningham, not only adequate personages to fill his place, but better able to serve the King for 20s. a day. Often 40s. a day do not meet Wingfield's expences; but persons who have less acquaintance by long service would not spend so much. Has just received a printed copy of the treaty of peace between England and France, a copy of which he sends, that Wolsey may judge "whether the French can add or minish to the advancement of their purposes."

Hol., mutilated, pp. 4. Add and Endd.

7 Oct. 1688. PRIORY OF TICKFORD.

R. O.

Inquisition taken at Colshill in Warwickshire, 7 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII., before Thos. Slade, escheator, on the suppression of the benedictine priory of Tickford, Bucks, by virtue of the bull of Clement VII.; at which time there were a prior and two monks who had been transferred to other monasteries. Possessions of the priory in co. Warwick: the manor of Tyckford, in the parish of Aston, with advowson of Aston and the chapel of Bromwicham; a close in Aston, called the priory close; seven acres of meadow of John Rastell; 2*d.* rent in Castalbromwich, &c.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand (?); pp. 4.

8 Oct. 1689. JOHN LUD. VIVES to HENRY VIII.

Ep. iv. App.
Eras. Ep.
ed. 1642.

A declamatory epistle on the peace between the Emperor and the French king, stating, among other things, that the King treated strangers with the same courtesy as his own subjects; and the world expected that the peace thus commenced would be brought to completion by the King's influence and authority. No line of action was more suitable to the Defender of the Faith. Bruges, 8 Oct. 1525.

Lat.

10 Oct. 1690. FRANKELEYN to WOLSEY.

R. O.
St. P. iv. 407.

On the 7th at Hexham we determined to lay the pledges for Tynedale at Sheriffhutton. Three have come this morning, the rest will be here tonight or tomorrow. They are all of the greatest offenders, so that if any of the surnames for which they stand bound withdraw from justice, the pledge may be immediately executed, and another of the same surname taken in his place. They are all very penitent, and before absolution were content to be sworn to observe every article in the enclosed bill. Thinks their lives should be spared. The duke of Richmond's abilities and virtue are hardly equalled in anyone twice his age. Mr. Almoner will report with what gravity he desired to be recommended to the King, Queen, and Wolsey. Is to be tomorrow at Pomfret at the Oyer and Terminer; afterwards will begin the survey of my lord of Richmond's lands at Sheriffhutton. Writes seldom about the matters of the bishopric, which, he trusts, are well established. Sheriffhutton, 10 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.

10 Oct. 1691. PRINCESS MARY'S HOUSEHOLD.

R. O.

Indenture, dated 10 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII., of the receipt by John bp. of Exeter, president of the princess's Council, Edw. lord Dudley, chamberlain, Jas. Denton, chancellor, John Porte, justice, Ric. Sydnor, treasurer of the chamber, and John Salter and Geo. Bromeley, of her council, of the follow-

1525.

ing stuff from Geffrey bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, by Ric. Strete, arch-deacon of Salop.

3 brass pots, 1 brazen pestle and mortar, 4 pans, 1 colander with a skynner, a brazen ladle and gridiron, a bread grater, 5 broches, a fire sklysse, a chafing dish, a frying pan with a flesh hook, 6 leather pots, 7 doz. and 2 pieces of pewter vessel, 6 tablecloths and 3 towels, 2 neck towels for the panter, 2 cupboard cloths, 2 purpoynts with 12 napkins, a chest with the irons for keeping the prisoners, a chest with 3 locks, containing divers books of the extent of the lands of the marches and other muniments. Plate belonging to Arthur Newton, in gage for 20*l*. Ready money: in groats, 88*l*. 2*s*. 8*d*.; 684 cr. at 4*s*. 4*d*. = 148*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*.; some are not "of the sun" nor of such value. In pence, 53*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*.; some little and some broken; 2 royals cracked.

"Item, it may please your lordeshipp to see for that my lorde of Exceter may redelyver these or the valor. I thinke ther is more. Ther hath ben so fewe commyssioners ther mony daye. I am gladd to here of your commyssyon into thoose parties. Our lorde sende yowe goode assistance and those that meane justyce. For there is jeoparddeye."

Pp. 2. *Endd.* : The inventory of my lord of Chester's stuff.

11 Oct.

1692. LOUISE OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Rejoices at the peace concluded between their ambassadors. Supposes he has heard of the illness of the King her son in Spain. Has had certain news of his recovery, which is more miraculous than natural. Lyons, 11 Oct. *Signed*.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.* twice.

1693. LOUISE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Captivité,
p. 339.

Is advertised by her ambassadors of the zeal which the Cardinal has for her son's interests. Hopes by his means to establish an indissoluble bond of union between the two sovereigns. Has news of the recovery of her son, who had been seriously ill for four or five days, and was given over by his physicians. His convalescence is more miraculous than natural, and her grief is turned into joy.

Fr.

11 Oct.

1694. LOUISE OF SAVOY to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON and DE VAULX.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Since her last letters, received news of the serious illness of the King her son, who was given up by the doctors. Her anguish was partly alleviated by the union of the Lords of this kingdom, and their determination to live and die in obedience to the Dauphin. Has since heard of his recovery, which has been almost miraculous. Her daughter has greatly helped it, both by her prayers and her good treatment. Is making the greatest diligence to send money to England. Lyons, 11 Oct.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

11 Oct.

1695. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

Writ to [the sheriff of Oxford and Berks] for delivery to Wolsey of the site, &c. of St. Frideswide's, Oxford, and of the manors of Bolles, Shipton, Cuddeslow, Bynsey, &c. 11 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.

Draft, Lat., pp. 3, large paper.

iv.

3 B

1525.

1696. WOLSEY to SIR THOMAS MOORE.

Titus B. I.
78.
B. M.

Is glad to hear how devoutly the King received the holy jubilee, and for the accommodation of his servants has adjourned the term. John Joachim has been with Wolsey, and communicated such news as were written to him and the President in ciphers out of France. In consequence of the Emperor's high demands, the deliverance of Francis is likely to be delayed; seeing that the French king has recovered from all peril of death, the Emperor demands the whole duchy of Burgundy, Picardy, &c.

Draft, p. 1.

13 Oct.

R. O.

1697. HIER. GHINUCCI, BISHOP OF WORCESTER, to WOLSEY.

After writing his last letters, four days ago, was with the King's mother, and told her his charge. She professed her obligations to Henry, and desired the Bishop to assure him of the eternal gratitude of her son and his kingdom. Need not report their conversation about what was said by Mag. D. Gregorius (Cassale), who has already written about it, and is writing now. Does not think matters so near being settled as they should be. Advises that either he or Gregory should not stay longer. The other can wait for their resolution, which they say they will give in a very short time. As being the heavier man, will therefore proceed tomorrow, that he may be at Rome at the same time as Gregory. Will write thence. Lyons, 13 Oct. 1525.

De Praet arrived yesterday as Imperial ambassador, and had audience today from my Lady. The Venetian ambassadors are also here, not to stay, but on their way home from Spain.

Lat., Hol., p. 1. Add.: Ill^{mo} [et R]^{mo} Cancellario dig^{mo}, Dno. meo unico. Endd.

* * *

13 Oct.

R. O.

1698. PRINCESS MARY'S HOUSEHOLD.

" nyth of September.

. booke as hereafter f[olloweth]
ber [par]ticularly the holl chea
off t [cas]tell of Lodelowe sustey[ned]
pay[ments] to masons, plomers, tylers
an [o]fficers and labourers, as other
. the same reparations overseen and
. duryng the performyng off
. age person off Lodelowe and
. themployment whereoff maner above
. xi. day off this Septem[ber], the xvijth yere off [the
reign of o]wure sov[er]ant lorde above said king Henry [the Eighth] . . .
rec. of Mr. Sydenall, at Thornebery, by the commandment of my lordes
and masters my lady Princes' [c]ow[ncil]."

1,000 tiles, 6s. 8d. 57 bushels of lime, 7s. 10d. To tilers: the master, 6d., the servant, 3d. a day. To three plumbers soldering on the leads, 16d. a day. To Harre Taverner, of Stanton Lacy, for carrying tile stone thence to the castle, 6d. a load. Carriage of stone, &c. from the Frythe, 6d. a load. 5½ lb. "sother," 16d. Board nails, 6d. a 100. Hache nails, 4d. Lath nails, 2d. "Stabulling" 1,000 tile stone, 10d. Sand, 4d. a load. Clay, 2d. a load. To a man for underpinning and "wydyng" the walls, three days, at 4d. To a carpenter, for two days' work in the outer chapel, 12d. "Wyndyng and dawbyng," 4d. a day. 2½ doz. crests, ... &c. Total, 5l. 17s. 11d. Received from Mr. Sydnore, surveyor to the Princess, 5l. The rest due "to me, Water Roggers."

"Md., that I, Watere Roggers, of Ludlowe, have don the reparacions on the Castyll of Ludlowe, at the comandment of Master Sydnore, surveyor

1525.

generall in the don frome the xxv. daye of Janowry, in the xvii. [yere of our lo]rd Herry the viijth." Carriage of timber: to diggers at the "quarell," 3½*d.* a day. Making a key for the wicket of the great gate, 8*d.* Sawing wood, 14*d.* the 100 ft. Felling and siding timber at the Fryth, 4*d.* a day. Taking down the tiles of the old boiling house, 10*d.* Soldering over my Lady's chamber, 4*d.* To carpenters, for "worchyng," 6*d.* a day. "A potacion to the holle workemen," 10*d.* Making floors, 4*d.* a day. Carriage of poles for scaffolds, "taboll stone," &c. Locks for the utter chapel and the cellar, 12*d.*; for the wardrobe and great chamber, 14*d.* Wages of masons, &c. Total, from 11 17 H. VIII. to 13 Oct. 45*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* Received from Ric. Benson, chaplain, 5*l.*; and from Sydnor, 35*l.* Due to Rogers, 5*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

Note by Sydnor, that he paid the above sum to Roger's servant at Windsor.

Mutilated, pp. 37. In the original covers.

14 Oct.

1699. SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R O.

Wrote last from this town on the 6th. Is half ashamed to have omitted writing so long, and more to write now without anything of consequence. Since Wm. de la Barre and Richard, the courier, came from Spain, there has been no news from the Emperor or elsewhere. My Lady, who has been somewhat "crasyd" since she came hither, intends to go to Malyns on Monday, and to stay five or six days at Hoowstrate on the way. Being without money, he proposes, when he has taken her out of the town, to go to the Mint at Andwerpe, as he does not know whether his friends can lend him any more money. Will be there at the end of the coming week, if the King or Wolsey want anything done there. Bolduk, 14 Oct. 1525.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord the Legate, &c.

14 Oct.

1700. PENRITH.

R. O.

Demise during pleasure granted by the King under the privy seal to the earl of Cumberland, of the castle and lordship of Penreth, the lordships, &c. of Salkeld, Scotby, Soureby, Langwaythby, and Gamelesby, "the forest of Ingleswood called Plompton, and the closes and improvments called the ward of Penreth and the ward of Gatesgales," the Earl undertaking to make repairs and pay the wages of the soldiers in Carlisle Castle. Dated 14 Oct. 17 Hen.VIII.

ii. Similar demise to Will. lord Dacre, dated 26 Nov. 19 Hen.VIII.

14 Oct.

1701. LOUISE OF SAVOY to the PARLIAMENT OF PARIS.

Captivité,
Doc.Inéd. 378.

We have sent the treaties of peace made with England, and the obligations we have been bound to give, to be proclaimed and registered. The treaty is very beneficial to the kingdom. We understand that, although such treaties are usually despatched by the Court without difficulty, you have subjected the matter to debate and delay, which may cause irreparable damage; and the city of Paris has made this an excuse for deferring it. Other cities have not done so, neither the princes nor lords. If the estates of Normandy have any objection, they can make a declaration of it. We have already provided 26,000 francs on this account for Calais, and the treaty has been published in France and England. If the English become acquainted with your obstinacy, they will probably draw back with the money they have received from us, and be more fierce for the war than ever. Lyons, 14 Oct.

Fr.

1525.

LOUISE OF SAVOY to the PARLIAMENT OF PARIS—*cont.*

Ibid. p. 349.

ii. Extract from the registers of the Parliament of Paris.

On Friday, 6 Oct. 1525, Montmorency presented letters from Louise to this court, requesting them to publish and register the treaties with England; and stating that the English, who are hard to deal with,* insist that the treaties shall be approved by this court, and by the other sovereign courts of the realm, and demand numerous obligations from princes, gentlemen, and chief towns. As it is arranged to deliver the treaties and obligations to the English by the end of this month, and necessary to carry them to Rouen, Thoulouse, and Bordeaux, and to assemble the estates of Normandy and Languedoc, Montmorency prays them to proceed to the approbation of the said treaties with the utmost diligence, and to write on them "*lecta, publicata, et registrata.*" Moreover Louise has instructed him that it is necessary to add the word "*approbata*;" for Brinon has written to the Chancellor that if this word be not expressly inserted by the sovereign courts, nothing could be done with the English, and the peace would be broken. If one do not what they demand, they do not keep any promises they make.

Charles Guillart, first president, replied that, if ever peace were necessary, it is so now; that the English are a suspicious nation, and insist on things being done according to their fashion and desire, without which one cannot satisfy them; and that the court will do everything possible for the preservation of the peace and the weal of the King and kingdom, and proceed to the approbation and publication of the treaties.

Fr.

Ibid. p. 351.

iii. Extract from the same.

On 6 Oct. 1525 the provost of the merchants and the eschevins of the city came into the court of Session, and said that the city assembled on Wednesday last touching the obligations which relate to the treaty of peace with England, and that they loudly complained because the Court had sent no deputies. The commonalty said that this was done in order to throw the responsibility on them. The Court resolves that it will neither go nor send to the said assembly, and informs the provost and eschevins that this is not the first time that the cities of the realm have entered into obligations, for they did so at the treaties of Arras and Senlis in the time of Lewis XI., and also at the marriage of Charles VIII. and Margaret of Austria.

Fr.

15 Oct.

1702. LOUIS DE PRAET to CHARLES V.

Lanz, i. 175.
Bradford,
p. 170.

Describes his journey from Perpignan to Madame the Regent at Lyons, and his good reception. She praised Charles's great humanity towards the King her son (Francis) in visiting him during his severe illness, and alluded to the hearty reception given by the Emperor to Madame d'Alençon. Believes that if it rested with Madame, she would consent to the restitution of Burgundy, out of the desire she has to see her son again. Two ambassadors from England are here, but the Regent said nothing about them. One of them is the auditor of the Apostolic Chamber, and the other Gregory Casale. Peace has been everywhere proclaimed between the two kingdoms. Three weeks ago 100,000 crowns were sent from here to England as the first payment of what is due. Believes the rest will be paid in paper and fair words. This peace is very inconvenient to the Emperor. As the Cardinal (Wolsey) has sent two Italians here as ambassadors, it seems that he desires once more to embroil the affairs of Italy. Desires to know how he is to conduct himself with the said ambassadors. The Cardina

* "*qui sont gens difficiles.*"

1525.

has two ends in view,—the first being to obtain great sums of money for the king of England under pretence of war, and the other to keep the French king and the Emperor in perpetual war or distrust. Before releasing Francis from prison, Charles should assure himself of him, either by force or by a strict alliance, in order that Francis may not in future do him any injury or mischief. Madame has informed me that Bourbon had arrived at Barcelona, and hoped this would not be a bar to the peace, as his demands could be easily arranged. Lyons, 13 Oct.

This letter has been delayed by the illness of the treasurer Robertet. The Venetian ambassadors, who lately quitted the Emperor, have arrived in this town, and visited the Regent, who earnestly requested that the signory (of Venice) would intercede for peace and union between Charles and Francis, and for the speedy release of the latter. These ambassadors informed De Praet that they had been advertised of the final conclusion of peace between France and England; and they inquired whether it had been made with the Emperor's consent. Did not know how to answer them, except that he supposed the English had not concluded anything to the Emperor's prejudice, and that the king of England had probably given the Emperor previous notice of his intention. Lyons, 15 Oct. 1525.

Fr.

15 Oct.

1703. ST. AUGUSTINE'S, CANTERBURY.

R. O.

Bill in Chancery by John abbot of St. Austin's without Canterbury, praying an injunction against Will. Goldwyn, who, on pretence of wanting fuel for a brewhouse, got a lease of the woods of the monastery at Plumsted and Shotershill from the late abbot Thos., in 4 Hen. VIII., and not only refuses to sell any to the Abbot's tenants, but has cut down timber wastefully in excess of the terms of his lease.

ii. Copy of injunction, dated 15 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 3.

16 [Oct.]

1704. JOHN TAYLER, ARCHDEACON OF BUCKINGHAM, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Was at St. Alban's by 11 o'clock on Sunday, but the King was at dinner before he came. Had audience after dinner in the Queen's chamber, and showed how Wolsey had despatched all manner of instructions about this voyage to France. "After gracious words to my great comfort, of the which I thank your Grace," was instructed, along with Fitzwilliam, to endeavor to ascertain whether madame Regent took this peace feignedly or cordially. Westminster, "the 16th day of this present month."

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal.

1705. TAYLOR and FITZWILLIAM.

Cal. D. ix. 87.

B. M.

1. The King has appointed Sir Will. Fitzwilliam and John Tayler ambassadors, with instructions to visit the lady Regent, and obtain her oath to the treaty, witness her submission before the judges, and receive instruments, &c.

Lat., p. 1, mutilated.

Calig. D. ix.

88.

B. M.

2. Instructions for Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Household, and John Tayler, LL.D., sent ambassadors to the lady Regent of France. 1. They shall ask for an audience of my lady Regent, after a friendly manner, where it is not necessary for her "to keep her estate in her travers," when Tayler shall declare their message; and they shall state that as commissioners they are ready to take the oaths and submissions consequent on the treaty, and have brought the necessary papers with them. They shall ask

1525.

TAYLOR and FITZWILLIAM—*cont.*

when it will be convenient for her to confirm them, "extending also her lauds, wisdom, and merits in the politic government of that realm." 2. At the time appointed they shall state that although, by reason of the wars between the two crowns, there have been sundry occasions of displeasure between them, "yet, nevertheless, the great familiarity, intelligence, and sincere demonstration that, as well by personal meeting as otherwise, was commenced between them was so enracined and imprinted in the King's mind, that the sparks thereof could not by any means be so totally extinct but that his Grace, like a virtuous prince, had always remaining in his heart a certain special impression of benevolent mind and love toward the said French king's person;" and, therefore, when the French king was taken prisoner Henry did not press his demands to extremities, but, for the sake of peace, consented to some diminution of them, hoping they might conduce to the King's liberty. 3. For this purpose he had not only instructed his ambassadors at Rome to press for the French king's liberation, but those also at the Emperor's court in conjunction with the lady Alençon and others, on conditions not derogatory to the French king's honor, trusting that the Emperor would have right good respect to their representations. 4. In doing this they will not fail to discover in what state the negotiations are for her son's deliverance, and shall urge her, in accordance with her communications made to the King's highness and Wolsey (whose letters they shall not fail to deliver), not to show herself too precipitate for his redemption; as, by the King's help, he shall doubtless be recovered without prejudice to his honor or his interests. 5. They shall object specially to the overtures of marriage to be treated between the French king and the Emperor as prejudicial to his and her interests. 6. Because the Emperor's reputation and power will be greatly enhanced. 7. The French king's friends in Italy will be discouraged. 8. It will be derogatory to her just influence. 9. Henry is now sending his almoner to be sole ambassador in the Imperial court for the furtherance of such things *only* as tend to the good of Christendom, as Sir Ric. Wingfield is dead, Sampson revoked, and the bp. of London is not to remain any longer. 10. They shall advertise the King and Wolsey diligently of their proceedings. 11. They are to bear in mind the dower of the queen dowager (Mary), and urge that she should have full control of it, without any governor to be appointed for the same. 12. That when she obtains possession of it she is resolved to appoint her own treasurers or farmers. 13. They shall urge her, in Wolsey's name, to show herself compliant in the same matter, as most agreeable to the King's highness and as a singular pleasure to Wolsey, stating also that Mary had always been favorable to France. 14. That Wolsey is resolved to do his uttermost to preserve the good understanding between the two realms, not doubting that she will do the same. 15. To thank her for her promise to communicate all her affairs to Wolsey, and assure her he will give them the best attention.

Pp. 10, mutilated.

16 Oct. 1706. MAGNUS to ARCHBISHOP BETON.

Cal. B. i. 300.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 409,
note.

The commissioners of England and Scotland have met at Berwick. The three years' peace was agreed to with general comprehension, but the Scotch insisted also on a special comprehension of France, which makes the other of little effect. Beton, when the matter was discussed in Parliament, required three things to be put in articles: 1, the said assistance to be given to France; 2, safe-conducts to be void; and, 3, Spain, Flanders, and the confederates of England to be friends of Scotland. Magnus signified these things to Henry, who cannot agree to the first; he also warned the Archbishop that it could never be accepted; and the Archbishop asked him if they could not say nay. The instructions of both sides were so absolute that no

1525.

agreement could be come to. A three years' peace was proclaimed to keep the Borders quiet, which were ready to break out in consequence of unredressed murders and robberies done by the Scots; though there is only a prorogation of peace taken for 40 days, and an appointment that the commissioners shall meet again at Berwick on Martinmas Day. Has returned to Edinburgh to learn the pleasure of the King and the other Lords. Wishes to know when and where he may confer with him. The abbot of Holyrood and Adam Otterburn will report the reasonable offers made in presence of Angus by the English officers of the Borders. Edinburgh, 16 Oct.

Headed: Copy of a letter sent from T. Magnus to the Chancellor of Scotland.

18 Oct. **1707. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE.**

R. O.

Inventory taken, 18 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII., of ecclesiastical vestments, &c. taken by Laur. Stubbes from Hampton Court to Oxford for the use of the college there, containing also a list of the chapel books; *sc.*, Antyphenes, in vellum, written; Legents; Grayles, in vellum; ditto in paper, printed; missals, ditto; processional; hymnals; manuals, ordinals.

Pp. 11. *Endd.*

19 Oct. **1708. ROB. BP. OF CHICHESTER to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Thanks him for his kindness in showing him his magnificent building. On returning home, looked to see if he had any books worthy of the library of St. Frideswide's, and has entrusted those he thought fit to the dean of Chichester. Begs he will accept them; and will look out for others. Aldingbourne, St. Frideswide's Day. *Signed,*

Lat., p. 1. Add.: R^{mo}, &c., Car^{li} Ebor. legato, &c.

19 Oct. **1709. NICHOLAS PERRENOT to MARGARET OF SAVOY.**

Le Glay,
Négoc. II. 620.

Wrote about 18 days ago by a courier who was sent to M. de Praet. Was then on the point of starting on his journey to the king of France at Madrid. Believed that another courier would have been sent when the duchess of Alençon had been here five or six days; but the negotiations have been tedious, and she returned to the King at Madrid on Saturday without having come to any conclusion. The present courier is going to Bourbon, who has arrived at Barcelona, and from thence to De Praet; and De Bouclans has promised that he will cause him to proceed to Margaret.

Has delivered Margaret's letters to Francis, and visited him on her behalf. The fever has left him very weak. The King said that he should ever regard Margaret as a second mother, for her endeavors to establish peace and amity between himself and the Emperor. Has visited the duchess of Alençon and the French ambassadors, D'Aubron and the president. Has acted so as not to arouse their suspicions.

Gives an account of the negotiations respecting the marriage, the ransom, and the duchy [of Milan]. The duchess has sent to ask leave to return to France in safety, which has been granted her. The Emperor is determined to regain the duchy. If the Duchess returns, the hope of peace will be lost. On Sunday received Margaret's letters and instructions. The Emperor was then five leagues hence, with a small company, having bidden farewell to the Duchess. On his return presented the letters to him, and explained the two chief points touching the prorogation of the mercantile truce for those countries [*i.e.*, between England and Flanders?] and the Emperor's ally [the king of Denmark] and his wife. Informed the Emperor of Margaret's

1525.

NICHOLAS PERRENOT to MARGARET OF SAVOY—*cont.*

reasons for sending M. de Beur (Bevre) and the president into England. The Emperor said he could do nothing with respect to the truce until after the Duchess's departure. Told him Margaret had been informed that Madame the Regent, the chancellor of France, and Robertet had asserted that they were at peace with the English. Considering the articles drawn up before the battle [of Pavia] and the capture of the King, the Emperor and the lords of his court would not believe it. The French ambassadors confirmed this assertion. The English ambassadors denied it at first, but at length acknowledged the fact, but without saying in what manner the peace had been made. They laid great stress upon the said truce made there [in Flanders], of which they exhibited a copy; and they stated that Margaret had frequently advertised them that those countries could no longer maintain the war.

In reply to this, satisfied the Emperor that Margaret had constantly offered to furnish them [with supplies] according to the treaty. Informed him of the abstinence from war which they had already made, under color of the passage of Jean Jockir, and of the subsequent truce, intended to defer the publication of the peace which had been agreed upon long previously. The advertisements contained in the *memoire* of the secretary De l'Assault (De la Sauch) have also enlightened the Emperor and his ministers, who now perceive that the English had no occasion to act as they have done, although they complain of not having had news from their ambassadors here for a considerable time, and profess to have relieved the Emperor from his engagement, as they were aware of the rupture of the marriage, and did not wish to remain at war alone. The English ambassadors have this day spoken to the Emperor, and offered to make a new treaty, not forgetting to demand the money lent, and that promised as indemnity. Will not forget, if the commercial intercourse is brought in question, to recommend that it should be remitted *par de là*. The Emperor has already been spoken to respecting the merchandizes imported from England into Flanders without staples, and touching the value of gold and moneys.

As to the Emperor's ally [the king of Denmark], the Emperor replied that Margaret had done her best for him, but he was not well advised or prudent. The Emperor comprehends the double peril of war and revolution with which those countries are threatened in consequence of the words made use of by him [the King] and his wife. He is pleased to find that Margaret did not grant the favor which he [the King] requested; and he does not wish them to reside at Ghent. He will not permit them to continue such insolence. The Emperor also inquired into their conduct and manner of living. It had been asserted they were ill treated, and that no account was made of them.

The Emperor was not discontented with the embassy of De Bevres and the President, but esteemed it very advantageous for his affairs, both in Italy and in those countries, and calculated to interrupt the treaty which was being negotiated with the French. With regard to the instructions which he sent to Margaret by the commander Pignalosa, and which were sent back (*remises*) by her advice, the Emperor was greatly pleased with what she had done, and would have done the same himself for the same reasons, had he been in her place. He had pretended to be displeased, in order to satisfy the English, and comprehends the necessity there was to conclude the said truce,—still better on seeing the treaty of the said English. The Emperor is grateful for Margaret's constant activity in his affairs. He found great pleasure in learning the treaty concluded by those of Bois-le-Duc, and the reparation which they have made. Toledo, 19 Oct. 1525.

French.

1525.

20 Oct.

1710. POUPET DE LA CHAULX to CHARLES V.

Lanz, i. 169.

Gives an account of his negotiations in Portugal for a marriage between the Emperor and Princess Isabella, the Infanta. The affair has been conducted as secretly as possible, but everybody is aware of it; and if not yet entirely known in the Emperor's court, it soon will be. Desires to be informed of the course of events. The agreement made by the English has caused the French to be less tractable. Has learned from a merchant that peace between the two kingdoms has been published in England, and that the marriage of the Dauphin and the daughter of England had been agreed upon. The Emperor's brother, the king [of Portugal], must have heard of this, but has said nothing to La Chaulx. The news, however, seems to create no great sensation here. Torres Nuevas, 20 Oct.

French.

20 Oct.

1711.¹ FRANCE and ENGLAND.

Calig. D. ix.

84.

B. M.

Notification by Wolsey that Henry VIII. has extended the terms of three months allowed to Francis I., and two months to Louise of Savoy, for ratification of the treaty of 30 Aug. last, to the 30 April next, considering the long journeys necessary, and the difficulty of travelling in winter. 20 Oct. 1525. *Signed*: T. Car^{1st} Ebor.

Made in the presence and with the consent of Brinon, and witnessed by his signature.

Lat., pp. 4.

20 Oct.

1712. TREATY of the MORE.

R. O.

Rym. xiv. 98.

Obligation of the city of Lyons to observe the said treaty. Lyons, 20 Oct. 1525. *Sealed.*

Lat., vellum.

22 Oct.

1713. SIR EDW. BELKNAP.

R. O.

Receipt by Sir Henry Wiat, treasurer of the Chamber, for 78s. from Wm. Shelley, serjeant-at-law, executor of Sir Edw. Belknap, chief butler of England, of money due from his office from Mich. 12 Hen. VIII. to 26 March 12 Hen. VIII., on which day he died. 22 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.

Lat. Signed by Wiat and Ric. Trees.

22 Oct.

1714. SHIPS.

R.M.S. 14 B.

xxii. A.

B. M.

Names of the King's ships within the port and haven of Portsmouth and the river of Thames, 22 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.

The Gabryell Royall, 700 tons, 16 years of age. The Marye Rosse, 600 tons, 14 yrs. The Petur Pomgarnet, 340 tons, 14 yrs. The John Baptiste, 400 tons, 13 yrs. The Grette Barke, 200 tons, 12 yrs. The Lesse Barke, 160 tons, 12 yrs. The Mary James, 260 tons, 16 yrs. The Mary George, 240 tons, 15 yrs. The Mary and Johnne, 200 tons, 4 yrs. The Primerosse, 160 tons, 2 yrs. The Minion, 180 tons, new. The Maudelen of Depforde, 120 tons, 3 yrs. The Katherine Barke, 100 tons, 3 yrs. The Mary Impereall, 120 tons, 2 yrs. The Barke of Bullen, 80 tons, 14 yrs. The Trinite Henrye, 80 tons, 6 yrs. The Barke of Murlesse (Morlaix), 60 tons, new. The Swepstake, 65 tons, 3 yrs. The Swalowe, 60 tons, new. The Gryffyn, 80 tons, 14 yrs. The Grett Sabra, 50 tons, 3 yrs. The Lessere Sabra, 40 tons, 3 yrs. The John of Grenewyche, 50 tons, 12 yrs. The prize taken by Thos. Sperte, 60 tons, 15 yrs. The Hulke, 160 tons, 3 yrs. The Mary Gylforde, 160 tons, 1 yr.

A paper roll. Endd.

1525.

SHIPS—cont.

R. MS. 14 B.

xxii. B.

B. M.

2. Names of the ships which the King will have reserved to his own use.

The Henry Grace de Dieu, 1,000 tons, 12 yrs. old. The Mary James, 260 tons, 16 yrs. The Prime Rose, 160 tons, 2 yrs. The Mynyon, 180 tons, new. The Mawdelen of Depford, 120 tons, 3 yrs. The Katheryne Barke, 100 tons, 3 yrs. The Trinitie Henry, 80 tons, 6 yrs. The Barke of Morles, 60 tons, new. The Swepestake, 65 tons, 3 yrs. The Swallowe, 60 tons, new. The Lessar Saabra, 40 tons, 3 yrs. The Mary Guldeford, 160 tons, 1 yr. The Great Sabra, 50 tons, 3 yrs.

A paper roll. Endd.

Otho, E. ix.

64 b.

B. M.

3. "[An account of how ma]ny ships the King [hath, this] year of his reign, what portage [they be of, and w]hat state they be in the same day; [also where th]ey ride and be bestowed:—

"[Firs]te, the Great Henry Grace Dieu, being of portage 1,5[00 ton, r]ideth at Northfleet betwixt Gravesend and Erith, being in good reparation, calking except, so that she may be laid in the dock at all times when the same shall be ready. And Brygandyn, the clerk of the ships, doth say that before the said ship shall be laid in the dock, it is necessary that her mast be taken down, and bestowed in the great storehouse at Erith; and also he saith that and the said Great Henry be not housed over in such wise that the same may be sufficiently defended from snow, rain and sun, it shall be utterly destroyed within few years; and also he esteemeth that the charge to house it will amount to the sum of 100 marks or above."

The Sovereign, 800 tons, in a dock at Woolwich. She must be new made from the keel upward; "the form of which ship is so marvellous goodly that great pity it were she should die, and the rather because that many things there be in her that will serve right well."

The Gabriel Royal, 650 tons, lieth on the east side of Erith. She "is in such case that, and she shall be meet to do service either in peace or war, where she hath five waalys, she must be taken down, overlop and all, unto the lowest waale save twain, and from thence builded new, her fashion and proportion is so evil; insomuch that where she is now of portage as above, she must be brought to 500 or thereabout."

The cost will amount to ccc . . l.

f. 64.

" being of porta[ge] [ton, lieth] upon the east side of the Isle of Dogs, [which must be calked from] the kele upward without board and within overlopp [and the same] must be done in all goodly haste, for betwixt the wyn light may be seen in many places, and the charge is or fifty pounds, and also she is esteemed most meet [of all the] ships that shall be laid in the new dock with the G[reat Henry (?)]

"Item, *the Mary Rose*, being of portage 600 ton, lieth in [dock] at Deptford beside the storehouse there, which must [be] and calked from the keel upward, both within and without.

"Item, *the John Baptist* and *the Barbara*, every of them bei[ng of] portage 400 ton, do ride both together in a creek of parish, and been much what in one estate, for they must be calked from the lowest to the highest, within the board and without; and the same must be done in all goodly haste, for else it will be [hard] to keep *the Barbara* above the water." It is estimated the cost will be ". fifty and three score pounds a piece. Also because they have been both in the Levant, they must be searched under the water for worm holes, wherefore the charge may not be easily esteemed."

The Great Nicholas, 400 tons, at Deptford Stronde, must be new made. *The Mary George*, 250, at the Isle of Dogs, must be calked and searched for worm holes. [*The Mary J*]amys, portage [lieth on the so]wth side of Redclyffe, "and must be clearly [new made]." *The Henry* of

1525.

Hampton, 120 tons, at Reedryth, "being of small valour, ... because she is not only spent, but is also of such evil fr[ame] that she is not worthy any cost, but is esteemed for the [best] that she be broken and saved to the most advantage." *The Great Bark*, 250 tons, *the Less Bark*, 180, the two row barges, 60 tons each, and *the Great Galley*, 800, all lying in the pond at Deptford, must be calked and searched, and also be housed over, or else coated with pitch and resin in all places above water.

In Sir Robert Wingfield's hand; badly mutilated, pp. 3.

* * * *This is probably somewhat earlier than the two preceding documents.*

23 Oct.

1715. FITZWILLIAM to [WOLSEY].

Calig. E. II.

(108.)

B. M.

Thinks the town is sufficient for the said the soldiers in wages of 8*d.* and 6*d.* a day, "the most substance whereof had been admitted into wages," the Gilbert Talbot, Sir Ric. Wingfield, and Sir John Pette, whose souls Jesu [pardon] the time of their being deputy of the said town. He and the Council think it would be unadvisable to put these men from their s[aid r]owmes. Arrangements for those in petty wages, and for more efficient substitutes. Has discharged the stranger gunners, and put in Englishmen. At his return out of France will make a plain statement of the money remaining in his hands. 50*l.* of it were advanced to Wingfield, and . . marks for baron Hales and the King's [commissioners] being here. G[uisnes,] 23 Oct.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 2.

24 Oct.

1716. CAMPEGGIO to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Arrived at Rome on the 18th, tired out with the difficulties and troubles of the embassy to Germany and Hungary. Shudders at the recollection of the dangerous places he has passed through. Can say, without boasting, that he has prevented from falling many places which were tottering, and has raised up others which had fallen. The popular so-called evangelical fervor has driven both the bad and the good to arms, as he predicted. Many have already expiated their crime by blood, but there is great hope that the application of steel and cautery will prevent the cancer from spreading further.

Nothing was a greater hardship to him during his embassy than his absence from the city, and his inability to serve his Majesty. Will devote himself and his see of Salisbury to his service. Rome, 24 Oct. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

24 Oct.

1717. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. IV.

155.

B. M.

Mainly to the same effect.—Left Bohemian affairs unsettled, and on leaving Buda wrote to Wolsey how doubtful the King was. Does not write about Italian affairs, as he has arrived so recently. Matters are undecided. Hieronymus Moro has been taken by the Imperialists, and it is feared everything will be again in confusion, *nec desunt qui Venetis male om[inantur]*.

The English ambassadors are expected. Rome, 24 Oct. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

24 Oct.

1718. ISLE OF MAN.

P. S.

Grant for Sir Anth. Browne to be lieutenant of the lordship and island of Manne, and other islands pertaining thereto, during the minority of Edw. Stanley, s. and h. of Tho. late earl of Derby; with same fees as Sir John Irland. Amphill, 29 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* the More, 24 Oct.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 4.

1525.

25 Oct. 1719. CLERK to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VII.

199.

B. M.

Wrote in one or two of his last letters that upon the resolu[tion] lately come from Madame la Regente, touching the new [league], the Pope and Venetians sent to the duke of Milan to know to what point he would come, and whether he would agree to it.

Hieronymo Morone, the Duke's chancellor, advertised the marquis of Pescara from time to time of the negotiations. The Marquis was not content with the [Emperor's] demands, of which he has also complained to the Pope, but always gave good words to Morone, who, with the Pope, promised to make him king of [Naples] if the matters succeeded. Perceives now [from] the Pope that the chief foundation of any good success in Italy against the Emperor was upon the Marquis, [who,] being the Emperor's lieutenant, with the sole governance of the army, and with a marvellous credence among the soldiers, could easily, if so disposed, have brought any great enterprise to pass against the Emperor, either in Naples or Milan. But the Marquis dissembled with Morone, pretended to be sick that he might come and disclose to him the final resolution at Noara; then sent word to the Emperor, and finally seized Morone and his secretary.

The Pope and Venetians are sore dismayed, not so much that their counsel is discovered, as that they are disappointed of the succors they might have had from the duke of Milan, who is sore sick, without another qualified councillor, and with a powerful army in his duchy, which will bridle him well enough. The Emperor's agents have been very vehement with the Pope about these matters. His Holiness says that he has told them plainly that neither the Emperor nor his ministers have [treated] him as they should do, and that he was compelled to seek these ways to assure himself and his friends. The league is in total desperation, although the Venetians show them[selves] galliard, and call upon the Pope, who says he is loth to pipe and dance also. He will not, however, confess to have the matter in despair, but says that, if France will come forward, the might do well enough.

He has heard that France is very nearly come to a conclusion with the Emperor, who has reduced his demands, fearing the against him in Italy. [Asked] the Pope what he would do then, for the powers of Italy could not resist these two princes. He replied, that as soon as the French king was at liberty, means could be found to persuade him that it is not best for his purpose to see the Emperor lord of all. This hope of a possible breach between the two sovereigns seems to be the Pope's only comfort.

The marquis of Pescara, since the taking of Morone, has behaved moderately to the Duke, and has sent him word that he took Morone by the Emperor's orders, adding that he knows Morone acted of his own accord, for the Duke, being so sick, could not have attempted these matters; that the Emperor favored him well, and would in any wise have him co still. He has made a similar declaration to the senate of Milan, and used other good words, but men think the Emperor will at length take the duchy himself and deprive the Duke, on pretence of his consenting to these new practices.

P.S.—The marquis of Pescara has sent to the Pope on[e] . . . Partato, who two months ago was sent from th to Rome by post, and had a fall by the way, to show the Pope that he has informed the Emperor of the heinous practices against him imagined by the King's highness, Fraunce, the] Venetians and the duke of Milan, and had received a commission authorizing him to stop them; in fulfilment of which he had seized Morone, and intended to send him to the Emperor; but he did not purpose making any new stir in Milan, nor against the Venetians, with whom the Emperor was in amity.

Asked the Pope how it was that he was not named among the authors of these practices. He replied that Clerk might see in what case he stood with

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them, when they dissembled with him in a matter so evident. Told him he had the more cause to beware of them. He says he can do nothing with men or money to help the Duke now; and he knows well enough that, whatever the Venetians said, when it came to the point, they would make a face, but not p confines with their army; France also does not come forwards, and there is no remedy but to see what may be done by fair words and promises to the Imperialists, which he will have no scruple in breaking, "were they never so made, seeing they had [done so to] him." He then showed Clerk treaties and letters from the Marquis concerning these practices, promising and swearing not to fail, and exhorting and advising him how to proceed. The Pope is sore aggrieved at this conduct, but dissembles for the present, and hopes by fair promises to make them forbear from doing anything against the Duke till they know the Emperor's further pleasure. Meanwhile Madame la Regente will either conclude with the Emperor, or fall to these practices of Italy. If the latter, matters will undoubtedly succeed against the Emperor. If she conclude with him, and the French king is set free, the Pope doubts not that he and Wolsey can persuade him to disregard any promises he may have made. On this ground, the Po[pe] and Venetians desire the Regent to [conclude] with the Emperor that Francis may be liberated, rather than that she should forsake the Emperor's practices, and condescend to those of Italy; for the Italian powers would be ever in fe[ar] and jealousy lest she should forsake them, and return to the Emperor when he made any reasonable offer for her son's liberation. They think that when Francis is at liberty, he will consider himself much more clogged [by his] bonds, than before by his imprisonment, and will be as [ready] to loose himself. The Pope therefore desires Wolsey to solicit the Regent to conclude either with the Emperor or the Italians, for the delay is hurtful every way.

The duke of Milan has assur[ed] for] himself the castles of Milan and The Imperialists have Pavia, Lodi and Noara, and might have all the rest of the [duchy], except the above two castles. Fears the Duke will surrender them for a small recompence, or else that they will send for 3,000 or 4,000 more lanceknights, and take them by force. 25 Oct.

Copy by Tuke, pp. 10, mutilated. Endd.: Roma, ab episcopo Bathon., 25 Oct.

26 Oct. 1720. For WELHOO ABBEY, Linc. dioc.

Assent to the election of Ric. Whiggeft* as abbot. The More, 26 Oct.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 7.

P. S. 2. Petition for the same, dated 20 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.

26 Oct. 1721. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. VIII.
210.
B. M.

Wrote last on the 14th, stating that my Lady intended leaving Bois-le-Duc on Monday the 16th, but she remained till Thursday. Left a day before, "to seek remedy for a moneyless ambassador," as he told Wolsey he would do. Has met Richard Gresham; told him his necessity, and what day he had begun his journey at Calais, viz., the 24th April last; so that the time of his continuance to the 27th inst. is 190† days, during which he has only received 140*l.* by Fitzwilliam, and there is owing to him 50*l.* for diets, at 20*s.* a day. To prevent him from selling his plate, Gresham advanced him 50*l.* upon a bill acknowledging the receipt of his diets in full to the 28th. Begs Wolsey will see him repaid. Antwerp, 26 Oct. 1525.

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

* "Whitgyfte" in the convent's petition.

† An error for 187.

1525.

27 Oct. 1722. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.

211.

B. M.

Wrote last yesterday. Sent the letter by Richard Gresham, who relieved him with 50*l.* in his extreme need, and will present it, in order to be repaid. As the present letter will probably arrive before it, informs Wolsey that my Lady has changed her purpose, and remained at Bois-le-Duc till Thursday the 19th, when she passed towards Howstrate, where she remained till yesterday. Today or tomorrow she will be at Malines. Arrived himself at Antwerp on Saturday last. As the sum he borrowed is for diets ending today, begs leave to return to Calais, or to have sufficient money for his diets.

While he has been here the artillery and munitions that were at Valenciennes have arrived and been shipped. It is expected those left at Lille will be here today, and be ready to set forward in three or four days, either to London or Calais. Informed Wolsey of his getting a new placard indorsed by the principals of the finances, discharging the artillery from customs and tolls. Notwithstanding this, some of the boats coming from Valenciennes were stopped at Replymonde, between Ghent and Antwerp; the tollener refusing to obey the Emperor's placard, because he had that toll to farm with all profits, and paid for it beforehand. Lelegrave will doubtless write more fully. Intends to be tomorrow at Malines. Thinks before long my Lady will hear from Spain what course affairs will take between the Emperor and the French king. The news received by the merchants are contradictory. Has seen a letter to a merchant of this town, signed by the duke of Milan, by which it appears that he is recovered from his sickness. The duke of Ferrara is gone to the Emperor in Spain; and the marquis of Mantua, it is reported, is about to go thither also, though Wingfield can hardly believe it, as he is gonfalonier of the Church. There is likely to be a breach between the Emperor and the king of Portugal, as some Portuguese ships have sunk a ship of the Emperor's, laden with cloves. Antwerp, 27 Oct. 1525.

Hol., pp 3, mutilated. Add.

27 Oct. 1723. NICHOLAS PERRENOT to MARGARET OF SAVOY.

Le Glay,
Négoc. II. 627.

Proposal for a marriage between the French king, or his son, and the queen-widow of Portugal. Bourbon has been requested to come hither with his train. The Viceroy advises that the negotiations should be confided exclusively to Margaret and the Regent. The intelligences which France pretends to have in Italy, even in the duchy of Milan, and the peace with England, have greatly encouraged the French. Those countries [the Netherlands] can no longer sustain the war on account of their extreme poverty, especially now the said peace has been concluded. The matter was long debated in the Emperor's council:—the impossibility of levying any further aids, the murmurs of the merchants, the fear of rebellion, the Lutheran sect, with other considerations. The Emperor, nevertheless, decided not to prolong the truce with France, as there was no prospect of peace. The illness of Francis is dangerous. If Bourbon come to the Emperor, the chances of peace will be still less than at present. The Emperor has ratified and taken his oath to the Portuguese marriage [*i.e.* between Charles V. and Isabella, daughter of Emmanuel king of Portugal]. Toledo, 27 Oct. 1525.

French.

28 Oct. 1724. FITZWILLIAM and TAYLOR to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Saturday the 21st, Taylor arrived at Dover, and found no ship ready, and none would have been got if it had not been for the diligent labor of Sir Edw. Guldeford, warden of the ports. For this reason, and on account of the bad weather, could not ship his horses till Monday. Crossed on Tuesday. Arriving at Calais, was visited by the Treasurer, and showed him

1525.

the letters of commission, address, and other things. As his horses were tired with being two nights at sea, determined not to start till today. Will lie tonight at Boulogne, and make all haste to the end of their journey. Calais, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

28 Oct.

1725. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. II. 66.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 409.

On his return from Berwick, Magnus found the young King had gone towards Glasgow and Dumbarton, the Chancellor being then at St. Andrew's, and the rest of the Council in sundry other countries. Wrote a letter to the Chancellor, of which he sends a copy. Arranged to meet his Lordship at Dunfermline, who regretted that the assembly at Berwick had no better effect. Told him that if he had been informed of the articles given to their commissioners about lending aid to France, the English would never have repaired thither; that he had always insisted that France should not be comprised; that it must create suspicion in England to see that the young King purposed any such assistance, and though there was now peace between England and France, if henceforth a breach should happen, it would be unnatural for the nephew to assist against the uncle. "Howbeit, he said, the council of Scotland had in their opinions that if the King's highness and your Grace had not permitted and suffered France to comprehend Scotland, they would not then in anywise have spoken one word of France, but would have made the same their quarrel and cause why that France by them should not be comprehended." Sends copy of the articles given to the Scotch commissioners. Their demand is to assist France within the same realm only,—a restriction which the Chancellor says he caused to be added by Adam Otterbourne. He thinks if he could confer with the King and Wolsey they would be satisfied with it, considering how Scotland is divided, and how they have broken the band of Rouen and the old league with France. The matter cannot be mended now, except by Parliament, and he will not answer for success there. Believes the Chancellor would be glad to satisfy England if possible.

Thinks Angus has been indiscreet of late, and led by others into disputes in various parts of the realm, especially for not doing justice and for favoring thieves. Arran gave Magnus fair words, but was most opposed to the wishes of England at the meeting. Angus has broken many promises about days of truce. He keeps near the King, being afraid of being put from him. The Chancellor quarrelled with him for not doing execution on the Armstrongs who committed the outrages in Tynedale. He took pledges of them only for Scotland, not daring to offend the thieves or borderers. The Chancellor is favorable to all the King's demands, except those about resisting Albany, and the Queen's conjunct feoffment. He says the Duke can never have authority again, but if he come as a subject they cannot oppose it, and that as to the conjunct feoffment the Queen must be ordered by her husband.

Thinks a peace should be taken till Candlemas, so that meantime France may declare how they will comprehend Scotland. Magnus and Dacre could arrange it without making the dean of York come to the Borders. Sends copy of a terrible cursing which he has got executed along the Borders in consequence of Wolsey's letter to the archbishop of Glasgow.

The young King has returned to Stirling. The commissioners seem little inclined to keep to the meeting at Berwick on Martinmas unless they be assured of agreement. They cannot abate the special assistance till the assembly of the Lords at the King's coming here in eight days. Desires speedy knowledge of the King's pleasure about this and the articles touching the Queen and Albany. Edinburgh, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.

1525.

MAGNUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

- Cal. B. II. 289. 2. Copy of a curse pronounced against thieves on the Scotch borders
 B. M. by Gawin archbishop of Glasgow.
 St. P. IV. 416, *Endd.*
note.

1726. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. VII.
55.B. M.
St. P. IV. 412,
note.

[Articles in the instructions of the Scotch commissioners] :—

1. That truce be taken for three years, with special comprehension of France, if possible ; 2, otherwise with general comprehension of friends, and an article adjoined that it be lawful to help France with men, ships, victuals, &c. 3. That England shall solicit the Emperor to enter for Spain and Flanders in such amity as before. 4. That subjects of either realm may travel through the other without safe-conducts.—Peace may be concluded even if the last two articles be refused. *Signed*: “Ja. Sanctandr’—G. Glasgwen’—Ja. Dumblanen’—David de Abirbrothk’—Erl of Angus—Erl of Aran—Erle of Lenox—Erle of Morton—M. John Campbel The’—George Se. Crucis—Alexr. Cambuskynneth—Johne lord Erskin.”

Copy.

29 Oct.

Howard’s
Letters, p. 161.

1727. COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to WOLSEY.

Have written several times desiring the authorization of the earls of Westmorland and Cumberland to the offices of deputy warden in the E., W., and Middle Marches. Fear some disorders will arise if the writings be delayed. Enclose copy of a letter from the King to Sir William à Parre*, for the admission of a yeoman over their number. Lord Dacre has died by a fall from his horse. The earl of Cumberland desires some of his officers with the town and castle of Carlisle. Have sent him information by Dr. Tate. Sherriffhutton, 29 Oct.

Sir Wm. Heron desires to be discharged of Riddisdale. Wish to know his pleasure touching lord Ogle for the bailliwick of Tyndale. *Signed*: Brian Higdon—W. Frankeleyn—Joseph Uvedale—Will. Jasse (Parre?)—T. Tempest.

Add.: My lord Legate, &c.

29 Oct.

R. O.

1728. WOLSEY’S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Indenture between Sir Wm. Gascoyne, treasurer of Wolsey’s household, and John Higden, dean of his college, dated 29 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII., witnessing the delivery to the latter of certain evidences belonging to the above college. Attested by John bishop of Lincoln, Robert Carter, John Skewys, Thomas Cromwell, and Thomas Canner, in the presence of Wm. Burbanke.

Lat., vellum, mutilated.

30 Oct.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

1729. BRINON and JOHN JOACHIM to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

The greater part of the transcript of this letter is lost. In the abstract transmitted to the Record Commission, it is described as giving a detailed account of divers conversations which the ambassadors had with Wolsey and the king of England at the More. The single leaf remaining begins with these words :—

“son maistre, lequel ne avoit tenu compte du rapport des Hespagnolz, des quelz il entendoit la malice et les fins par les avoir practiques et lexperience du passe. Toutesvoys vous prioit, Madame, de y faire avoir loeil pour le temps advenir.”

* “Sparre,” Howard.

1525.

He (Wolsey?) then touched upon what Gregory de Casal had written, and showed us all his letters. He seemed by his conversation to fancy (*gouster*) the order taken for the offensive, and to incline himself thereto without difficulty. He then entered on matters which I, Brinon, cannot write to you, as he made me promise not to mention them. Lastly, we spoke of the exchange of the prisoners of war, and agreed that on the deliverance of Guildford all the prisoners in England should be set at liberty. We spoke also of the obligations which he was to deliver to us or to Antony Cavaller, if you agreed to it. He first excused himself by the absence of the Treasurer. We said his principal deputy (*commis principal*), named Fruller (Fowler), was present. He was called, and it was agreed that the warrant of safe-conduct should be made out, and the obligations placed in his hands or Bonvisy's, but that the deliverance should not be made until our ratifications and obligations were delivered; which in truth is according to agreement. So, if the ratifications don't come soon, some other provision must be made for the November payment. Beg that the letter for the surety of arrears, and the gift to the Cardinal, may be despatched, which they will not deliver till they obtain the English ratification. London, 30 Oct.

Fr., pp. 2. Add.: "A Madame."

1730. VENICE.

Nero, B. vi.

100.

B. M.

A catalogue of letters from different doges of Venice to Henry VIII. : —(1.) From Ant. Grimani, demanding again ("iterum et vehementissime") the release of the Venetian galleys detained in England; 11 Nov. 1522. (2.) From the same, thanking Henry for his good will to Venice, and for writing to the Emperor for the release of certain galleys; 28 Jan. 1521. (3.) From Leonard Lauredano, transmitting ratification of the league between England and France, and thanking Henry for including the Venetians; 11 Aug. 1515. (4.) From the same, congratulating Henry on his success against the French, and promising his aid to drive them out of Italy, 26 Aug. 1512. (5.) From the same, declaring the joy of the Venetians, shown both in public and private, on account of the alliance between England and France; 28 Aug. 1514. (6.) From the same;—letters patent confirming the peace between England, in which Venice was included; 11 Aug. 1514. (7.) From the same, thanking Henry for his cordiality towards the Venetian ambassadors; 8 June 1515. (8.) From Ant. Grimani, thanking Henry for the release of the galleys and goods of the Venetian merchants, and promising eternal regard for him; 31 Mar. [1523]. (9.) From Leonard Lauredano, credentials for Sebastian Justinian and Pietro Pescaligo, ambassadors to England; 11 Feb. 1514. (10.) From the same, that he persists in his intention to make peace with the Emperor, and desires credence for the Venetian ambassador on the subject; 7 Jan. 1513. (11.) From the same, promising to do his utmost along with the other confederates for the expulsion of the French from Italy, and to send an ambassador to England to confirm the league entered into in the King's name at Rome; 16 June 1512. (12.) From Andrea Gritti, announcing his election on the decease of Ant. Grimani, 21 May 1523. (13.) From Leonard Lauredano, stating that he was not opposed to peace with the Emperor, but desired Henry to promote it; 30 Mar. 1514. (14.) From Andrea Gritti, regretting the recall of Pace, whose health did not allow him to remain; 30 Oct. 1525.

Lat., pp. 2.

31 Oct.

1731. JOHN LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Hector the Frenchman was here 30 Oct. Sends the news he brought. Desires to know if he shall retain him. Has paid him now for 16 months

iv.

3 C

1525.

JOHN LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

at the rate of 14 cr. a month, in all 48*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* of sterling money; of which he has received from Sandys 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Desires a warrant for the remainder. Calais, 31 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's good grace. Endd.

31 Oct. 1732. LAURENCE GYLES to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Sends commendations to Cromwell and his wife. Is not able to repay his kindness shown when he was with him at London, and also in soliciting his matter at need. But God provides for those who help poor people, "as I do understand by my bro[th]er-in-law your mastership is provided." Requests him to help his brother-in-law, Ric. Rutter, the bearer, in an action. Will send him shortly a stock of herring. Calais, 31 Oct. 1525.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: Master Cromwell at London.

31 Oct. 1733. JAQUES DE BERRUNE, SIEUR DE SAMBLANÇAY, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The bond is signed and sealed by the generals, according to agreement. In a few days the four treasurers of France will sign it, but they are at present absent. Tours, 31 Oct.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

31 Oct. 1734. CHARLES V.

Lanz. Staats-
pap. Karls V.
p. 15.

In a memoir sent to De Pradt and John Hannart by Madame it is stated that Des Barres has been sent to him under color of obtaining the neutrality of Burgundy and her anxiety to know his answer, and that she has no hope of obtaining aid for the war. *In the Emperor's answer, dated 31 Oct., he states that he has informed her of his intentions by Des Barres, who was more inclined to peace than war, which they were in hopes would have been obtained at the coming of Madame d'Alençon, but she left without arriving at any conclusion. The French, instead of advancing in their offers, have retracted; and this is to be attributed as much to their arrangement with the English as to certain negotiations in Italy, which the Emperor hopes to prevent. He will for the present stand upon the defensive.*

She expresses a hope that the Emperor has provided for the dispute about Naples and the indemnity of England.

The Emperor answers, all these matters have been "demandées" by the instructions of De Roelx, but the answer has not been conformable to the demand. His Majesty has given orders that Nic. Perrenot shall come to him.

She tells him that Madame la Regente has sent to her Douarty of the King's chamber, to ask her to employ her services in arranging some treaty between the Emperor and the King, in general terms. She orders them to tell the Emperor, that in order to bring John de la Sauch from England, whom De Beures and the President had left there at their departure, Madame had sent thither Jean Jouglet, lord of Maretz, until she could be apprized of the Emperor's intentions; and she wishes him, when he sends a Spanish ambassador into England, to join with him one from Belgium. *The Emperor replies that he is not disposed to send an ambassador from Spain, nor shall be until he knows the determination of the English ambassadors at his court, to conclude the renewal of their amity in virtue of the fresh powers, which they say they have received, to treat with the Emperor, and showing that the King intends to remain on friendly terms with him.*

She writes that the king of Scots had written to ask that, in consideration of their ancient amity, she would permit mutual intercourse between the subjects of the two kingdoms to continue, offering reparation for injuries.

1525.

The Emperor replies that as the English have treated with France and Scotland without him, it is but reasonable that he should provide for his own interests, and not lose his friends.

Date of Margaret's communication, Breda, 9 July 1525 ; of the Emperor's answer, Toledo, 31 Oct. 1525.

Fr.

1735. FRANCIS I.

R. O.

Capt. du Roi
Franc. I.
Doc. Inéd. 359.

1. Overtures for peace.

In accordance with the proposal made by the Emperor to the duchess of Alençon and Berry, the King's sister, viz., that each party should make certain offers by writing, the Duchess says that her brother has made certain great offers to the Emperor for universal peace and his own deliverance, which his council either of France or here would never have made. These, however, she will agree to for the good of Christendom, provided they are taken with their conditions and modifications, viz. :—

1. On his marriage with Eleanor queen of Portugal, Francis shall acknowledge that he holds the duchy of Burgundy in the Emperor's name ; and the Emperor will give it to her and to the eldest son born of that marriage.
2. If the Emperor prefer to have actual possession of the duchy, Francis is willing, on being delivered from prison, to give him hostages and sureties for its deliverance, provided the Emperor, on obtaining possession, deliver to Francis other hostages for its restoration, if it shall be adjudged by the court of Parliament and of the Peers to belong to France.

Madame also proposes to place Milan and Genoa in the Emperor's hands, for the investiture of which Maximilian received 100,000 crowns, while the cost to France of keeping Milan has been 10,000,000 of gold. If this be not a sufficient ransom, she proposes that Francis give up his claim to Naples, and the arrears due by the late king of Arragon ; also the claims of France on the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia and the county of Barcelona, by right of Madame Yolant, daughter of king John, who was married to Lewis duke of Anjou ; also the 356,000 cr. which Ferdinand, the late king Catholic, owed to France ; to restore Hesdin to the Emperor, Tournay being restored to France ; to give up the sovereignty of Flanders and Artois during the life of the Emperor and his successor descending from his body by marriage.

If these terms are declined, Madame is willing to pay such sums as may be agreed upon for the deliverance of Francis, leaving old claims to be adjusted by law.

Fr., pp. 4.

R. O.

Capt. du Roi
Franc. I.
Doc. Inéd. 363.

2. Conditions of Peace.

1. To be perpetual.
2. Marriage of Mary Infant of Portugal, the Emperor's niece, with the Dauphin, to be treated of.
3. The French king, for his deliverance, to restore Burgundy to the Emperor, with Auxonne and the resort of St. Laurens, the counties of Masconnoys and Auxerroys, and the lordship of Bar-sur-Seyne, in such condition as they were held by Charles duke of Burgundy at his death :—saving that Francis may refer his rights to arbitration.
4. The conditions of the treaty of Arras to be observed as to foundations for the soul of John duke of Burgundy.
5. Francis to renounce all claim to Milan, according to the articles delivered by him to Hugh de Montcado.
6. Francis to renounce his right to Genoa and Ast, Naples, Tournay, and Arras and Hesdin ; to raze the fortifications of Terouenne, to give up the sovereignty and resort of Flanders, and to get the peace ratified at Paris by the estates of France.
7. The Emperor to give up his right to Peronne, Mondidier, Roye, and the cities on the Somme, the counties of Boulogne and Guisnes, and all rights by the treaties of Arras, Conflans

1525.

FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

and Peronne. 8. Francis to abandon entirely Henry D'Albret and Charles of Gueldres, Ulrich of Wirtemberg, Robert de la Marche, and his children. 9. Francis to maintain half the army which the Emperor will send into Italy or Germany *pour sa conservacion*, or for any other enterprise in behalf of himself or the Infant Don Fernando. 10. If the Emperor proposes to go to Italy, Francis shall supply him with a fleet at such place as he wishes to embark at. 11. If he will go against the Infidels or other heretics, Francis shall also contribute half the expence, and go in person with him if desired. 12. Francis shall pay the king of England all the pensions and indemnities due to him, and the indemnity promised by the Emperor in the treaty of Windsor. 13. As to Bourbon, arrangements to be made such as have been offered to the Emperor. 14. The private interests of Madame Marguerite, the Emperor's aunt, Germaine queen of Arragon, the prince of Orange, and others named in De Rieux's instructions, to be considered "en concluant le principal." 15. The treaty to be ratified by Francis before his delivery.

Fr., pp. 4.

1736.

GRANTS in OCTOBER 1525.

1. Tho. Ap. Owen, sewer of the Chamber. To be constable of the castle of Belleth, S. Wales, *vice* Sir Ryce Ap Thomas. 10 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 Oct.—P.S.

2. Humphrey Forster, squire for the Body. Annuity of 50 marks. Stony Stratford, 8 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 2 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 4.*

2. Nich. Syghe, wardship of Edw. s. and h. of Nich. Merlond. *Del.* Hampton Court, 2 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 12.*

5. Wm. Cowper, yeoman of the Pantry. Grant of two tenements in the parish of St. Giles without Crepilgate, London, late belonging to Tho. Stokton, deceased. Stony Stratford, 13 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 5 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 9.*

10. John Browne, yeoman, of Middleton Tyas, co. Richmond, *alias* of Calais. Pardon. *Del.* Hampton Court, 10 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

10. Wm. Bruerton. Annuity of 10 marks out of the lp. of Denbigh, N. Wales, on surrender of patent 29 May 8 Hen. VIII. by John Dyngley. *Del.* Hampton Court, 10 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 9.*

12. Wm. Corpson, yeoman of the Guard. To be keeper of Fulbrook park, *vice* Sir Tho. Lucy, deceased. Amptill, 8 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Del.* Hampton Court, 12 Oct. *Pat. p. 2, m. 4.*

12. Wm. Forster, laborer, of Playford, Suff. Pardon for having escaped, and liberated Edm. Nele, John Grene, and Tho. Mason, from Dereham prison, Norf., where Forster was committed on suspicion of felony. *Del.* Hampton Court, 12 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 7.*

12. Adam Holand, yeoman of the Guard. Reversion of the keepership of the New Park

under Nottingham castle, with 4d. a day from the issues of the Castle mills; now held by Rob. Leche, by patent 8 July 6 Hen. VIII. Amptill, 3 Oct. *Del.* Hampton Court, 12 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

12. John Pakyngton and Austin Pakyngton. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of chirograper of the Common Pleas. Olney, 17 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 12 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 7.*

12. Tho. Power, grocer, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Monastery of St. Alban's, 12 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

20. Tho. Stubbys, of Botton, in the parish of Grendon, Staff., husbandman, son of Henry Stubbys. Pardon for the death of Ralph Cowper. *Del.* Westm., 20 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 9.*

20. Wm. Wilks, of Alstretton, Salop. Pardon for killing Ric. Dodde. *Del.* Westm., 20 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 9.*

23. Simon Burton. To have a corrody or sustentation in the monastery of Trewordrewith, Cornw., *vice* John Porte. *Del.* the More, 23 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

24. Wm. Vaughan, the King's chaplain, D.C.L. To have the pension which the abbot of the monastery of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, Surrey, is bound to give to a clerk of the King's nomination. Stony Stratford, 13 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* the More, 24 Oct.—P.S.

27. Roger Radcliff, gentleman usher of the Chamber, to have a corrody or sustentation in the monastery of Ramsey, *vice* John Poort. 27 Oct. anno 17.—S.B.

30. Aswer Seardeburgh, soldier, late of Calais. Denization, being a native of Cleve-land. More, 30 Oct.—*Pat.* 17 Hen. VIII. *p. 1, m. 25.*

1525.

2 Nov. 1737. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. VIII.
213.
B. M.

Wrote last on the 27th ult. from Antwerp. Came next day to Malines, where my Lady arrived the same night from Howstrate. There are now with her Ravenstein, Bevers, Berghes and other lords of Brabant, Flanders, and Hainault. Twelve of the best of Ghent have complained of Pottylberg, receiver of Flanders, a man of such authority that he has been called lord of the county, though now he has been obliged to leave his house at Ghent, and dwell at Termont. They accuse him of a breach of the privileges of Ghent. Hitherto it has not been lawful for the towns of Flanders to grant any aid of money to their prince without leave of Ghent, whose consent or refusal binds all the towns of Flanders. They complain that he has practised with the other towns apart, and wonder what has become of all the money raised in the county since the Emperor's coming out of Spain. Thinks their complaint will not be answered till my Lady arrive at Brussels on Saturday or Monday next, when the cardinal of Liège and all the Council will be there.

Hears my Lady has received letters of the 11th ult. from Spain, stating that the French king had been dangerously ill, and had been visited by the Emperor. All here hope for peace; and, in addition to the privileges granted by the truce to fishermen, merchants are now allowed to have safe-conducts to trade with France, on paying merely for the seal and writing. These, however, will be of little use unless the French grant similar ones; and are not greatly sought for. So if English merchants will bestir themselves, they may make large profits.

Mentioned how far Lelegrave was forward with the King's artillery; if the holidays had not come so thick, it would have been all shipped by this time. Expects Lelegrave here tomorrow or next day, to arrange with Hans Poperutter, to try the artillery made by the latter for the King. An assembly of peasants in Almain has been pacified, and they have agreed to pay their lords 6 florins=20s. sterling for every fire, the one half in hand, the other at a day appointed; but as the princes doubt whether this agreement will be kept, a diet is to be held at Augsburg on St. Martin's day to take measures to repress violence.

Zurich and some of the other Swiss cantons have openly adopted the opinions of Luther; and the rest, though they do not altogether agree with the others, have protested that the Pope shall no longer dispose of benefices, or have any spiritual jurisdiction except in cases of matrimony. For other cases they say the temporal law is sufficient, and care little for spiritual curses or pardons, "which may be procured for money, and rubbed off with a like salve; wherefore, though the child is now rocked asleep, it is like enough that he will make more noise when he doth awake." Malines, 2 Nov. 1525.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 4. Add.

1738. BRINON to DE SAIGNES.

Cal. D. ix. 79.
B. M.

Although he will doubtless hear from France of the new alliance between France and England, writes to inform him that on the 30 Aug., after frequent conferences with the cardinal of York, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Hail (Ely?), the duke of Norfolk, marquis of Exeter, earl of Worcester, and others, this peace, so much desired for both kingdoms and for Christendom, was signed and published through the kingdom. The Scots have not been forgotten in it. Has no doubt it will give them satisfaction. London, ... *Signature burned off.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.: "A Mons. Mons. de Saignes, conseiller du Roy très-chretien en sa court de parlement de Thoulouse, et son ambassadeur en Escosse." *Endd.:* From Mons. de Brinon.

1525.

3 Nov. **1739.** BRINON and JOHN JOACHIM to [the LORDS OF SCOTLAND].
Cal. D. ix. 86.

B. M.

Notifying to them that they have concluded a treaty of peace with the English ambassadors, which the Regent of France has confirmed and published throughout the kingdom. The king of England did the same on the 9th Sept. Have named the king of Scots first among their confederates. Trust it will meet their approbation, in which case they are to signify their consent to Henry VIII. and the Regent of France within four months. London, 3 Nov. *Signed.*

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.

3 Nov. **1740.** TREATY of the MORE.

R. O.

Obligation of the city of Amiens to observe the same treaty. Amiens, Rym. xiv. 99. 3 Nov. 1525. *Sealed.*

Lat., vellum.

4 Nov. **1741.** BAPTISTA DE TAXIS, Master of the Posts, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has frequently solicited payment of the posts between Malines and Calais, both by letter and by the ambassadors here. Hoped that Wolsey's order to the treasurer of Calais would have been sufficient; but the Treasurer, after detaining his servant eight or ten weeks, sent him back with payment for only two months, and a message not to come again. The posts cannot continue if not paid their arrears of eighteen months. Malines, 4 Nov. 1525. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2. Add.

5 Nov. **1742.** CAMPEGGIO to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

A complimentary letter on the return of the bishop of Bath to England, in whose place have arrived the bishop of Worcester and Gregory Casale. Rome, 5 Nov. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

6 Nov. **1743.** COVENTRY.

Harl. MS. 442.

f. 59.

B. M.

Proclamation to be made by the mayor and sheriffs of Coventry, ordering the citizens to desist from their riotous combinations, and the circulation of seditious bills and writings. More, 6 Nov. 17 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 2.

5 Nov. **1744.** [RUSSELL'S EXPENCES?]

R. O.

My diets from 1 June 1524 to 5 Nov. 1525, at 20s. a day, 522*l.* Received at my departure from Mr. Wiatt, 200*l.*

Received of Mr. Turcoplier, 46,145*cr.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Returned by exchange, 44,000*cr.* Residue in my hands, 2,145*cr.* 3*s.* 8*d.* = 464*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

Cost of riding in post from Marseilles to Rome, and thence to Milan, 460*cr.* = 99*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Owes therefore to the King 43*l.* 5*s.*

P. 1.

6 Nov. **1745.** JO. MATTHÆUS, BISHOP OF VERONA, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Those who would have estranged Wolsey from him have only caused the Cardinal to show him the greater kindness. What could have been more agreeable than his letters which he received by the bishop of Worcester and Casale, acknowledging his devotion to the good of Christendom? Cannot

1525.

sufficiently thank him for the confidence shown in sending him a cipher (*occultas notas*) by which to communicate with the Pope, seeing that the ambassadors above named can do that so well. Had already spoken in their commendation to the Pope, and thus tempered his regret at the departure of the bishop of Bath. Rome, 6 Nov. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

6 Nov.

1746. CHARLES DUKE OF GUELDRES to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. F. III.
103 b.
B. M.

Desires credence for Dr. Augustinus Aggeus, whom he sends to England. Arnhem, 6 Nov. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

7 Nov.

1747. GREGORY CASALE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VII.
205.*
B. M.

Wrote often from Lyons about the terms which the Regent said she intended to send to Italy, and what had been done according to Wolsey's orders. Then went to Rome, and was kindly heard by the Pope, as Wolsey will see by the enclosed letters. Clerk left Rome today for England. He will be much missed by the Pope and every one. Rome, 7 Nov. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1, mutilated. Add. Endd.

7 Nov.

1748. EXTRACTS from CASALE'S LETTERS.

Vit. B. VII.
206.
B. M.

* * * "vij. die Novembris Romæ datis."

Escaped the dangers of the road from Lyons more by a miracle than by any other means. After meeting the bp. of Worcester at Rome, showed the Pope what had been done in France with the lady Regent by the King's order; of which he thoroughly approved. The French would send commissions and instructions soon after Casale's departure from Lyons, but the Pope and the Venetian ambassador were displeased at the delay, which "Dominus [Data]rius" thus explains. A[ibert] de Carpi, the French agent at Rome, wrote to the lady Regent before Sir Gregory left France, to send him a commission, and the power given to her by the French king, requesting her to mention therein the affairs of Milan, and to promise that the French would assent to the settlement of the kingdom of Naples according to the Pope's wish. There would necessarily be some delay in considering these matters, especially since the captivity of Morone has thrown matters into confusion. The Pope was proposing to the marquis of Pescara, through Morone, to make him king of Naples, which he seemed to take up most eagerly, and, two days before the capture of Morone, wrote him long letters complaining of the Emperor. Now he has discovered the whole affair to the Emperor, the Pope does not know what to do about Naples. Carpi suggests dividing it between the Venetians, the Pope, and the king of England, "vel filio;" to which Casale has yet made no answer, but thinks that, if such a division was made, the King might resign his right for a sum of money. The Pope would, probably, refuse the kingdom for himself or his relations.

Ambrosius, the French agent at Venice, writes that the Venetians complain "de G[allorum] lenticudine," and say that they are hard pressed, for the [Imperialists] have crossed the Adda, and entered Ghierada[da]. The Pope also is acting coldly with the duke of Milan, and the Venetians were therefore obliged to choose three persons to treat of . . . with Caracciolo. Meanwhile letters written by Casale at Brixia arrived at Venice, saying that the lady Regent would observe all that had been treated with the king of England; and Ambrosius exhibited letters of credence for Casale from the lady Regent to the bp. of Bayeux. The Venetians were thereby much

1525.

EXTRACTS from CASALE'S LETTERS—*cont.*

quieted. The former slowness of the French causes fear that they will not send what they promised. The Venetians promise to conclude nothing with Caracciolo, but to delay him with unimportant negotiations. Casale, by the request of the French, has desired the Pope to encourage the Venetian ambassadors, which he has done.

Casale hears from a relative of his, who is intimate with Lautrec, that since the peace between England and France the Emperor has become more bold in his demands, and wishes proclamation to be made throughout France that all that Bourbon does is done justly; and that the duchess of Alençon will return without any conclusion. Two couriers from Spain to the Pope have been intercepted at Lyons. This was probably done in consequence of bad news from Spain, and from fear of the practices of the papal Legate.

The Pope much wishes to enter a defensive league, and for the king [of England] to do the same. Casale showed him reasons against the King's doing so, and the method proposed by Wolsey. The Pope and the Venetians say that a commission should be sent by the King to enter the league in case the Emperor attempts to enforce his unjust demands by arms, which he has ready in Italy to prevent the delay of sending and answering.

The Italians think more of the King and his moderate contribution than of ten other potentates, if their contribution were tenfold, for there is always a suspicion, as now, "*quod pontifex et Vene[tia] cum Gallis ut secura sit et duratura solutio ginta millium scutorum, ne inchoato bello Galli sol remitterent.*" For these reasons the Pope earnestly desires the King to send a commission "*de accipienda p[ro]tec[tione,*" on conditions approved of by the Legate, and to be used according to instructions sent therewith.

Casale has advised the ambassadors of the duke of Milan to occupy as much time as possible in the payment of the 50,000 ducats, which they cannot refuse, lest any further payment should be necessary. The Spaniards have occupied Reggio, and thus hold the whole of the Adda. The duke of Milan has appointed 12 men to administer the affairs of the duchy. The marquis of Pescara seems to approve of it. He is in the suburbs of Milan with 3,000 foot, and demands the payment of the 50,000 cr. due to the Emperor.

Lat., pp. 6; in Vannes' hand; mutilated.

7 Nov. 1749. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

"Ill. et R. in Christo, &c. Postquam ad Urbem veni, fui, unacum Reverendo D. Bathoniensi et Magnifico D. Gregorio Casalio, apud S. D. N., et simul omnes instructionem regiam per D. v. R. nobis datam de verbo ad verbum legimus; quæ, non minus ob prudentiam et sapientiam quæ ex ea colligebatur, quam ob sui tenorem, Sanctitati suæ mirum in modum placuit, jussitque Sanctitas sua ut Serenissimæ Regiæ Majestati et D. v. R. suo nomine gratias ageremus ob bonum consilium Sanctitati suæ datum, filialemque amorem erga eam ostensum, eidemque Regiæ Majestati et D. v. R. significarem S^{em} suam jamdudum ad requisitionem præfati D. Bathoniensis agentibus suis apud Cæsaream majestatem id commisisse, quod per præfatam instructionem a S^o sua fieri instabatur, prout latius D. v. R. intelliget a præfato D. Bathoniensi, qui hoc mane hinc discessit ut istuc se conferret.

"Novi quod ad mei notitiam devenerit hic nihil est, nisi quod S. D. N. ex Gallia et nonnullis aliis locis, non tamen ex Hispania, significatum est, quod inferius sequitur, viz.:

"*Cæsarem declarasse Gallorum regem velle omnino sibi restitui Burgundiam et D. Burbonensem restitui nedum ad statum sed etiam ad honorem et famam; ita ut quod contra eum factum est tanquam male factum revocaretur, ex quo tractatus concordiæ inter Cæsarem et regem Gallie*

1525.

interruptus videbatur et in Franciam revertebatur. Quia tamen S^{tas} sua non est certa an hæc sint vera, et quicquid sit, ego non vereor tam ab oratoribus regiis ex Hispania quam a Gallis D. v. R. id esse significatum, non curo esse ei molestus prolixius scribendo.

“*De unione principum Italiæ cum Gallis nihil adhuc factum est, et per ea quæ apparent stat per Gallos qui rem in longum protrahunt, forte dubitantes, ut ex aliquibus conjecturis colligitur, Cæsarem ex hoc irritatum difficiliter regem Gallorum liberaturum.* S. D. N. per ea quæ dicit *nil aliud expectat quam resolutionem Francorum, quam licet D. Gregorius per multas dies Lugduni expectaverit, et postea in ejus discessu promissum sibi fuerit, ut asserit, brevi eam mittere, adhuc tamen habita non est; quo factum fuit ut ab Roma instantissime sollicitati coacti fuerint tres ex primis eorum civibus ad hoc eligere.* Et licet cognoscatur mentem Venetorum esse quod res etiam ulterius protrahatur, si tamen ex parte Gallorum nimis differetur, non sine causa timendum est quod Veneti, dubitantes tandem Gallos nihil cum principibus Italiæ facturos, cum Cæsare concludant. Quod si cogitandum sit de inducendo Gallos ad concludendum, non video id efficacius et certius fieri posse quam *istinc*; hinc enim factum est hactenus et assidue iudicio meo fit *quod potest* circa hoc. Præterea, ut conjicere potui in Gallia, plus ibi regi Angliæ defertur quam cæteris omnibus Christianorum potentatibus. Nescio tamen si tantum poterunt Veneti cum Cæsare rem protrahere. Quod Vicerex nomine Cæsaris quasi dominus omnem statum Mediolani, exceptis arcibus, occupaverit, et nunc sub eo prætextu quod *sexaginta milia ducatorum Cæsari debita ei non persolvantur Mediolanum tendat, in burgis Mediolani cum tribus milibus peditum et bona quantitate equitum hospitaturus, credo D. v. R. jam esse notum.*

“Similiter puto D. v. R. esse notum quod Cæsar petiit a Papa absolutionem a juramento præstito de accipiendo in uxorem filiam regis Angliæ et dispensationem de accipiendo sororem regis Portugalliæ. Et Sanctitas sua misit bullas ad Card. de Salviatis; cum hoc tamen, ut audio, quod eas non det nisi facta pace universali.

“Dictum est etiam S. D. N. Gallos retinuisse unum cursorem expeditum a R. D. cardinale de Salviatis, qui est legatus in Hispaniis, ad S^{tem} suam; quod eadem S^{tas} sua videtur habere pro vero; non tamen ei compertum esse videtur quod hoc tendat.

“Alia scribenda non habeo in præsentiarum. Commendo me semper humillime D. v. R., rogans eam suppliciter ut dignetur me serenissimæ Regiæ M^{ti} commendare. Et bene valeat ac felix. Ex Urbe, die vij. Novembris, M.D.XXV.

“E. V. Ill. et R. D.

“Humill. mancipium,

“HIE. EP^s WIGORNIENSIS.

“Post scriptas præsentis S. D. N. misit pro me ex causa quam D. v. R. intelliget ex cedula hic inclusa per ciferas scripta.”

“Dum vellem jam literas meas claudere, Papa misit pro me voluitque ut scriberem ad D. v. R. quod expediret serenissimum nostrum Regem mictere huc unum mandatum, cujus vigore M^{tas} sua intraret fœdus quod Sanctitas sua cogitavit procurare inter omnes Christianos principes, etiam incluso Cæsare; et hoc in defensionem reipublicæ Christianæ et Sedis Apostolicæ, actento periculo in quo versatur tun[c] ob dissentionem principum Christianorum, tunc etiam ob potentiam Turcarum, cujus vires indies crescent; videreturque Papæ quo[d] inter alias conditiones hujusmodi fœderis poneretur, quod quicumque Christianus princeps, sive intrasset fœdus sive non, vellet movere bellum contra quemcumque, sine consensu majoris partis Christianorum principum, et quicumque vellet nocere alicui ex confederatis, ceteri omnes tenerentur facere quod ille talis abstineret a molestia illius; quod si non faceret, armis ad id cogeretur. Et hoc fœdus videtur Sancti-

1525.

GHINUCCI to WOLSEY—cont.

tati suæ necesse esse ut nunc fiat et non expectetur quod *treuga inter Cæsarem et Gallos expiret*; quia post *expirationem* fœderis, quando *Cæsar* vel alius vellet *aliquem molestare*, vel non posset adhiberi remedium, vel si posset fieret *cum multo majori impensa et majori dilatione*; unde concludit *Sanctitas sua* necesse esse hoc *fœdus nunc concludi*.

"Item cuperet, et ita Regiam M^{tem} et D. v. R. rogat, velint *persuadere Gallis ut nolint pro liberando rege Gallorum præcipitare* res eorum, et tales *conditiones Cæsari facere* quod es[set ex] eis *Cæsar ita magnus et potens*, quod non possit ulterius *adhiberi remedium*, cogantque omnes *Christiano[s] sub jugo Cæsareo manere*.

"Item cuperet *Sanctitas sua*, et ita Regiam M^{tem} rogat, ut dignetur facere *unionem et strictissimam ac optimam intelligentiam cum Sanctitate sua*: id enim operaretur quod *cæteri videntes Papam et S^{mum} istum Regem ejusdem voluntatis*, cogitarent non solum *eis non displicere sed eis honorem tribuere* et libenter procurarent *habere cum eis amicitiam*."

Add. and endd. by Vannes: "1525, &c., 7 Nov. datæ ac 26 redditæ." *The italics in a very perplexing cipher.*

7 Nov.

1750. GIROLAMO GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VII.

205.

B. M.

Arrived at Rome on the 31 Oct. Went with Casale and Clerk to the Pope, and, after giving him the commendations of the King, Queen, Princess, and Wolsey, declared their charge; which he gladly received, as [Clerk], who left Rome today, will declare.

Clerk had already attended to the plenary indulgence "*quam D. V. R. & Ill. pro capella in parrochiali illa, intra cujus limite[s] desyderabat*," so that there was no need for Ghinucci to do anything for its expedition. The Pope has also complied with his request for power to use as he pleases the brief, notwithstanding the order that it should not be used for two years. Spoke to Clerk about the friars whom Wolsey wished imprisoned for their misdeeds, for his honor, and that of the Holy See. Clerk has not been able to find them; but the Pope promises to act so that Wolsey shall know that he regards his honor. Cannot send the caps, because the pattern which Wolsey gave him is with his servants, who have not yet come to Rome.

"*Missem præterea mulam meam, etiam quod depascat potius oculos quam commoda sit, tum tum ipsius gravitatem, verum inveni eam ægotantem et periculose, ut idem D. Bathon.*;" but he has arranged for sending shortly one that will please Wolsey, and be fast and comfortable. Rome, 7 Nov. MDX . . . *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1, mutilated.

7 Nov.

1751. THOMAS PERPOYNT.

R. O.

Suit between Thos. Perpoynt, draper, and Wm. Huchecok, grocer. The defendant gave the plaintiff certain goods, pepper, ginger, &c., in payment of an obligation of 139*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* fl. at the Cold Mart, 7 Nov. 1525, and now asserts they were merely pledged.

Lat., pp. 2. Endd.

8 Nov.

1752. WM. LORD SANDYS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

On Tuesday the 7th received Wolsey's letter dated 31 Oct. Thanks Wolsey for recommending him to the high honor of lord chamberlain to the King, with the lieutenantship of Guisnes, on his giving up the treasurership of Calais.* Is grateful to the King for the orders to be sent by next post to

* In which Sir Richard Weston is to succeed him, says the letter to the King.

1525.

Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, to deliver up the castle to him before he goes to England ; but, as Fitzwilliam seems to have expected on his departure to France to enjoy the castle till April, suggests that he should be continued treasurer till that time, Mr. Weston also being continued in his room. Sends a letter on this subject to the King, the delivery of which he leaves to Wolsey's discretion. Calais, 8 Nov.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.* : To my lo[rd Le]gate.

8 Nov. **1753.** WM. LORD SANDYS to HENRY VIII.

R. O. To the same effect. Calais, 8 Nov.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

8 Nov. **1754.** The VICE-PRESIDENT and FELLOWS of MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, to WOLSEY.

Thank him for giving them another president in the place of Dr. Hygdon, whom he has placed over his own college. Received on the viii. cal. Nov. (25 Oct.) two letters sent to the bishop of Lincoln, the one addressed to the thirteen senior fellows, the other to the vice-president and college. Can deny nothing to Wolsey, to whom, after Waynflete, they are most indebted, and who has made them famous throughout the world. But they are bound by their statutes, on a day fixed for the election, to celebrate the mysteries *de Sancto Spiritu*, as if to take counsel of God on the occasion, and they dare not promise before the election to favor the person recommended by Wolsey. Magdalen College, vi. id. Nov.

Lat., pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.* : "1525. Ab universo R^{mi} Car^{lis} cætu."

1755. The PRESIDENT and others of MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, to WOLSEY.

Faustina,
C. VII. 187.

B. M.

Have received his letters, requesting leave to make use of their stone quarries, (which they would gladly allow, even if they were gold mines,) for his asylum of the Muses. Thank him for the happy result he has caused in quenching all the heart-burnings that formerly existed among them. By appointing a very judicious president, he has prevented the recurrence of the same.

Lat., pp. 2. *Add.* : "Thomæ, &c. presbyt. Cardinali, et Latere Legato, &c.

9 Nov. **1756.** WOLSEY to the ABBOT OF ST. MARY'S, YORK.

R. O.

Part of the lands assigned for the payment of the garrison of Berwick are given by the King to the duke of Richmond. The Abbot is therefore to deliver to Geo. Lawson 600*l.* The Moore, 9 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.* *Endd.* : George Lawson, for the retynue of Berwyk.

2. Receipt by Geo. Lawson for the above sum, from Dan Thos. Mydlambe, prior of the monastery. 22 Nov. 17 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Vellum.

9 Nov. **1757.** For the MONASTERY OF ST. KENELM, WYNCHECOMBE.

Congé d'élire, on resignation of Ric. Kyddermyster, abbot. Hampton Court ——— (*blank*).

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 7.

P. S. b.

2. Petition for assent to their election of Ric. Anselm as abbot. They present the elect by Tho. Ekyngton, the infirmarius, and Wm. Omersley, the precentor. Chapter-house, 9 Nov. 1525.

1525.

11 Nov.

R. O.

1758. SIR WM. FITZWILLIAM and JOHN TAYLOR to WOLSEY.

Had got thus far when Fitzwilliam had an attack of his old disease, the colic, from which he is now recovered. Will set forward again today. Between their last lodging and this town met Momorance coming from Lyons, who said the Emperor would not let the French king go, but got always higher in his demands. He said we should be right welcome to my Lady. Hear rumors that the town of Paris refuses to be bound, except in a generality, in the treaties with England, and that 10,000 foot are to be raised in France; for what purpose they know not. Mounte Argies, 11 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

12 Nov.

Galba, B. VIII.

215.

B. M.

1759. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to [Tuke].

Wrote last on the 5th, enclosing two letters from Leelgrave to Sir John Daunce and Sir William Skevington. Begs him to make his excuses to Wolsey for writing so seldom, which is only for lack of news. Nothing has come from Spain for a long time, and rumors are so varied that they are worth nothing. Thinks the old familiarity between the King and my Lady, shown in sending news by their ambassadors, is marvellously cooled. Believes the King is informed of the taking of the signor Jerome de Moron. The saying here is that, expecting the duke of Milan would not have recovered, he agreed to deliver the city of Milan to the Venetians.

As to war or peace, or whether the marriage between the Emperor and the daughter of Portugal will take effect, if two say yea, three say nay. A gentleman named Norkerme, who lately came from the Emperor (not in post, for he left two months ago), told a friend of Wingfield's that he spoke with the old lord of Montmorency in France, who told him that country was never in such perplexity, the King being prisoner, his heir so young, and no man in all the realm sufficient to take charge of affairs; and that they are so divided among themselves, and in such poverty, that it was impossible to conceive what would be the end. It was very doubtful how long the peace with England would endure, for they had promised England more than they could pay. Malines, 12 Nov. 1525.

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

13 Nov.

Ep. XIII. App.

Eras. Ep.

(ed. 1642).

1760. JOHN LUD. VIVES to ERASMUS.

Your book *De Libero Arbitrio* was yesterday presented to the King.* He read some pages of it at mass, and showed himself well pleased. He says he will read it through, and showed me the place with which he is highly satisfied, wherein you warn men about searching too narrowly into

* Erasmus had already written to the King and Polydore Vergil on this subject, and the following are abstracts of his letters, the dates of which are uncertain :—

ERASMUS to HENRY VIII. (Er. Ep. p. 774.)

Sends him the first draft of his treatise *De Libero Arbitrio* against Luther. It is not yet completed, in consequence of his ill health and bodily pains. If his Majesty likes the work, Erasmus will complete it, and get it printed elsewhere. No printer here would dare to print anything which contains the least reflection on Luther, but every one may write what he likes against the Pope. Basle, anno 1523.

ERASMUS to POLYDORE VERGIL. (Er. Ep. p. 777.)

About printing the works of Polydore by Frobenius, and the expence, of which the printer is afraid, as nothing sells now in Germany except the writings of Luther. I cannot say enough of the perfidy of N.; he circulated a rumor at Antwerp that my picture and my books were burnt at Rome, and therefore that I am now writing against the Pope; whereas Clement VII. sent me, unsolicited, a most honorable diploma and 200 gold florins. I have written a book, *De Libero Arbitrio*, against Luther. Basle, 1523.

1525.

the secrets of Omnipotence. The Queen also is highly pleased, and desires her thanks, especially for the modesty with which you have handled the subject. The King has notified to Mountjoy his wish that you should write notes on the Psalms,—and his anxiety to see you; and I doubt not that upon this subject he has conversed with More, who is very popular with the King, and is much with him. Linacre's death has occasioned great grief here. The Lutheran controversy has put a stop to the production of ancient books in Germany. London, 13 Nov. 1525.

Lat.

13 Nov. 1761. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

"*Illustrissime ac reverendissime domine, et domine mi colendissime, humillimas commendationes. Scripsi ad D. v. R. die vij. hujus mensis per viam Flandriæ, et inter alia de fama exclusionis concordie tractari ceptæ inter Cæsarem et regem Gallorum, quæ postea ex Hispania verificata fuit. Tamen eisdem licteris significabatur quod denuo tractare inceperant. Scripsi etiam quod Galli retinuerant cursorem expeditum a legato ad Papam ex Hispania; postea verificatum est, quod etiam alium retinuerunt expeditum a Papa ad legatum dictum: unde Sanctitas sua aliquantulum turbata est. Ex sua tamen prudentia et suasu quamplurium oratorum, qui etiam hodie ierant ad animandam Sanctitatem suam ad defensionem, statuit propterea non irasci cum eis. Puto quod bonum esset ut monerentur quod sincerius procederent, de unione principum Italiæ et Gallorum. Scripsi nil factum propterea quod expectabatur resolutio Gallorum; hodie autem Papa habuit nova ex Venetiis quod hujusmodi resolutio venerat, missaque fuerat Veronam, ubi erat orator Gallus, qui incontinenti Venetias venturus erat, et statim Papa certificaretur de particularitatibus hujusmodi resolutionis. Orator Gallorum qui hic est etiam habuit licteras, ut creditur, super hujusmodi resolutione, sed quia eas habuit hodie tarda hora, tempore discessus hujus cursoris adhuc non potuit diciferare. Ideo non possum aliud super hoc scribere. Cursor hic expeditur a Cæsareis cum dispensatione pro matrimonio inter Cæsarem et reginam Portugalliæ; licet enim antea S. D. N. misisset super hoc facultatem legato ibi esistenti, ut per alias ad D. v. R. scripsi, noluit tamen Cæsar per legatum secum dispensari, sed immediate a Papa.*

"*Scripsi etiam de occupatione status Mediolanensis a Cæsareis, qui postea arcem Cremonæ fossis circumierunt et obsederunt. Scripsi similiter quod S. D. N. cupiebat S. nostrum Regem mictere huc mandatum ad intrandum fœdus defensivum, ineundum etiam cum Cæsare, si intrare vellet. Item cupiebat [per ipsum]* Regem nostrum persuaderi Gallis ut non facerent eas conditiones Cæsari, quibus principes in servitutem redigerent.*

"*Item cupiebat Sanctitas sua fieri unionem ac strictissimam intelligentiam inter regem Angliæ et Sanctitatem suam; ad hoc ut cæteri ambobus ipsis magis deferrent et haberent respectum. Fertur regem Gallorum denuo in febrim incidisse, item Cæsareos misisse unum ad Venetos causa justificandi novitates per eos in statu Mediolanensi factas, ipsosque Venetos viriliter eis respondisse a[u]xisseque quator milium peditum vel circa.†*

"*Alia non occurrunt. Commendo me humiliter D. v. R. ei cum omni humilitate supplicando ut dignetur me commendare S. Regiæ Majestati. Ex Urbe die xij. Novembris M.D.XXV."*

Hol., cipher undeciphered. Add. Endd.

R. O.

2. Another copy, also holograph and cipher.
Add. and endd.

* Omitted in the original despatch, and supplied from cipher in the other copy.

† In the other copy this sentence stands as follows: "*respondisse, et auxisse eorum exercitum in numero 4,000 peditum vel circa.*"

1525.

14 Nov. **1762.** HENRY EARL OF CUMBERLAND to WOLSEY.Calig. B. vii.
59.B. M.
St. P. iv. 420.

By his last of the 8 Oct. informed his Grace that his brother, on the receipt of the duke of Richmond's letters, had ridden to Berwick to be present at the communications between the King's commissioners and lord Dacre lately dead. Dacre refused to deliver the town without an order from the King. Desires an order may be sent to the present lord Dacre to deliver up Carlisle, and the bishop of Carlisle be appointed to view it. Requests the stewardship of Penryth. Skipton, 14 Nov. *Signed.*

Add.: "My lord Cardinal's grace."

1763. HENRY EARL OF CUMBERLAND.

R. O.

Articles concerning the matters of Henry earl of Cumberland, sent to Sir Thos. Clifford, knt.

To remember about the stewardship of Penrith, called the Queen's Hames. To be steward and master forester of Inglewood forest, and the King's receiver general there, if Dacre has not a long grant. To be steward and bailiff of the socage adjoining Carlisle, which must be had for the pay of the soldiers, &c. The Earl did not ask the King for this, so it must be spoken of. He must not do anything till he receives from Bowland, (*struck out*.) of the Exchequer, Dacre's leases or patents. If Dacre has the offices by lease, he must ask that the Earl may have them by patent. He must tell the King how Dacre's leases, &c. stand, and act as he thinks best.

"Remembrances anenst my lord Cardynalles grace :"—

He must command Dacre, lord Graystock and Sir Christopher to be ready with their tenants and servants to serve the King at the command of the Earl or his deputies, and similarly to the bishop of Carlisle, the abbot of Holme, the priors of Carlisle and Wedderhale, the captains of Bewcastle and Scaleby, and to all the other inhabitants, as when Dacre was warden. To ask for a commission for the delivery of the castle, and to view the ordnance, &c. That the guns, &c. which came to Carlisle from Newcastle when Albany laid siege to Wark may remain at Carlisle. To speak with my Lord's grace that an order may be taken with Thos. Musgrave concerning Newcastle. To know how and where the Earl shall have his fee.

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* Articles concerning therle of Cumber.

1764. [SIR ANTHONY UGHTRED?]Calig. B. vi.
427.
B. M.

"Hereafter follow certain articles concerning things requisite to be had wherein I must sue unto my lord Cardinal's grace that I may have them granted me, or else I shall not be able to serve the King's highness and your Grace substantially in my office, &c."

1. That the King may assign him some convenient place in Northumberland "to lie upon" when necessary. He has no land there, except "one single town," called Camboys, of little value.
2. That he have authority to retain all the honest gentlemen of Northumberland with reasonable fees, as in times past, otherwise they will not readily serve a stranger like him.
3. That it may be determined where the money shall be had for these retainers.
4. That the lieutenants of the East and Middle Marches may be commanded to reside on their posts in Northumberland.
5. That he may have the appointment of all officers in Northumberland, including the sheriffwick, Bamburgh, Dunstanburgh, Tyndale, Redesdale, and the lieutenantship.
6. That he be not compelled "to ride to every common meeting of the Scots, but that the days of truce may be kept with the lieutenants." Otherwise, it will be very expensive and troublesome to the countrymen.
7. That punishment be rigidly enforced on all persons in Northumberland not coming to the days of

1525.

"trewe" (truce) after warning, or departing without licence of the meeting. 8. Desires an amendment of the clause in the patent lately sent, giving him power to enquire of all things concerning his office of vice-wardenry, but not to determine the same. 9. Desires to know if it be the King's pleasure that he shall attempt to adjust variances in that country, or confine himself strictly to his office. If the former, then that he should have sufficient authority and an able counsellor. 10. That he may be enabled to support "a plenteous and liberal house of meat and drink; otherwise I shall not be regarded amongst them, but shall be had in opprobry and derision." He is unable to do this, having but small lands of his own, and being otherwise charged. Begs for the old fee of the wardenry, over and above his other emoluments. 11. Prays larger entertainment of the King and Wolsey. If they think Berwick a "high profite," it is not so. Has been obliged to have the full number allowed him ever since he has been there. Dares not allow one man to be absent, the town and castle are so "wake." 12. His deputy has nearly all his fee belonging to his "spere there" for the safe keeping of the town in his absence, so that he has little profit thereby.

Pp. 3.

14 Nov. 1765. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

"Illustrissime ac reverendissime domine, &c., humill. commendationes. Cum hoc mane comperiissem, cursorem per quem heri ad D. v. R. scripsi, adhuc non discessisse, fui cum S. D. N. *ut intelligerem particularitates resolutionis Gallorum, et Sanctitas sua dixit mihi Gallos se resolvisse dare Italis quingentos equites et ulterius quatragenta milium scutorum pro decem milibus peditum, ita tamen quod Italia continue durante bello haberet alia viginti milia peditum et ulterius subveniret Gallis in bello quod ultra Montes facerent pro liberatione Gallorum regis.* Et licet non verear S. Regem nostrum et D. v. R. de omnibus jam notitiam habuisse, visum tamen mihi fuit non ab re etiam hinc id ei significare.

"Volui intelligere a S. D. N. quomodo processisset in concessione dispensationis datæ Cæsari super matrimonio contrahendo cum sorore regis Portugallicæ et absolutionis a juramento præstito de accipiendo principissam nostram, *in quo de interesse Regis nostri agitur. Sanctitas sua dixit mihi manda[sse] legato suo ut dispensationem et absolutionem hujusmodi non daret nisi consentientibus oratoribus Regis nostri.* Scripsi ad D. v. R. aliquid de statu rerum Lombardiæ. Hodie autem cum venerint ad manus meas scripturæ ibi factæ inter ducem Mediolani et marchionem Piscariæ, visum est mihi non ab re earum copiam mittere ad D. v. R., quam rogo mihi parcere dignetur si ipsas scripturas lingua Italica extensas misi, nam non tantum mihi hodie temporis concessum est ut possem eas de vulgari in Latinum transferre.

"*Hic per ea quæ video multum cupiunt et sperant quod rex Angliæ, actento maxime quod Cæsar discessit a matrimonio principissæ nostræ, suscipiat provinciam præstandi auxilium et favorem Principibus Italiæ; item quod conservet et manuteneat Gallos in ea resolutione, in qua nunc promptos se ostendunt, videlicet unionem cum principibus Italiæ ad communem conservationem, expectantque brevi, inmo brevissimo spatio, istinc super his licteris.* Visum est mihi hæc D. v. R. significare.

"Alia non occurrunt. Commendo me semper D. v. Ill. et R., rogans eam humillime ut dignaretur me commendare S. nostro Regi. Et bene et feliciter valeat. Ex Urbe, die xiiij. Novembris M.D.XXV."

Hol. Cipher undeciphered. Headed: Copia. Add. Endd.

R. O.

2. Duplicate of the above, with slight verbal differences.

Hol. Add. Endd.

1525.

14 Nov.

R. O.

1766. The COLLEGE OF CARDINALS to WOLSEY.

A letter of compliments to the King and Wolsey, thanking them for the services they have already rendered to the See Apostolic, and trusting they will not cease to defend it in these turbulent times. Rome, 14 Nov. 1525. *Signed*: Blossius.

P. 1, broadsheet. Add. Endd.: xxiiij^o (sic) Novembris 1525.

Vit. B. VII.

210-213.

B. M.

2. Duplicate of the preceding. Rome, 14 Nov. 1525.

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

14 Nov.

Lanz, I. 180.

1767. LOUIS DE PRAET to CHARLES V.

Received his letters by Anthony de Taxis. Has informed Madame the Regent of the illness of the King (Francis). Madame d'Alençon had written to her that Francis was very well, and that she hoped some new and fair overture would be made before the Emperor proceeded to Seville. Louise seemed to be in good hope, and alleged many reasons why the Emperor should desire the King's friendship, both for his coronation at Rome and for fear of the English; for she could not but think that the king of England would be displeased at the rupture of the marriage between his daughter and the Emperor. Replied, that although the Emperor intended to recover Burgundy, he would remain Francis' friend, for he would take no more than what rightfully belonged to him; and that there was no reason to suppose that the Emperor's marriage with the Portuguese princess would give rise to any misunderstanding between him and the king of England.

Madame expressed her conviction that the King her son would never consent to surrender Burgundy in the manner which the Emperor demands, but would rather die in prison. She proposed marriages between the King and the Emperor's sister Eleanor, and between her (Eleanor's) daughter and the Dauphin. The Emperor and the King could honorably transfer the right of the former to the children descending from these alliances, as the Emperor has doubtless understood from the overtures of Madame d'Alençon. Louise desires that if the Emperor intends to keep her son still in prison, he should declare his intention openly. Gave her to understand that the cure of her son's illness rested chiefly upon his deliverance, which lay in his own power to effect by listening to reason. Advises the Emperor to retain Francis prisoner, for various considerations, although he has lost the aid of the English.

The agreement with England causes great confidence here. An English ambassador is expected,—said to be the treasurer of Calais.† Is advertised by reliable letters from England that the King will make warm suit to the Emperor for the French king's release, and the Pope will probably do the same, at the instigation of the King and Cardinal, whom he dares not disobey. Perhaps this is the cause of Gregory Casale's journey from here to Rome. * * * Lyons, 14 Nov. 1525.

Fr.

15 Nov.

R. O.

1768. WM. BARETH to CRUMWELL.

Wishes to hear of his welfare, and of "my maistris, your wyfe," to whom he sends six plovers "for to drynke a quart of wyn withall." Both himself and his wife have been sore vexed with ague, which has prevented

† Fitzwilliam, who was captain of Guisnes and treasurer of the Household, was actually sent.

1525.

him from coming. Trusts him to solicit his matter to Mr. Rowe. Asks for his advice about it. Wytryng, 15 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To the right worshipful Mr. Thomas Cromwell, be this dd. at London.

17 Nov. 1769. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

"*Illustrissime, etc. Per alias litteras communes domino Gregorio et mihi hac eadem die ad D. v. R. scriptas, intelliget quod S. D. N. nobis hoc mane dixerit. Has autem ad D. v. R. scribo ut erga S. Regem et D. v. R. debitum meum faciam, quod in hoc non parum consistere puto ut circa occurrentia dicam id quod sentio; quod tamen mihi, ob debilitatem iudicii mei, non ad temeritatem imputari cupio, sed humillime peto tribui sinceritati animi maximoque desiderio quod pectori meo insidet ut S. Rex et D. v. R. sciant omnium quæ tractantur sinceram veritatem, quodque in omnibus id succedat quod ipsi cupiunt.*

"*Video, R^{mo} D., aliquod periculum quod res quæ inter principes Italiae et Gallos tractantur non bene succedent, vel saltem nimis in longum protrahantur, quod ob infrascripta potissime dico. D. v. R. fuit avisata quod Galli detinuerant cursorem ex Hispania ad Papam expeditum. Postea eum dimiserunt, et, ut Papæ relatum est, cum vix decem miliaria ambulasset iterum eum retinuerunt; quod ideo factum putatur, ut Papa, quem ex hujusmodi retentione forte Galli iratum putabant, visa relatione iram deponeret, nec quoquo modo crederet cursorem a Gallis expeditum a Gallis iterum retentum, et tamen litteræ quæ ad Papam ex Hispania mittebantur, ad Papam non pervenirent, cum ex ipsis putarent Cæsarem magnas oblationes facere Papæ; propterea quod videretur nullam vel modicam spem concordiae inter Cæsarem et Regem Gallorum, ex quibus oblationibus existimabant Papam se redditurum difficiliorem in concordando cum eis.*

"*Hæc omnia dicta sunt Papæ, persuasumque est ei Gallos propterea misisse resolutionem, de qua scripsi alias, eam non tam [ci]to missuros immo tempus interposituros, ut in præteritum fecerant. Persuasum est etiam Papæ non ex oblivione aut errore Gallos omisisse mittere cum dicta resolutione provisionem pecuniarum, sed consulto id fecisse, ut plus temporis curreret possintque, a contributione pecuniarum liberi*, facilius a ceptis tractatibus se eximere. Cum itaque appareat Gallos non multum curare abstinere ab irritando Papam, e converso autem omni diligentia conari Cæsareos blandiri Papæ, et ostendere erga Papam confidentiam [et] amorem, non videtur frustra dubitandum de† his quæ superius dixi, quamvis certe Papa prudenter agat semper, qui dicat se omnia toleraturum ob bonum publicum. Credo tamen expedire ut adhibeatur aliquod remedium; nec video certius quam quod Papa et D. v. R^{ma}, quorum auctoritas et apud Papam et Gallos maxima est, in his se interponant curentque ut hinc inde tollantur suspiciones. Non omittam tamen hoc dicere (licet temerarium sit mihi instruere velle Minervam) expedire ut ita hoc fiat quod non putent Galli Papam non bene contentum de eis.*

"*Ad justificationem eorum quæ supra dixi dicam quod sequitur: Cæsarei ultra id quod quotidie faciunt, circa intertenendum Papam bonis verbis, diebus præteritis, dum ageretur de remittendo in arbitros differentiam Burgundiæ inter Cæsarem et regem Gallorum, dictumque esset istos arbitros forte non concordaturos, et propterea dictum esset ex parte Cæsaris quod illis non concordantibus, Papa interveniret, Galli id expresse denegarunt. Potest itaque D. v. R^{ma} videre quod Gallos irritat Papa,‡ Cæsarei vero conantur mulcere abscondereque quod in corde eos habere oculatis satis notum est.*

"*D. v. R^{ma} auditur capturam Hieronymi Moroni sub eo prætextu, quod*

* laberi in orig.

† do in cipher.

‡ quod Galli irritant Papam?

1525.

GHINUCCI to WOLSEY—*cont.*

vellet in statu[m] Mediolani, favore Gallorum, Maximilianum fratrem moderni ducis introducere. Nunc multi videntes ipsum Hie. a Cæsareis bene tractari, nullumque impedimentum sibi aut suis, nec in personis nec in bonis, fieri, nepotem suum, qui erat Paduæ, Venetorum civitati, inde discessisse, et in statum Mediolani et manus Cæsareorum sponte venisse, credunt a principio ipsum Hie. *prodiisse Mediolano* cum participatione Viceregis, qui finxit velle a Cæsare deficere.* Et ita bene finxit, ut plures de eo confidentes multum se secum aperuerint, *etiam magni.*

"Per ea quæ S. D. n. hodie domino Gregorio et mihi dixit, non credit S^{tas} sua de novo *coaptum tractari de concordia inter Papam et Regem Gallorum*, licet aliter S^d suæ dictum fuerit.

"Alia in præsentiarum dicenda non occurrunt. Commendo me semper D. v. R^{mo}, ei humiliter supplicando, ut dignetur me humillime commendare Regiæ Majestati, quam et D. v. R^{mam} diu incolumes et felices vivere cupio. Ex Urbe, die xvij. Novembr., M.D.XXV.

"E. v. Ill^{mo} et R^{mo} D.

"Humill[imus] servus,

"HIE. EPS. WIGORNIEN.

"Quæ habeantur ex Lombardia post ultimas scriptas ad D. v. R^{mam}, videbit ex cedula introclusa. Aliud ad mei notitiam non venit."

Hol. ; cipher undeciphered. Sealed, addressed, and endorsed.

17 Nov.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

1770. ——— to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON and DE VAULX.

The greatest diligence has been made to obtain the ratifications and obligations of the Princes and towns of France, but there has been some difficulty on account of the censures, so that till now they have not been able to obtain the approbation of the parliaments of Paris and Rouen, and the treaties must be sent for the like purpose to Toulouse and Bordeaux. They have obtained the obligations of the princes, and of the towns of Lyons and Toulouse, but Paris has behaved very ill. Has no doubt the whole will soon be despatched. This second payment is particularly essential. If required, will send what is in their hands. Madame is determined to do everything to put the ambassadors at perfect liberty, but Francis has written to desire her to detain De Vaulx in England for a short time ; and, if Wolsey think it necessary besides to send another ambassador, it shall be done. Madame has despatched Douarty, governor of Clermont, to the king of England, on behalf of Francis and herself. He will communicate to you his instructions and the news from Spain, which you may report to the King and Cardinal, especially the offers made by the Duchess for the delivery of Francis. The Emperor's demands are unreasonable, and the Duchess has left without having done anything, to return to the King and comfort him in his illness. His health, however, is restored, but he is still very weak. Madame is as well as can be. St. Just sur Lyon, 17 Nov. *Signed: Mblz (?)*.

Fr., pp. 2. Add.

17 Nov.

Vit. B. VII.

214.

B. M.

1771. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Clerk is carrying his last letter. Supposes the ambassadors will write about the chances of peace or war. Italian affairs seem to be hurrying to new dangers. The duchy of Milan is still ruled by the Imperialists, except the citadel of Milan and Cremona. The Imperialists, having sent their forces across the Adda, seem to intend an attack on the Venetians, who are placing their troops in fortified places, and laboring with the Pope and others

* *Mediolano.* The symbol here used is *a* which commonly stands for *Dux Mediolani*.

1525.

for the defence of Italy. His Holiness, mindful of his duty, abstains from treaties, and all that would tend to arms, thinking only of peace. The plague is not yet over. Neither the Senate nor the Court is full. Cardinal Colonna is away without the Pope's will. The disagreement between them might be easily settled, if it were not fostered by others. There is much talk of creating new cardinals. The duke of Ferrara, who left home many days ago to give himself up to the Emperor, is tarrying among the Swiss (*Allobroges*) for a safe-conduct to pass through France ; which it is thought he will not obtain, as it is said that the concord between France and the Emperor has fallen through.

News comes from Spain that the Emperor will shortly marry the sister of the king of Portugal, for which a dispensation has been obtained. Hears from Hungary that the King has gone to settle the disturbances in Dalmatia, and will shortly meet the king of Poland at Olmutz. Hears from Poland that the King is acting zealously against the heretics. The Germans are holding a crowded diet at Augsburg. Many demanded a Legate from the Princes, but, when discussed in the Senate, few approved of it. Unless they first declare how much they will value the dignity of the Church and Holy See, there will be no talk of sending a legate.

The Swiss (*Helvetii*) demand the residue of their pay, and they are answered that it shall be paid to those who adhere to the rites and faith of the Church. Rome, 17 Nov. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated.

17 Nov. **1772.** The BISHOP OF WORCESTER and GREGORY CASALE to
R. O. WOLSEY.

Hearing that a post was to be dispatched tonight, have been with the Pope. Have written what they heard from him in cipher. He seems to have great confidence in the King and Wolsey. Rome, 17 Nov. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

18 Nov. **1773.** The BISHOP OF WORCESTER and GREGORY CASALE to
R. O. WOLSEY.

Transmit two briefs sent them by the Pope, tied together, for the King and Wolsey. Hope that peace may thus ensue from the good beginning made by them. Rome, 18 Nov. 1525. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

18 Nov. **1774.** CARDINAL WOLSEY.

R. O. Obligation by Louise the Regent for payment of Wolsey's pension, Rym. xiv. 100. guaranteed to him at the restoration of Tournay in 1518, with its arrears, making in all 121,898 crowns of the sun, 13 sous, to be paid in seven annual instalments. St. Juste, near Lyons, 18 Nov. 1525. *Sealed.*

Lat., vellum.

19 Nov. **1775.** PERRENOT DE GRANVELLE to MARGARET OF SAVOY.

Bradford,
p. 182.

I wrote to you 18 days ago by a courier going to De Praet. I thought that another courier would be sent on the arrival of the duchess of Alençon, but up to this day the interruptions have been frequent, and nothing is concluded. I took your letters to the King ; he has had a fever, and is extremely weak. He says he is much indebted to you for your interposition in behalf of peace. For this he is most anxious, and talked of money and of marriage as means of accomplishing it, begging me to do what I could. I have visited Madame d'Alençon. I send you a copy of a letter written by the

1525.

PERRENOT DE GRANVELLE to MARGARET OF SAVOY—*cont.*

Emperor to De Praet. The Duchess recapitulated the proposal for marriage and the cession of the duchy, if ratified by the Parliament of Paris; but, without mentioning the marriage, the Emperor has declared his determination to be content with nothing less than the duchy, his ancient inheritance. She has detailed other communications which have taken place on this subject. As the King will not resign the duchy, except on the conditions specified, she has asked for her passport and leave to return. If she persist, all hopes of peace will vanish.

On the 15th I received your packet whilst the Emperor was hunting five leagues hence. I discussed the truce with him, and the motives that had induced you to send De Beure and the President to England, and the instructions to Penalosa. Details conversation with him. It is certain, as my lady Regent has said, that peace has been made with England according to articles resolved upon before the battle and capture of the King. The Emperor would not believe it, and it was denied by the English. No one understands how it was brought about. Some attribute it to the truce made in your country. Toledo, 19 Oct. 1525.

French.

20 Nov. 1776. TREATY of the MORE.

R. O. Obligation of the city of Rheims for observation of the same.
Rym.xiv.101. 20 Nov. 1525.

Lat., vellum.

21 Nov. 1777. [CLERK] to WOLSEY.

R. O. Wrote on the 6th from Rome, that he was to depart that day, and what large communication and good resolution he had had with the Pope, the Datary, the Archbishop and others, in behalf of Wolsey's causes. Thinks he has made a good impression, and that they will be found ready to help him in time coming; for they have all expressly desired him to tell Wolsey so, in such strong language, that he thinks nothing should be too hard to obtain for Wolsey, even without Wolsey's writing. The two years' restraint concerning the Grey Friars is released, and Wolsey's plenary indulgence for Our Lady Chapel of Ipswich is sped for three days in the year; viz., the Nativity of the Virgin, and the days before and after to the set of sun, "with such words and memory made of your Grace to stir and allect good Christian people to pray for your Grace perpetually," that you ought to be well pleased.

The Pope on his departure gave Clerk a diamond from his finger, saying that it was no reward, but a remembrance between them in time coming. This diamond is valued in Rome at 500 ducats. Esteems it more highly than any jewel; but will think more of it still when he sees it upon Wolsey's finger, to whom he has dedicated it as he ought to do all the rest. Brings home also for Wolsey a Spanish mule, which has no equal between this and Rome. "I do punish mine own body to spare her for your Grace." Wrote to Wolsey from Rome that he could find no one there to read the Humanity Lecture. Expected to have succeeded better here in Bologna, but has found none who he thinks would be worth 10*l.* a year in a poor grammar school; "yet for all that, being but lads, they be not ashamed to ask 300 and 400 ducats yearly for their entertainment." The wars of Italy have destroyed learning and all good virtue; and he believes Wolsey would do better "to be contented with our learning in England, although it be somewhat more rude," unless he can get some one very elect both for knowledge and for morals, as their little learning and great vices would be intolerable in England. Bono[n]y,
21 Nov.

1525.

Was desired by the Pope to go through Lombardy, and on writing for a passport to the marquis of Pescara received a very kind letter from him, promising to give him a captain of his own to conduct him through the duchy of Milan. This saves him the necessity of passing through Switzerland, which would have been a long and terrible journey in winter, with no small danger of the Lutherans, who prevail there almost everywhere. The Marquis has taken the city of Milan, and laid siege to the castle, which the Duke within defends valiantly, and has set out the Emperor's banner and his own; "and they within the castle cry 'Imperio! Imperio!' as they do without; and so they sing both parts one song, and yet they agree not."

P.S.—Has just received Wolsey's letters of the 30th September, by which he perceives his mind more clearly touching the bulls for his college and his scholars' dispensation. Will write to Rome accordingly. Expects my lord of Worcester here in two or three days, who will know best what is to be done, having had the chief handling in their first expedition. Is informed that Messire Sanga is departed. If not, will apply to him again, though he requires no spur to do Wolsey a service.

Pp. 5. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

21 Nov. 1778. The SUBSIDY.

R. O.

Certificate of John Skragges, John Kyngysmyll, Will. Chamber, and John Horwod, commissioners for the third payment in the borough of Suthwerk, Surrey, that they have assessed the only person chargeable; viz., John Skraggis aforesaid of St. Mary Magdalene's, lands valued at 50*l.* a year; due to the King 50*s.* John Angell is appointed sub-collector, and Andrew Wright high collector, "for payment of the said sum." 21 Nov. 17 Hen.VIII.

22 Nov. 1779. The COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. vii.

71.

B. M.

Received your letter dated at your manor of the More, Nov. 3, on which Brian Higdon repaired to Berwick. Received four days afterwards the King's instructions, letters patent, &c., conformable to their advice in respiting extreme execution against the rebels of Tynedale. As lord Dacre is dead, and his son is now near London, propose some other way should be adopted for the delivery of Carlisle to the earl of Cumberland. As Sir Anthony Utright is absent, cannot execute the King's patents for the delivery of Berwick till he be ordered to return. Desire that warrants dormant be directed to the treasurer for the time being for the payment of 1,000 marks yearly for the East and Middle Marches to my lord of Richmond. Sheriff Hutton, 22 Nov.

P.S.—Have sent to lord Darcy for witnesses to be examined on the indictment of Jas. Dralante and of the earl of Northumberland. *Signed:* "Wyll'm Parr—W. Frankeleyn—Richard Page—Jo. Uvedale."

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

22 Nov. 1780. DE PRAET to CHARLES V.

Bradford,
p. 190.

Nothing of importance has occurred, except that the president of Paris and the bishop of Embrun have returned to Toledo. I have no hope of the cession of Burgundy. De Guise is gone to the Swiss, to persuade a new invasion of the duchy of Milan. The banished men of that duchy are expected to make some sudden movement, as Pescara is ill. All the captains of the frontiers have left here, with the exception of Vendôme. St. Pol and Vaudemont leave in two days for Picardy. I have apprised Madame. I expect her answer by William des Barres. I shall be able to tell you of the

1525.

DE PRAET TO CHARLES V.—*cont.*

arrival of the ambassadors from England, who are expected the day after tomorrow,—one the captain of Guisnes (Fitzwilliam), the other a doctor (Tayler) in Wolsey's service,—to receive the oath, and ratify the peace between the two countries. Lyons, 22 Nov. 1525.

25 Nov. 1781. GHINUCCI TO WOLSEY.

R. O.

“III^{me} et R^{me} in Christo, etc. Scripsi ultimas ad D. v. R. xvij. præsentis mensis; nunc autem, cum nihil prius audissem, ex improvise nunciatum est mihi præsentem cursorem discedere, et cum jam hora sit multum tarda nec habeam tempus eundi ad S. D. N., non possum aliquid scribere ad D. v. R. nisi vel id quod vulgo dicitur vel quod ex conjecturis comprehendi potest.

“Scripsi in ultimis quod a S. D. N. audiveram et id quod S^{tas} sua scribi mandaverat; ex conjecturis autem et dictis aliorum, licet *Sanctitas sua secus ostendat, habeo quod Sanctitas sua jam resoluta est super unione*, de qua fiebat mentio in *nostra instructione* et quod *brevi publicabitur*. Interim auditur quod *Sanctitas sua quærit pecunias*, et jam *habet in ordine tricenta milia ducatorum*. Veneti, ut similiter fertur, *paraverunt centum quinquaginta milia ultra ordinarium quod solvunt equitibus*. Florentini *parant ducenta milia*, et dicunt alii etiam *ducem Ferrariæ parare pecunias*.

“Cursor de quo scripsi [me] audivisse a *Sanctitate sua* fuisse detentum a Gallis et deinde relaxatum, et postea iterum retentum, audio *fuisse detentum ex ordinatione Papæ*; et hoc aperte dicit *Datarius* (?)*, asserens quod cum ille cursor *portaret capitula treugæ, initæ medio Cardinalis de Salviatis inter Papam et Cæsarem, Papa volens illa capitula non servare*, sed potius *unire se cum aliis contra Cæsarem, ordinavit ut cursor ille detineretur*, ad hoc ut non posset *ei impingi per Cæsarem quod de directo veniret contra capitula et fidem*. Si sit verum vel ne non potui certo scire; sed cum dicunt *Card. de Salviatis ex Hispania redire*, nec sit verisimile quod, *non facta aliqua concordia inter Cæsarem et regem Gallorum*, sub cuius colore *ivit, ipse Cardinalis redeat*, et e converso, *firmatis capitulis*, verisimile sit et quod *ipse discesserit et quod Cæsar eum discedere permiserit*, facile videtur quod hæc credi possint; sed non dubito, D. v. R. omnia esse nota.

“Scripsi similiter in ultimis de quadam conventionione facta inter ducem Mediolani et Marchionem Piscariæ. Ea autem postea locum non habuit, ex eo, ut fertur, quia Marchio noluit ex parte sua dare obsides pro observatione; adeo quod ipse Dux postea obsessus fuit in arce, et in toto dominio Mediolani sunt officiales sub nomine Cæsaris, sub cuius nomine exiguntur ab illo statu quinquaginta milia scutorum debiti Cæsari per ducem.

“Orator ducis Mediolani dixit se hodie *ex commissione Sanctitatis suæ misisse hominem ad Ducem Mediolani qui conetur intrare ad eum, eique ex parte suæ Sanctitatis dicere quod stet fortis et non timeat*.

“Ab aliquibus fide dignis habui hodie quod *in nonnullis terris S. D. N. per capitaneos Sanctitatis suæ clam describitur magnus equitum et peditum numerus*.

“Orator Papæ† *apud Helvetios* quotidie a *Datario*‡ *revocatur, sed a § ad partem avisatus, ut non veniat, manet*.

“Alia non habeo dicenda D. v. R. Commendo me ei humillime rogans et supplicans cum omni humilitate ut dignetur me commendare S. Regiæ Majestati. Et bene ac feliciter valeat. Ex Urbe, die xxv. Novembris 1525,” &c.

Post scripta intellexi a viro magnæ authoritatis cui credi potest quod *Papa jam est resolutus justa instructione[m] quam portavimus*.

Hol., Lat., chiefly cipher undeciphered. Add. Endd.

* h⁸.

† The bishop of Veroli.

‡ h⁸.§ h⁴.

1525.

25 Nov.

Vit. B. vii.

218.

B. M.

1782. MARQUIS OF MANTUA to HENRY VIII.

Desires greatly to serve him in person. As a token of his reverence, sends by his falconers two falcons, "li quali habino ad ubedire et servir quell . . . dandoli piacer." Envies them for going to serve so great a King. Mantua, 25 Nov. 1525. *Signed.*

Ital., pp. 2. Add. and endd. at f. 221 b.

26 Nov.

R. T. 137.

1783. LOUISE OF SAVOY to the CHANCELLOR [OF ALENÇON] and DE VAULX.

R. O.

The greatest diligence has been made to obtain the ratifications and obligations from the Princes, towns and estates of Normandy and Languedoc, but they have not yet been able to obtain all. Will not cease till everything has been done. Are to request Wolsey to get the term lengthened to 15 Jan. next, or at all events to the 1st. Sends the obligations of the Princes of the realm, of the towns of Toulouse, Lyons and Amiens, and what the estates of Languedoc have done. The money for this month's payment is ready. If any difficulty be made about the lengthening of the term it will show ill will, and they may take occasion of rupture,—taking care, however, in doing so, that what has been paid already shall not be lost. Has despatched Charpaigne to Toulouse and Bordeaux to publish the treaties, and register them in the courts of Parliament, as those of Rouen and Paris have already done. Will afterwards send them to the ambassadors to deliver and obtain those of the king of England.

Has news from Spain that Francis has recovered his appetite and strength. D'Ambrun and the First President have been recalled to renew the communications which had been made for Francis's delivery; meanwhile his sister remains with him. Has obtained certain news that the Emperor's affairs do not prosper in Italy, for which reason he is doing all he can to gain the Pope and the signory of Venice; who, however, remain firm in their intention to conclude this league. According to the advice of England, has sent sufficient powers herself for the same purpose. All Italy has great confidence in England, and wishes Henry would send powers to his ambassador at Rome, and write frequently to the Pope and Venice. The Emperor is clearly aiming not only to be crowned but to be made monarch of Christendom. You will inform the Cardinal of the marriage made by the Emperor with the king of Portugal's sister, chiefly to obtain by her a sum of money for his going to Rome.

The English ambassadors arrived this afternoon. Has caused them to be received as coming from the best friend of Francis. St. Just sur Lyon, 26 Nov.

Fr., pp. 3. Add.

27 Nov.

1784. QUEEN MARGARET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Notwithstanding the peace taken by sea and land by Norfolk and Cassillis, confirmed by the seals and oaths of the Kings, the *Mary Katherine*, a ship of Robert Bertoun, the controller, has been taken by two English ships and one Fleming, and conveyed to Flanders. It had been despatched to France by Bertoun, at her request, to procure "wynys for the furnesying of the Kingis hous." The takers were Gunstalis ship and another small bark. Desires redress. Edinburgh, 27 Nov.

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal. Endd.

1525.

27 Nov.

1785. JOHN BP. OF EXETER and others to WOLSEY.Vesp. F. XIII.
134.

B. M.

Ellis, 1 Ser.
i. 271.

"Please it your Grace, for the great repair of strangers supposed unto the Princess' honorable household this solemn feast of Christmas, we humbly beseech the same to let us know your gracious pleasure concerning as well a ship of silver for the almsdish requisite for her high estate, and spice plates, as also for trumpets and a rebeck to be sent, and whether we shall appoint any lord of misrule for the said honorable household, provide for interludes, disguisings or plays in the said feast, or for banquet on Twelfth Night; and in likewise whether the Princess shall send any New Year's gifts to the King, the Queen, your Grace, and the French queen, and of the value and device of the same: beseeching your Grace also to pardon our busy and importunate suits to the same in such behalf made. Thus, our most singular good lord, we pray the Holy Trinity have you in his holy preservation. At Teoxbury, the 27th day of November.

"Your humble orators—John Exon', Jeiliz Grevile, Peter Burnell, John Salter, G. Bromley, Thomas Audeley."

Add.: "To the most reverend father in God, the lord Cardinal his good grace."

27 Nov.

1786. TREATY of the MORE.

R. O.

Rym. XIV.
102.

Oath of Louise, in her own and her son's behalf, to observe the said treaty. Lyons, 27 Nov. 1525. *Signed and sealed.*

Fr., vellum.

28 Nov.

1787. TREATY of the MORE.

R. O.

Rym. XIV.
103.

Notarial attestation by Bartholomew Bellicure and John Cornuti, of the various obligations undertaken by Louise and others, for the fulfilment of the said treaty. Lyons, 28 Nov. 1525.

Lat., vellum.

Calig. D. ix.
105.

B. M.

2. Bond given by the city of for the observance of the treaty made with England by the ambassadors of Louise of Savoy. Notified by John Morin, provost of the merchants of the said city, and N. N., *scabini* and consuls. *Without date.*

Lat., mutilated, pp. 3.

28 Nov.

1788. LOUISE OF SAVOY to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON and DE VAULX.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Since writing has had some communications with the ambassadors of England. Has agreed before the ecclesiastical judge to the obligation for the monies, according to the treaty; and afterwards sworn to the peace in the church of St. John at Lyons. The English ambassadors are sending a courier to announce this to the King and Wolsey. You are to ask the King to prolong the term for the ratifications, not yet obtained, to the 15 Feb., if possible, or at least till 15 January. The English ambassadors write about this. Some difficulties have been raised about making these ratifications, especially by those of Paris, not by the great people, but the merchants,—all for want of understanding what is asked of them. Hears from Spain that Francis makes good cheer, and from day to day firmly refuses to give up a foot of land, though he offers an honorable ransom, according to Wolsey's counsel. St. Just sur Lyon, 28 Nov.

Fr., p. 1. Add.

1525.

28 Nov.

1789. SIR ROBERT WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. viii.

216.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 19th from Brussels. Had informed Wolsey by a previous letter of the meeting of the Lords of these parts with my Lady at a general assembly of the states of Brabant. Did not know at the time what the assembly was for, and is not certain yet, but finds that an aid of 8,000 crowns of 8 groats st. has been demanded, to be paid by Brabant in four years, besides a grant which they have made already of selling 12,000 florins of rent upon the towns of Brabant after 18 years' purchase, which amounts to a great sum. Believes the meeting of the Lords was to consult about peace, concerning which the Emperor had asked their advice, as the French were not disposed to give up the duchy of Burgundy. The Council think Francis should not be liberated without it, and that the Emperor should not set him free until he has put his affairs in Italy and elsewhere in perfect order. William de Barre is despatched to him with this determination. Has found out these particulars piecemeal from divers lords.

The duke of Milan is dead, and all the holds of the duchy are entrusted to Almain and Spaniards, of whom the Emperor has 14,000. My Lady has probably advised the Emperor what to do with the duchy, as upon that depends a good peace or a long war. My Lady will go to Malines at the end of the week, and from thence to Antwerp, to have an inquisition upon the Lutherans, who are there in great number. Hopes he may be provided with money by Christmas, or rather allowed to go to Calais. Brussels, 28 Nov. 1525.

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

28 Nov.

1790. WM. BENET to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Delivered Wolsey's letters yesterday to the canons residentiary of Wells, and declared his pleasure as to the election of a dean at the next voidance. They expressed their consent, and met together today at the Chapter House in Benet's presence, when they enacted that at the next voidance (which it is expected will not be later than next Christmas) they would choose Mr. Thomas Wynter as dean. They have also promised to answer Wolsey's letter on Benet's return from the West. Wells, 28 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

29 Nov.

1791. GHINUCCI BISHOP OF WORCESTER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Sends copy of his last in case it have been lost. Nothing new, unless there be any truth in the reports there mentioned, especially in the schedule. The duke of Ferrara is said to have returned from Piedmont; some say because the French would not let him go to Spain, but probably he only wanted to treat with the French. The Milanese are collecting soldiers at Reggio, which is occupied by the duke of Ferrara in the name of the duke of Milan, though it belongs to the Holy See. The marquis of Pescara is bringing the Emperor's army together again in Milan. The Pope will go to Bologna after Christmas. His Holiness has no message to send at present. Rome, 29 Nov. 1525.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

30 Nov.

1792. The MARQUIS OF EXETER.

R. O.

Personal expences, &c., commencing 2 June 1525. Among other items, 1,000 pins for my Lady, bought in Exeter, 8*d.* a pair of shoes for Rogers, 8*d.*; 2 yards of black velvet for a horse harness, 22*s.* 8*d.*; for my Lord at Chudleigh to play at cards, 20*s.* 6*d.*; gilding my Lord's horn, —; to Thomas, the footman, 6 June, for 8 pair of shoes had from my

1525.

The MARQUIS OF EXETER—*cont.*

Lord's coming out of London to the day of his going up to London, 4s. ; alms from 3 March to 6 June, 49s. 2½d. ; for my Lord's offering at St. Edward's shrine, 12d. ; for mending my Lord's primer at Exeter, 3s. 10d. ; to my Lady's gentlewomen, 20s. ; to the barber who shaved him, 3s. 4d. ; various expences for bows and arrows for my Lord and my Lady, 36s. 11d. ; for broad green, 6s. 8d. a yard ; expences for a sleeveless coat ; a pair of boots, 20d. ; for the church ale, for two places, 2s. 4d. ; for feathering three cross-bow arrows, 3d. ; for two ditto, 4d. ; 1 doz. forked heads, 2s. ; bait for 16 horses for a night, 6s. ; for 1½ dozen of bread, 17d. ; barrel of beer, 3s. 4d. ; 3½ quarts of claret, 9d. ; 4 quarts of white wine, 1s. ; 3 mullets, 2s. ; 2 "trowffits," 20d. ; strawberries, 6d. ; cherries, 2d. ; sugar, 3d. ; cream, ½d. ; eels, 7d. ; alms, 10 June, 2s. ; meat and drink of 24 persons for a day, at Basingstoke, bread 2s. 2d., beer 5s. 6d., beef 4s., mutton 4s. 1d., veal 7d., pigs 4d., 8 chickens 14d., 6 pigeons 3d., candles 6d. ; at Blackwater, 12 June, for my Lord's drinking, and my lord Rosys, and my lord Mountjoy's, and my lord Sandes', with their servants, 4s. ; my Lord's supper at Stayns, 27s. 5d. ; bread, ale, and wine, there, 12s. ; to Edward Jones, servant to my young Lord, riding to London, &c., 6s. 7d. ; for boat hire from London to Greenwich, 2d. ; grass for his horse for 42 days, 2s. ; 3 yards of gold ribbon, 10s. ; horse drench, 10d. ; to a servant of my lord of Northumberland, 10s. ; 16 June, my Lord's offering at Bridewell, 4d. ; cherries for my Lord and Lady there, 3d. ; my Lord's offering at Walsingham, 4d. ; sumpter horse, 33s. 4d. ; offering at the Holy Ghost, when my Lord was at my lord Sanze, 3s. 4d. ; for carriage of 7 packs into Devonshire when my Lord went thither, and the return of four, 4l. 6s. 8d. ; expences for apparel for council ; Thomas Storkey, goldsmith, for mending a collar, 2s. 6d. ; rushes for my Lord's chamber at Bridewell, 8d. ; for a priest to say mass there, 8d. ; for yeomen ushers and trumpeters, &c., 19l. 13s. ; for 6 beds, 2 nights, at the Bell, Carter Lane, 11d. ; for straw for my Lord's bed, 4d. ; for a tassel for my Lord's coronet, of silk and gold, 12s. 4d. ; to Husey, for my Lord's patent of Windsor, 4l. 11s. ; horses' livery for 10 days, 5s. 4d. ; 100 "kope" of garbage, 33s. 4d. ; seeking my Lady's gelding, six days, and crying the same in divers markets, 5s. 2d. ; oats 3s. a qr. ; for carriage of roods and dung to Comfort Garden ; to a tailor for cutting my Lord's old gown ; guarding the yeomen's coats ; expences for furs, &c., 11l. 6s. 2d. ; for reward to my lord Chief Baron's servants at Myre Park, 6s. 8d. ; to the church, 12d. ; crane-colored cloth, from 3s. 8d. to 5s. a yard, delivered to Richard Paulet, Master Maners, Horsey, Rogers, William and John Daubeney, Antony Harvy, Edward Rogers, George and Gawin Carow, Calverley, George Stokes, Vantarde, Lewis Appowell, Thos. Smyth, Thos. Sentlow, Edw. Clecarde, Stephen Gode, William Yard, Bennett, Turke, John Wayt, Pery, William and Nicholas, of the chamber, Davy Bothe, Harry Croft, Thomas Footman, Hooper, Robert, my Lord's keeper, Sakerley, Freeman, and Harper ; to John Gooch, mercer of London, chiefly for damask, black satin, tinsel, purple velvet, white sarsenet, &c., for my Lord's apparel, 33l. 15s. 3d., and other similar expences ; 24 yards of tawney cambric, for the gentlewomens' gowns, at 2s. 8d. a yard, and various other apparel, 10l. 16s. 11d. ; tissue for the plagarde and foresleeves of a doublet for my Lord, against his creation, &c. Paid on 23 June, against my Lord went to Windsor, for money for boat hire, when the King was hunting in Waltham forest, 14d. 24th, to the Angel at Greenwich, 6 beds for my Lord's servants, 6d. a bed the week ; to the keeper of Eltham Park, bringing a buck to my Lord, 20d. ; for crossing at Westminster to go to Windsor, with 18 horse, 1d. each ; at Hounslow, where he baited, bread 6d., beer 2d., meat for his dinner there 2s. 9d., for a salett 8d. ; playing money, 8s. 4d. ; offering at Windsor, 20d. ; for carriage for stuff when my Lord went to St. George's feast at Windsor, 5s. ; 100 great hooks to hang my Lord's chamber at Windsor, 5d. ; to a shoemaker to cut my Lord a pair of slippers, 1d., and to a fellow to help to bring a pallet out of the King's wardrobe into my Lord's chamber for my Lord, 3d. ; for his breakfast on the 27th, bread 2½d., beer 7½d., 1 capon, 12d., 3 chickens 6d., 2 necks of mutton and a leg 11d., bacon 4d., butter 1d., spices 2d., vinegar 2d., cherries 4d., wood to dress the meat —, 2 lbs. of candles for his chamber at Windsor 4d., and a torch 4d., to a servant of Master

1525.

Dr. Chambers 8*d.*, to a wife where my Lord had a drink 1*s.*, &c., 23*s.* 2*d.*, 2 doz. of horse-bread 2*s.*; for a dinner for my Lord, bread 1*s.* 6*d.*, beer 2*s.*, wine 8*d.*, vinegar 3*d.*, verjuice 3*d.*, mustard 1*d.*, beef 2*s.* 8*d.*, butter (?) 4*d.*, pig 6*d.*, capons 20*d.*, 8 chickens 10*d.*, cherries 1*s.* 0½*d.*, onions 1½*d.*, salt 3*d.*, spice 3*d.*, lamb 20*d.*, 1 lb. sugar 7*d.*, yeast ½*d.*, for him that turned the broche 4*d.*, to Davy, of the chamber at Windsor, for various expences, 3*s.* 4*d.*; for carriage of my Lord's stuff from Bridewell, to Paul's wharf 8*d.*, and two porters sorting the same, 4*d.*; 100 hooks to hang my Lord's chamber at Bridewell 4*d.*, for whipcord to hang the tester of his bed, 4*d.*; 2 perfume (?) boxes, 3*s.* 4*d.*; 3 bundles of rushes for his chamber at Bridewell 6*d.*, 6 burthen of ditto, for ditto at Windsor, 1*s.*; at Windsor for 51 horses, standing in the house 3 days and nights at hard meat, 42*s.* 6*d.*; and greece (grass) for 10 geldings, a day and a night, 10*d.*; to a goldsmith for mending, boiling, &c., my Lord's flagons and shaving pot of silver, 9*s.*; an ounce of cloves to make perfume for his chamber, 5*d.*; for board wages of 16 of his gentlemen for 1 week, 56*s.*; for ditto of 4 persons for one week at 4*d.* the day; for three persons for 1 week, at 22*d.* the week, and of two at 20*d.* a week.

3 July, at Hampton Court: to a messenger who brought a horse given by the King to my Lord, 4*s.* 4*d.* For my lord's supper at Windsor, July 4, when he came from hunting, bread 2*d.*, beer 3*d.*, mutton 14*d.*, chickens 1*s.*, 6 rabbits 9*d.*, pepper 1*d.*, butter 2*d.*, onions 1*d.* For my Lord's breakfast on the 5th at Windsor, butter 2*d.*, spices 3*d.*, 4 chickens 10*d.*, 2 hinder quarters of mutton 13*d.*, eggs (?) 2*d.*, pears 10*d.*, for dressing the same 13*d.*, 2 great candles for his chamber, at 2*d.* a lb., butter in his chamber 2*d.*; boat hire from Paul's Wharf, 7 July, to Paris Garden, thence to my lord Cardinal's, and back again, 20*d.*; 4 dozen ribbon points set by the grooms of the chamber 2*s.* 4*d.*, a comb 4*d.*, 2 yards of ribbon for my Lord 12*d.*, 2 yards of crape ditto 4*d.*, 1 yard of girdle ribbon 7*d.*, &c., dog hook 2*d.*, paper 1*d.*, to one who brought 2 "sprewysskyns" for my Lord's chamber; for my lady of Salisbury's two servants, for bringing a leash of lanners; two hinder quarters of mutton for my Lord's supper 16*d.*, 1 peck of flour to bake venison 3*d.*, butter 4*d.*, herbs 2*d.*, 8 faggots 6*d.*, ounce of pepper 1½*d.*, cloves and mace 1*d.*, saffron 1*d.*, 2 lbs. candles 4*d.*, cloves 1*d.*, ginger 1*d.*, sugar 1½*d.*; for "fylling" my Lord's flagons, 5*d.*; a pair of shoes for stable boy, 6*d.*; for my Lord's dinner and my Lady's, 11 July, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 1 kild. and 1 firkin of beer 2*s.* 6*d.*, lamb 9*d.*, 3 legs of mutton 9*d.*, beef 14*d.*, pig 8*d.*, 12 chickens 1*s.*, vinegar 2½*d.*, verjuice 2*d.*, spice 3*d.*, mustard 1*d.*, pears 3*d.*, salt 1*d.*, wine 22*d.*; for my Lady's drinking at Barnet 4*d.*; for eggs for my Lady 2*d.*, milk for my Lady's bitch 2*d.*, board for my young Lord's servants, 13*d.* Account of his apparel and its prices: his coat of green velvet, green hat, green ribbon; 3 pair of hose, 2*s.* 4*d.*; 3 pair of shoes, 14*d.*; an ell and a half of tartan, 15*s.* For wax for my [young] Lord's altar, and singing bread, 5*d.*; for 8 dozen candles for my young Lord, at 1*s.* 6*d.* a dozen; for 7 dozen soap, at 1*d.* a lb.; for a horn garnished with silk and ribbons, 5*s.* 4*d.*; 1 verge of ribbon, 8*d.*; 1 dozen ribbon points, 8*d.*; a chariot to learn my Lord to go, 6*d.*; to Mrs. Knighton for money laid out by her for wood and coals for my young Lord's chamber, and for her maiden's wages, 10*s.*; apparel for my young Lord's servants; to Gyllame, the King's cross-bow maker, 6*s.* 8*d.*; pears, plums, and nuts for my Lord and my Lady, 13 July, 16*d.*; a nightcap for my Lord, 2*s.* 10*d.*; for one bringing a partridge to my Lady at Bedwell, 1*s.*; to the nurse's husband, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the women that gathered for the church of Stratford of the Bow, 4*d.*; to my lord Mungy's (Mountjoy's) barber, for shaving my Lord, 1*s.* Saturday, 15 July, for my Lady's dinner when she came from London to the court, 2 soles 6*d.*, peas 6*d.*, trout 4*d.* 20 July, among the items for dinner, 4 pigs 20*d.*, 2 geese 12*d.*, 2 "chevyns" and 4 "rochys" 5*d.*, apples, nuts, pears, and plums, 8*d.*, 1½ gallons of wine 20*d.*; 4 yards Bruges satin, for a stalking coat, 9*s.* 4*d.*; 300 tenterhooks to hang my Lord's chamber at Windsor, 1*s.* To Jocelyn Percy, for rent of stables and barns at Greenwich for half a year, 20*s.* Items for physie for horses. My Lady's annuity at Guildford, due at Midsummer last, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 25 July, to Master Stevyns, 8*d.*, laid out by him in alms. For various church ales at Exminster, Shaftesbury, and other places on my Lord's journey from Devonshire, and at the cathedral of Salisbury on Trinity Sunday; to one that showed my Lady the Three Kings of Cologne, 1*s.* Thence to my lord Sandys', at the Vine, and divers places, 31*s.* My Lord's

1525.

THE MARQUIS OF EXETER—*cont.*

offering on Relic Sunday in Windsor, to the sacrament of St. George and King Henry. To the priest for singing before him at Swackley, 8*d.* To the clerk, 4*d.* To haymakers, 4*d.* a day. Barrel of beer for the mowers; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen bread for them, 6*d.*; horseshoes, 2*d.* each; meat for the hounds, five days, 8*d.* 1 August, cucumber for my Lady 4*d.*, pears 5*d.*, damsons 2*d.*, for a penner and inkhorn for my Lord 5*d.*, paper 1*d.*, a wood knife 6*s.* 8*d.*, a horn 10*d.*; for a servant bringing an obligation between Master Saye and my Lord for the constableness of Windsor castle, 20*d.*, and to Henry Chery, my Lord's godson, 20*d.*; alms, 1*d.*; fruit, butter and fish for my Lady, 1*s.*; to carry my Lord's tents into Finsbury August 7, and other expences for setting up the tents. A horn for my Lord 5*s.*, sarcenet hat 5*s.*, riding cape 4*s.*, 4 skins of parchment 8*d.*, a book for reckoning 5*s.* 4*d.*, a hogshead of claret given to Mrs. Knyton, 38*s.* 4*d.* 18 August, among other things for supper, 3 pasties of eels 9*d.*, pears 2*d.*, 6 pigeons 5*d.*, nuts and damsons; to Jack Roy, the King's servant, for bringing cucumbers to my Lord, 2*s.* 24 August, at Hatfield, to make "jykets" for the Queen, *sc.* 2 qrs. of mutton 16*d.*, 2 chickens 2*d.*, cloves and mace 4*d.*, sugar 4*d.*, pepper 2*d.*, vinegar 6*d.*, onions 1*d.*, herbs 1*d.*, wood and coals to dress the same 6*d.*, for turning the broach 1*d.* For a man's dinner at London 2*d.*, supper at Dartford 2*d.* A reward to my young Lord's servant for to wash his gear, when he ran with my young Lord to court, and home again, 4*d.*; a pair of velvet shoes for my young Lord, 4*d.* 25 August, at Hatfield, for a cradle for my young Lord for 3 days, 4*d.* The earl of Kildare's servant, for bringing a hobby to my Lord, 4*s.* 4*d.* 26 August, for carrying [2] beds from the King's wardrobe to my Lord's chamber at Bishop's Hatfield, for my young Lord to lie upon, 2*d.*, and ditto for carrying them back again at the removing day. For Mrs. Knyton's supper, capons 16*d.*, 4 coneys 8*d.*, 6 chickens 9*d.*, damsons 1*d.*, eggs 2*d.*, butter 1*d.*, milk and cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; for a custard for Mrs. Knyton, 4*d.* 28 August, a reward for carrying letters to my lord Sandes at Calais, from Dunstable, 3*s.* 4*d.* To a carpenter for a pair of tressels for my Lord's chamber, 1*d.* To a servant of my lord of Rutland, in reward for a blow my Lord gave him at Hunsdon, 1*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. of sewing silk for my Lord's skirts, 7*d.* 29 August, 1 quart of romeney for my Lord when he supped in his chamber; 4 pair of gloves 16*d.*, a black nightcap 2*s.* For a mall pillion, for Freeman, the caterer, who fetched trouts from Basyng, 8*d.*; and a pail to bring them in, 2*d.* A fire in my Lord's chamber when he was at dinner, 4*d.* The maidens that helped the cook. For a guide for my Lady from St. Alban's to Enfield, 20*d.* Friday, 1 August (September), for glue to size cloth of gold, for my Lady, when she made an altar cloth at Enfield, 1*d.* For flour to bake pies, 2*d.*, &c. For my Lord's nurse at Waltham Cross, 4*s.* At my Lord's place in Pountney, in London, where he dined on the 6th, goose 8*d.*, 2 doz. pigeons 20*d.*, 8 quails 2*s.* 8*d.*, 3 doz. sparrows 9*d.*, carraways and biscuits 6*d.*, pears and nuts 4*d.*, damsons 1*d.*, peaches 2*d.*, 1 gallon and $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of wine 19*d.*, 2 pots for sauce 1*d.*, drinking cruses 4*d.*, pricks $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, caps $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 2 qrs. of coals 11*d.*, 1 qr. faggots 11*d.* For the hire of racks, broaches, and pans, 1*s.* Washing the napery, 6*d.* For carrying a hamper of books from Mr. Dawce, 2*d.*; a jowl of fresh salmon, 12*d.*; a doz. "pymperelles," 4*d.*; 2 soles, 5*d.* To my lord of Rutland's servant for boarding my Lady, a week, 20*s.*; for boarding 10 persons more, at 2*s.* 8*d.* the man. For my Lord and Lady's board at Enfield, with my lord Rose, 20*s.* each, with 12 persons, 2 of them women, 28*s.* 20 ells of holland for a pair of sheets for my Lord, at 1*s.* 6*d.* a yard. For 21 lemons to be given to my Lord of Rutland, 4*d.*; 9 oranges, 3*d.*; for a box to bring the prints of the duke of Richmond's seal to my Lord, 1*d.* 19 Sept., for board, my Lord and my Lady at Sir Thomas Terell's place, 20*s.* each per week; in reward there to the pantry, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the buttery, 4*s.* 4*d.*; cellar, cooks, ditto; grooms of the stable, 2*s.*; keeper of Sir Thomas's park, 4*s.* 4*d.* For 29 horses standing in Sir Thos. Tyrell's place per week, 10*s.*; for 28 bushels of oats there, at 4*d.* a bushel; washing my Lord's shirts and my Lady's gear there, 16*d.*; for the hounds there, 17*d.*; for the hire of 2 horses there to carry my Lord's servants from Heron to London, 2*s.*; dinner at Romford, 5*s.* 7*d.*; fire, 1*s.*; wine, 8*d.*, *i. e.*, 1 quart maleyssey, 5*d.*, 1 quart of red wine, for a stranger, 3*d.*; helper in the kitchen 1*d.*; bait for 30 horses, 30*d.*, &c. For supper on the 19th, among other things, olives 2*d.*,

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capers 1*d.*, 6 quails 2*s.* 26 September, at Enfield : rewards for the cellar, cook, &c. ; yeoman of the horse, 20*d.*; wardrobe, 2*s.*; gardener, 1*s.*; carver at my lord of Rutland's table, 4*s.* 4*d.*; groom of his chamber, 1*s.* 28 September, at Hochen : for trenchers for my Lord and my Lady, 2*d.*; to a barber shaving my Lord, 8*d.*; for a wallet for Sakerley to carry his collars and saddle clothes, 6*d.*; card money, 1*s.* At Amphill, on Saturday, 30 Sept. : to a servant of Master Bullen, for bringing my Lord a comb, 1*s.*; for a pair of bells for a tassell, 3*d.*; for a hood, 4*d.*; for 3 hens for the hawk, 9*d.*; for expences of Horsey going to my lord Mountjoy's for the said tassyll. 1 October : in reward to my lord Cardinal's servants; to the gentleman usher of my Lord's chamber, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the yeoman usher, 4*s.* 4*d.*; to the cellarer, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the buttery, ditto; to the [cook], 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the wardrobe, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the yeoman that waiteth on my Lord in his chamber, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the yeoman of my lord Cardinal's cross bows, 20*d.*; to the warrener that keepeth my lord Cardinal's coney, 20*d.*; to one of my lord Cardinal's servants that lent my Lord a horse to ride with my lord Cardinal about the park, 1*s.*; to a piper, 4*d.*; to a friar, 4*d.*; for pears, apples, and fruit, 4*d.*; fresh salmon, 1*s.* 6*d.*; filberts, 4*d.*; 2 whittings, 1*d.*; a friar, 4*d.*; 8 poor men, 8*d.*; for breaking up of hedges for my Lord when he went hawking, 8*d.*; to the keeper and his wife, 4*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.*; to the keeper of my lord Bishop's [of London] park, 4*s.* 4*d.*; to one that brought the buck from the Bishop's park, . . . ; the under keeper, 1*s.*, &c. For shaving my Lord, 8*d.*; keeper of the stable, 1*s.*; 6 bolts for my Lord's cross bow, 1*s.*; 3½ yards black cloth, at 5*s.* a yard, for my Lord's cloak; to welt a russet coat that the King gave my Lord, 2¼ yards of russet velvet, at 12*s.* a yard; to Cornelys, the King's corveser, to take measure for a pair of boots for my Lord, 2*s.*; to Davy, the King's footman, 1*s.* For my Lord's dinner at Richmond, ling 14*d.*, 2 haberdynes 11*d.*, 9 plaice 2*s.* 4*d.*, turbot 20*d.*, 2 soles 6*d.*, fresh herrings 4*d.*, 50 roaches 1*s.*, qr. of flounders 1*s.* 6*d.*, 4 perches 8*d.*, 100 smelts 4*d.*, shrimps 3*d.*, herbs 1*d.*, loaches 4*d.*, pike 20*d.*; for a pannier to bring the fish, 4*d.*; for cord to tie it, 1*d.*; for carrying the mawle from Richmond to Brentford, 2*d.*, and other incidental expences; for baiting my Lord's horse when he was at Richmond with my lord Cardinal, 3*s.*; for bread and ale, 5*s.*; for the sexton of the church at Hochen, 6*d.* — Oct. : to — sent "to my lord Cardinal's to for a letter of the ambassador's of France;" to my Lady to give in reward at Mr. Bryant's, 1*s.* 4*d.* My Lady's new year's gifts to the Queen, 18 ells of fine holland, at 3*s.* 10*d.* an ell. Accounts of linen for the household, *sc.*, sheets, table and cupboard cloths, wafer napkins, diaper, &c. To a woman for pulling 4 doz. larks, 4 woodcocks, and 3 partridges, on Wednesday, 22 Nov., 4*d.*; to a servant of Sir Nicholas Carewe for a mare he gave my Lord, 6*s.* 8*d.*; for 400 oysters, 8*d.*; for a chine of pork, 3*d.*; for "serowys" of gold for my Lord's bonnet, 21*s.*

ii. Received of my master at various times in August, September, and October, 353*l.* 10*s.*
Pp. 243, badly mutilated and imperfect.

1793. The COUNCIL OF THE NORTH to WOLSEY.

Vesp. F. XIII.
 162.
 B. M.

According to his order, sends the account of their expences, of which the Cofferer received from Wyatt 300*l.*, and so 249*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.* is unpaid. 40*l.* is for the charge in Chancery of my Lord's patents, and otherwise demanded by Pexsall. Ask him to sign the enclosed warrant for the said sum to Wyatt "for the diffraying off my lord off Richemontes grace from thye parties."

Signed by T. Dalby, W. Frankeleyn, Wm. Taite, Jo. Palsgrave, Brian Higdon, Wm. Parre, Wm. Bulmer, Geoffrey Foljambe, Thos. Tempest, and Ric. Page.

P. 1. *Add.*: To, &c. my lord Cardinal.

1794. MERCHANT ADVENTURERS.

R. O.

Bill in Chancery of Rodericus Royfernandus, Portuguese merchant, praying for a commission to John Alen, alderman of London, and John Hewster, governor of the Merchant Adventurers, to call before them and

1525.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS—*cont.*

examine Tho. Abraham, merchant adventurer, whose apprentice Henry Ellington bought 182 pieces of camlet, worth 207*l.* Fl., at the Sykson mart in Antwerp, 1523, and for which he refuses to pay. Cannot get justice otherwise, as the bill given to him by Ellington is not signed by Abraham.

Two Drafts corrected by Cromwell. In the first the bill is addressed to "your right worshipful mastership (the Master of the Rolls)," afterwards corrected to "your good Grace."

R. O. 2. Complaint by Rodericus Royfernandus, to John Hewster, governor of the company of Merchant Adventurers trading with the Archduke's lands. To the same effect as the preceding.

Pp. 3; in Cromwell's hand. Endd.

[Nov.] 1795. SHERIFF ROLL.

Cumb.—[*Sir Chris. Dacre,]

Northumb.—[*Cuthbert Ratcliff?], Thomas, John.

.

York.— [*James] Metcalfe.

Notts and Derby.— [*Sir John Markham], Sir Brian Stapelton.

Linc.—* Sir Gilb. [Tal]boys, Wm. Skypwith, Rob. Brudenell.

Warw. and Leic.—Sir Edw. Grevell, * Sir Hen. Willoughby, Geo. Throgmarton.

Salop.—* John Corbett of Lee, Tho. Newport, Ric. Horde (?)

Staff.—Ric Asteley, Wm. Bassett, * Sir John Gyfford.

Heref.—Tho. Bodenham, John Blount of Grendon, * Sir Edw. Croft.

Worc.—(Blank on the roll.)

Glouc.—Sir Giles Grevyll, Sir Wm. Denys, * Sir Edw. Wadham.

Oxf. and Berks.—John Horne, * Sir Wm. Barantyne, Tho. Denton.

Northt.—* Sir Walter Mantell, Nich. Odell, Ric. Knyghtley.

Camb. and Hunts.—Tho. Checheley, Tho. Pygott, * Rob. Payton.

Beds and Bucks.—* Tho. Rotheram, Sir Rob. Lee, Sir Andrew Wyndesore.

Norf. and Suff.—Tho. [J]ermyn, * Sir Roger Townesende, Lionel Talmage.

Essex and Herts.—Philip Boteler, Tho. Bonham, * Tho. Leventhorp.

Kent.—Sir Tho. Cheyne, Wm. Whetnall, * Hen. Vane.

Surrey and Sussex.—John Dawtre, John Gaynsford, * Ric. Sherley.

Hants.—Tho. Lysle, Tho. Bruyn, * Anth. Willoughby.

Wilts.—Sir John Bourghcher, John Erneley, * Sir Hen. Long.

Somerset and Dorset.—Andrew Luttrell, * Geo. Speke, John Horsey.

Devon.—* Sir Wm. Courtney, Philip Champarnon, John Gilbert.

Cornwall.—Rob. Langdon, John Chamond, * Ric. Penrosse.

Rutland.—* John Calcott, Wm. Feldy[ng], John Haryngton.

Westmor.—(Blank on the roll.)

County palatine of Chester.—

Much defaced. The names distinguished by asterisks are those pricked by the King.

1796.

GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1525.

8. John Stephyns, M.A. To be warden of the college or chapel of Corpus Christi, near the parish church of St. Laurence, Candelwyke Street, London, *vice* Ric. Roston, D.D., deceased. *Del.* the More, 8 Nov. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 7.*

8. Sir Anth. Ughtred. Licence to export wools, woollen cloths, hides, lead, tin, and other English merchandise in a ship of 200 tons burthen, once within the next two years, beyond the straits of Marrocco (Morocco), without payment of customs, provided they

1525.

do not exceed 50 marks. *Del.* the More, 8 Nov. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

10. Antony de Mounfrey, *alias* Mamon. To be one of the gunners in the Tower of London during pleasure, with 12*d.* a day. *Del.* Richmond, 10 Nov. 17 Hen.VIII.—*Note in the margin:* "Vacat istud warr' pro eo quod minime irrotulatur, et quia literas inde patentes cancellantur et dampnantur ex assensu dicti Antonii."—S.B.

12. The Staple of wools, hides, fleeces, and lead at Exeter. Assent to the election of Wm. Hurste as mayor, and Henry Hamlyn and Ric. Faux as constables of the Staple. Westm., 12 Nov. — *Pat.* 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 29.

15. Matthew Saunders, clerk, of Salford, Essex. Pardon for the murder of Rob. Colby on 15 Sept. 1 Hen.VIII. *Del.* the More, 15 Nov. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

29. Laurence Serle, yeoman of the Guard. To have the fee of the Crown of 6*d.* a day, *vice* John Jevans, deceased. Reading, 12 Nov. 17 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 29 Nov.—P.S.

Rob. Grenelef. To have the pension which the next abbot of St. Augustine's, Brystowe, is bound to give for the exhibition of a clerk at the King's nomination.—S.B. (*Undated.*)*

1797. LOUISE OF SAVOY to the DUCHESS OF ALENÇON.†

Chasteauvieux was very welcome for the beginning she sees of the "reprise" of the King's affairs; also the man of M. d'Ambrun, who has full confidence things will take the right turn. This day the peace was sworn, on the part of Francis, between him and the king of England, in the very place where the English defiance was made. Understands the good things Bourbon says of her. Pities his soul, for he has faults enough, without charging him with worse things. The day of God's justice against the impenitent is at hand. Awaits her first news with great anxiety, that she may see things more clearly. You cannot imagine how necessary is your stay there. I could not have endured what I have done but for knowing you were with him (Francis). Desires to hear frequently of them both. Has not been ill herself since the Duchess left, except two days ago, when she had some vomiting, but has taken medicine, and is better. Remains lodged "en ma Montaigne de foy," awaiting news of [her son's] deliverance, in compensation for what they have both suffered.

Fr.

1798. INSTRUCTIONS for LEE.

Camb. MS.
1044. f. 5.

Instructions to Edward Lee, the King's almoner, "whom his Grace at this time sendeth on ambassiate to his good brother, son and nephew, the Emperor."

He is to take with him the King's letters of address, both in his own hand and written by the secretary, with copies of the two last letters sent to the King's ambassadors. He is to pass through France, without visiting the lady Regent; and on his repair to the Emperor he shall first communicate to the bishop of London and Sampson, if he be present, the contents of his charge, and then repair with them to the Emperor's presence. After delivering the King's letters he shall say that the King had recalled Sampson before hearing of Sir Richard Wingfield's death, and supposed that he was on his journey homewards, leaving only the bishop of London, who cannot remain without danger, as his health has been affected by the climate. Lee is therefore to remain as resident.

As it is uncertain in what state the negotiations for peace and the French king's redemption may be at his arrival, Lee is to consult with the bishop of

* See the royal assent, 12 Dec. 1525.

† Printed in "Notes and Queries," Fourth Ser. II. 345.

1525.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LEE—*cont.*

London beforehand about disclosing the rest of his charge; viz., either to proceed no further at the first audience, or, at their next repair to the Emperor, to bring forward the subject above alluded to, which he must do in any case if the thing be not concluded before his arrival. The former letters to the King's ambassadors mention the reasons by which the King is induced to come to peace with France, and for which he thinks the Emperor ought to be moderate in his demands. Considering the present calamity of Christendom, he should incline to a universal peace in order that its princes might turn their attention to the suppression of Lutheranism and resistance of the Turks. Lee is to ground his arguments accordingly, first, upon the weal of Christendom; and, secondly, to justify the King's doings as the most expedient policy in the Emperor's interest. Touching the French king's redemption, the arguments used in the former letters are to be extended by degrees as the ambassadors together shall think expedient, and every opportunity must be used to induce the Emperor to accept reasonable conditions. He shall assure the Emperor of the King's desire to remain in perfect amity with him, as two princes between whose houses there has always been a firm rooted friendship; and as a proof he may refer to the King's late discharge of the marriage with his daughter, the Princess, purely out of consideration for the Emperor's convenience. Lastly, he is to inform the King or Wolsey from time to time of the progress of affairs. *Signed at top and bottom.*

Pp. 6.

2 Dec.

1799. TUNSTAL and SAMPSON to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. C. III.
107.

B M.

St. P. VI. 490.

On 15 Oct. received the King's letters, dated Ampthill, 21 Sept., a commission for arranging his debts with the Emperor and the marriage, a duplicate of the letters of 8 Sept., copies of the treaties with France, of the indemnity, of the Emperor's bond for 150,000 cr., and a memorial of his debts. We perceive that you did not receive till 11 Sept. the letters sent by Curson, although Curson left on 10 July. Thank the King for the way in which he accepted their opinions expressed in their last. Defend what they did with regard to the truce, and point out that lady Margaret's truce justifies the peace; and, as they have passed it, the Scots are not comprehended. By the same abstinence they have obtained free passage for ambassadors and couriers; with other arguments in their own defence.

Explain their reasons for acting as they have done in their negotiations touching the Emperor's marriage and his treaty with England. Declare that there is no mention made of any commission for agreement with the Emperor touching his debts in the letters of 3 July sent by Wodall; and they prove from the King's letters that they have strictly followed their instructions, showing that his resolution was to have the peace passed first before he would set the Emperor at liberty. Explain the reasons why they could not arrange the dates of payment of the King's debts.

Before the King's letters of 8 Sept. the French said openly that the peace was concluded; and on 11 Oct. Madame d'Alençon left for Madrid, to visit the French king, who was said to be ill. Explain the state of affairs, and report the answer of the Chancellor, that the Emperor had refused to give his sister to Francis for the cession of Burgundy, without Bourbon's consent.

Had an audience of the Emperor on 9 Oct., and stated the substance of their letters, explaining the cause of the delay in their commission. He promised to depute certain of his Council to settle his debts, objecting to the indemnity, which the French affirm they have taken on themselves. Give the substance of their reply. Urged Charles to peace with France, saying they were sorry to hear that it had been delayed by the departure of Madame

1525.

d'Alençon. He excused himself; said the fault did not lie with him;—that he asked for no more than his rights;—that he would not sell man's flesh for money, nor demand any lands of the French king for his redemption;—that he only wanted his own to be restored; and that it was better for him to continue at war than make a peace which would lead to a worse result.

After various delays, again visited the Chancellor, asking for some persons to be appointed to treat with them for the discharge of the Emperor's debts. He made us no answer, but, in a more displeasing manner than we have ever seen in him, told us that letters had come out of Italy, stating that an ambassador had been sent from England, to demand the restitution of the French king by fair means, and, if that failed, in a rougher manner. We showed him that could not be, by the dates of the letters, and begged him not to credit sinister reports, requesting him to come to some settlement of the Emperor's debts before the departure of the latter. He told us the Emperor had as yet made no appointment, and then made some objections to the abolishing of the treaties of London and Windsor.

Finding he had repaired to the Emperor, we again called our matters to his remembrance, hearing that the Emperor was going to Seville, and would marry on the way. Got a day appointed for that purpose. Urged the grounds on which the King consented to the marriage; explained the delay in the coming of the commission, showed him we had ample power to agree about the debts, and enter into communication about them. The Chancellor received the commission, and then we entered into specialties, desiring payment in ready money, or at least for the most part of it. They objected to the indemnity, and refused to enter into any communication. We urged in reply that the obligation rested on the Emperor; that the days of payment were long since passed; and that they had no right to remit you to the French, whose payments were for other causes. But for all we could say, they refused to enter upon that subject. We then discussed the loan of 150,000 cr., which they admitted. Next, the 100,000 florins lent to the Emperor for his transporting into Spain, and 35,000 fl. lent for Fenlowe.

Much altercation ensued, Almayn declaring that nothing could be done, as the books of that debt were in Flanders, and they refused to be bound by our papers. Give a long detail of the discussions on these points, and on the treaties between the two crowns. The Chancellor exclaimed that they began at the tail, seeing that all their communication was of the debts, and nothing of the amity betwixt the two princes. State the communications which passed on these points; the English ambassadors urging the Chancellor, in conclusion, to solicit the Emperor to show no less good will in repaying his debts, now that he might pay them, than he had found benevolence in the King in advancing him the money in time of need.

Two days after, sent to the Chancellor to know if he had done as desired; who answered that he had had no leisure. Two days later received the same answer. After that we visited him ourselves. He told us the Emperor had that morning gone out hunting, but at his return, in four or five days, he would not fail us. Before his return the Chancellor was attacked by gout and fever, and all business was at a standstill. After various delays, we went to the Chancellor's house, who told us that a report of our meeting had been sent to the Emperor, who had resolved that, seeing we had no commission to entertain any new league, he would send an ambassador to England to treat for that purpose, and make arrangement for his debts. Expecting to see the Emperor himself for a better answer, and saying we expected a resolution far other than this, we departed.

Meanwhile these French matters followed. From 11 Oct. to 13 Nov. no French ambassador was here, the French king being ill; during which

1525.

TUNSTAL and SAMPSON to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

time the Emperor's chief physician came to the Emperor, advising him to make some appointment with the French king, who would not live long, as he was fallen to an "etyk." On 9 Nov. application was made by the bishop of Tarbes to the Emperor to reopen the negotiations for the French king's release. Since then there have been many meetings, but they know none of the specialties. At my Lady's being here a French secretary came to us from Madame d'Alençon, offering us all furtherance at our departure. We told him we had no intention to depart, offering our services in return to advance her suit; and asking him how matters stood. "He said that the French king was no man like to continue, he was so malancolius. To whom we answered, that the comfort of my Lady's being here, and her good dexterity in practising for his deliverance, should much alleviate that pensiveness." Till then we had received no word from any Frenchman. Afterwards learned from the same secretary, that the King's second sickness was much more dangerous than the first, and had left him very weak. He further said that three millions of crowns had been offered for his redemption; and we told him that you would do what you could for his delivery. State their further communication with the secretary touching the Emperor's departure, and Bourbon's marriage with the queen of Portugal.

Bourbon entered this city on the 15th Nov. with a great train, and was magnificently received by the Emperor. The queen of Portugal, to the great disappointment of Madame d'Alençon, has retired to Guardelope, 25 leagues hence. The French are very anxious for the marriage, and have offered three millions of money. Think that if the duke of Bourbon can be satisfied the marriage will take place. Madame d'Alençon has left. After various proposals, they have arranged to restore Burgundy, and give hostages for the French king's liberation. The dispute is about the delivery of the Dauphin.

Received the King's letters of 30 Oct. Went to the Emperor, and told him of the league reported to be concluded at Rome between the Pope, England, France, and Italy, explaining that Henry had never given his consent to it. Stated also that the answer received from his Council touching the debts was far from satisfactory. Report the Emperor's answer, and his resolution to send an ambassador for that purpose;—that as to his marriage with the Princess, his Council considered that he was discharged both by law and conscience. Further we could not get, nor yet any money. We then pressed him for an agreement with the French king. He said he was about it, but would show us no specialties. We have used all the diligence we could in these matters, but without success.

Explain a passage in their letters which the King had mistaken. Describe their interview with the Legate, offering attendance and service for the French king's delivery. He had already moved it to the Emperor, but he did not know at what point the negotiations now were; and till then he thought it better not to interfere. He said also that the duke of Milan was very sick and feeble. Think they are not so well and fairly treated by the Emperor as before. Although he pretends to be satisfied with the peace made by the King, no arguments they can use will induce him to accept it as any gratuity to himself. Before closing their letter, had another interview with the French secretary, who thanked them for their services, and told them three millions had been offered to the Emperor for the redemption of his master. The French will not part with the Dauphin, but offer two younger sons. Madame has departed. He affirmed that the Emperor had abandoned his claim on Burgundy, and seemed likely to accept the money. Explain the reason why they have not written before. Nothing is yet determined touching the crown imperial. Toledo, 2 Dec. *Signed.*

1525.

2 Dec.

Vesp. C. III.
105.
B. M.

1800. [TUNSTAL to HENRY VIII.]

Is sorry the King is displeased with what he wrote to Tuke about "redubbing of your peace there taken." Begs Henry not to think he would be dissatisfied with the determinations of the King and Council; but as Henry has admitted "me, being of your own making, to be of your most honorable Council," thought it right to show his opinion, encouraged by the declarations often made by Henry in Council "that, whatsoever our opinions be, we may have liberty to show them without displeasure." What he meant was this. In our letters of the 5th Oct. we said the Emperor and Chancellor, with whom alone we had then spoken, were satisfied "with the taking of your peace there;" but when it was blown abroad in all men's ears "to be of another sort than it was," as if the King had quite abandoned the Emperor, it occasioned great dissatisfaction, which we endeavored to remove in conversation with those who resorted to us. Since he wrote to Tuke the comonalty have been better pleased with it. Has explained to Wolsey his reasons for omitting mention of the King's indemnity in the abstinence. Toledo, 2 Dec. *Not signed.*

Pp. 3.

2 Dec.

Vesp. C. III.
101.
B. M.

1801. TUNSTAL to [WOLSEY].

Asks him to mitigate the King's displeasure expressed in his letters of 30 Oct., for certain words in Tunstal's letter to Tuke, which he misunderstands. If they cannot write freely to the King and Council, it may hinder affairs. What he wrote was to tell Tuke that the news of the peace concluded in England was taken here very displeasantly, as they did not know the firm mind the King still bears to the Emperor; but when this was notified to them they were content. Would not cumber the King with an answer to his complaint that they had not made mention of the indemnity in the truce, but wishes Wolsey to explain it to his Highness. The reason was that the truce is no contract between the King and Emperor, but only between them and France; and, for the same reason, no clause was inserted for the continuance of other treaties.

As to the King's conjectures that the French could not have said that the peace was taken in England in despite of the Emperor, Memorancy reported so on Aug. 24 to the Emperor and many of his Council, of which the Emperor told them, but they satisfied him, and he said it was not the first lie he had taken Montmorency with. Assures Wolsey that the Emperor believes him as little as any Frenchman. Will send word of any evil he hears of the King or Wolsey from either party, that they may know who of their friends act sincerely, and who feignedly,—trusting they will be content therewith; for it were pity they should not find fast friends who are so loth to hear tell of their slackness.

News has come of the league of Italy, and the King is named to be in it. The Council probably know more than they say, for they say they know everything. Fears that those who wish the King to enter are double-faced, "and wryt t[o] som off them here that they have ben desyryd by odyr, and not desyryd odyr." The Chancellor hath those matters not a little to heart. Have declared to the Emperor as the King commanded touching that matter. Wolsey will see by his answer that many reports had been brought to him, but that he had no doubt of the King. Have been three times with the Legate, but he knows no more than they do. He seemed rather to fear their too close union than their not agreeing. He offered his services to Wolsey.

The Emperor has seized the fortresses in the duchy of Milan, on account of the detection of a practice of Moron the chancellor. If the Duke has not consented to it, which it is thought he has not, the Council says he shall

1525.

TUNSTAL to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

take no harm. The Legate has told them news of an attempt to prevent the seizure of the castle of Milan, but it is not certain. Refers him to the King's letters. Perceives by the answer of the letters sent by Coke that Wolsey was away from the King at their arrival, for divers points were taken otherwise than they would have been if the King and he had been together. Have done all they could for resolution of the King's debts, but can get no other answer than is in the King's letter.

The commission for the King's consent to the marriage with Portugal, without waiting for the peace, but only appointment for the debt, arrived on 13 Sept.; 15 days before which, the peace there was not only made, but blown about by the French in this court, and generally believed. Did not know the specialties of the debts till a schedule arrived on 15 Oct., and since then have used all diligence, and called about the matter opportunely and importunely. About some of them had inextricable altercations; for the memorial speaks of an obligation of 100,000 fl., made for 20,000 mks.;—which cannot stand; for if the florins are gold, it should be only 80,000 fl., if petty florins, 120,000 fl. Said more money was lent to make up the 100,000 fl.; which they deny, and say Fenlow's money was put to it, making one obligation. Asked for Fenlow's money 35,000 fl., saying they had a separate obligation for it; but they say it was included in the 100,000 fl. The condition offered and refused will be seen in the King's letter. Remembers that when in Selond he had orders to speak to the Council about an obligation for the money of Fenlow lent before, as well as an obligation for the 20,000 mks. lent at the Emperor's first transporting; but he does not know what was done, as the money was received, and the obligations, which he never saw, delivered in England. Wyat's memorial speaks of two obligations, one for 100,000 fl., the other 35,000 fl., which they think ought to be believed, if he has two such obligations. They make a difficulty about abolishing the treaty of London, saying that there is an article, "*quod stet inter duos, viz., Regem et Cæsarem, etiamsi ceteri eum non servaverint,*" which the English ambassadors denied. Such an article was put in between France and England in contemplation of the affinity then contracted, but he remembers none such with the Emperor. Has not the copy of the Emperor's part, but only ours with France. Showed them reasons why it could not be still observed. They would like a new straiter league. If the Emperor and Francis agree, as it is thought, will try to obtain a clause for corroboration of the King's amity,—which will be the easier, as at all the conferences about the indemnity they would come to no agreement for it, but said the French would discharge them totally of that matter,—which the French say they have already done, but untruly.

Has taken up by exchange 2,000 ducats, for his expences have been very heavy, and all his own money, as well as that for his diets, has been spent. The person who answers his bill of credence dwells at Medina del Campo, six days' journey hence. Will remove hence to Cyvyl, about 300 English miles from Medina. Would have been there by this time, but the French king's agreement with the Emperor has delayed them. Took so much money because the travelling is so bad in the depth of winter. Money is excessively dear on account of the war. Encloses a copy of the publication of the amity between England and France, printed, and sent hither by some of the Emperor's agents in France. It contains an article more than his copy, and some words more largely expressed, which they have declared to the Chancellor.

After the King's letter was closed, the Venetian ambassador told him that Bourbon himself had said the Emperor put him in full trust of marrying his sister; but on talking with him, Tunstal found that all his knowledge came from the Emperor's side. He said, as they had heard "by the secret way," that all the sticking is for hostages for the restoration of Burgundy.

1525.

He had not heard of the French account, that it is for hostages for payment of money.

Cannot get a better answer from them than he has written. They remit everything to ambassadors to be sent to England. Will return as the King orders, after the almoner's coming, which cannot be before Christmas, and if they go on to Seville, not before the middle of the next month.

If the agreement between the Emperor and the French king does not ensue, will urge the speedy delivery of the latter. Toledo, 2 Dec.

Hol., pp. 8.

2 Dec. 1802. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. III.
211.

B. M.

Ellis, 3 Ser.
II. 72.

Has not spared his diligence. At Boulogne, Bloys, Bourdeaux, and elsewhere, was received with honor. The people are joyful for the peace, and asked in many places *Come sa porte Madame Dolphines*. They thought I went for two causes,—one to demand money due from the Emperor, the other to denounce war against him. Many wish their King should never come to France again. At Blois I excused myself, for not visiting the Dauphin, to one Theocrenus, his schoolmaster. Urges the prohibition of English Bibles, and the danger of Lutheran infection, which is founded, as the King has shown, on Scripture not well understood. Trusts his Majesty will keep out the sect of Luther, as he has done hitherto. Various doctors of Paris are suspected of Lutheranism, amongst others the bishop of Meux and Faber, and the Parliament of Paris have much ado to keep it out. Bourdeaux, 2 Dec. The Emperor has left Toledo for Hispalis.

Hol., pp. 3. Add.

2 Dec. 1803. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.
210.

B. M.

Arrived at Bourdeaux today. Wolsey may think he might have made better speed; but since he left Calais on Nov. 2 he has never rested, except on Sundays, and one day for the provision of necessaries. Many days he has travelled 18 and 20 miles, and at the least 12 or 14, as lodgings lay; some days 28 and 20 (30?). Could do no more, to save his health, which he has scantily done, to have his carriages with him, and to keep his horses fit for work. Has been detained here three days to provide carriages, but intends to start tomorrow. Hears from Englishmen who have come from Spain that the Emperor has gone to Hispalis in Civil, the furthest angle in Spain, to meet the daughter of Portugal. This will lengthen his journey 300 miles. Will do his best, but fears for his health. Has written to the King on a matter touching Wolsey's legatine authority.

Hears that an Englishman* at Luther's instigation has translated the New Testament into English, and will bring printed copies into England in a few days. Wolsey can foresee the harm that may come thereof, better than he can. Has written to the King not to allow them to enter the realm, and doubts not Wolsey will assist. Luther's sect has made some stir in Paris, and in the see of Meulx,—the bishop of which, with his chaplain Jacobus Faber, is called *in judicium*. Some doctors of Paris are in prison, and some are fled. Hears that it has touched a higher head than any of these. We have cause to thank God for sending such a Christian spirit to the King that the realm is hitherto preserved in integrity. 2 Dec., Bourdeaux.

Hol., pp. 2.

2 Dec. 1804. FOR ST. KENELM'S, WINCHELCOMBE.

Assent to the election of Ric. Anselm, as abbot. The More, 2 Dec.
Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 7.

* Tyndale.

1525.

3 Dec.

R. O.

1805. P. DE VILLERS LYLE ADAM to WOLSEY.

Thanks for his letters by the commander Ambroise Layton, and for those he has written to the Emperor in favor of their religion. Has not yet obtained his despatch (*expedition*) from the Emperor, on account of the treaty for the French king's deliverance, which has not yet been settled. Was glad the English ambassadors made use of the services of the commander of Beverley, the bearer. Toledo, 3 Dec. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add.

4 Dec.

Galba, B. viii.

217.

B. M.

1806. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Wrote last on the 28th ult., in which he mentioned the demand made upon the Emperor's subjects of Brabant for 8,000 crowns of 24 stivers apiece, to be paid in four years. It is said the States have now agreed to it, but whether the towns and commonalities will is not known. William de Barre has not yet gone. Does not know why he has remained. Probably it is owing to the arrival of other news from the Emperor by a post sent by him to his brother, or that my Lady is waiting the coming of M. de Humières, captain of Peronne, who is now at Cambray. Some think he is coming to prolong the abstinence or treat for a truce, but that, if my Lady have not more full authority from the Emperor than she had to grant the present abstinence, she will be in no haste to do it.

It is uncertain whether my Lady, who, as Wingfield mentioned, was to have left at the end of last week, will leave [next] week; for Berghes and others of the Privy Council are sent for to be here at De Humières' coming, who has been stayed at Cambray, either that they may have news from the Emperor, or because Howstrate had appointed [to be] this week at Douai, where a solemn service is to be kept for the count De Lalain's elder brother, who died half a year ago. He intended to have left this morning, but has been so attacked with the gout in both his feet that he is like to ride in his bed.

There is divers news, as likely to be false as true; 1st, that the French king is dead, and the parliaments of France mean to ask the King to be protector of the realm during the minority; 2nd, that none of the German princes, except one of the dukes of Brunswick, have yet come to the diet that was to have been held at Augsburg on St. Martin's day, and that there is as great a commotion in Germany as ever, 10,000 men of war being assembled, who are paid two Rhenish florins a month, besides meat and drink; that, whether to resist them or take their part, the duke Hans of Saxony, the elector, is assembling 6,000 horse, and that the princes spiritual and temporal are determined the Pope shall no longer have the collation of any benefice or annate of any bishopric in the empire.

The news of the duke of Milan's death is not confirmed, but it is said the marquis of Pescara is either dead or not likely to escape. There is much more lack of intelligence now than there used to be, by reason of suspicion. Brussels, 4 Dec. 1525.

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. Add.

4 Dec.

1807. RICH. TOWNLEY.

His will. Proved, 4 Dec. 1525. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 616.

4 Dec.

R. O.

1808. SIR W. BULMER jun. to MAGNUS.

Was at Rydon Burn on 4 Dec., the day appointed by the lords of the Secret Council of Scotland to my lord Warden of England, along with Sir Roger Graye, the master porter of Berwick, and Cuthbert Muschans, and the

1525.

whole country with them. Waited from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., but none appeared on the part of the Scots. The country is in evil order. Karram, the day abovesaid.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

5 Dec. 1809. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

R. O. As several "days of true" appointed by Angus on the Borders have
St. P. iv. 421. not been kept, the council of Scotland wrote to the warden of the English Marches for "a day of true," to be kept yesterday, the 4th, at Ridonbourn. This also has not been observed, as Wolsey will see by a letter from young Sir Will. Boolmer, captain of Norham, which he encloses, with one written by himself to lord Westmoreland. Intends to be at Berwick on Saturday, there to wait the knowledge of the King's pleasure. Will meanwhile complain to the council of Scotland of the heinous attempts committed by the Scots. Morpeth, 5 Dec. *Signed.*
Add.

7 Dec. 1810. QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

Cal. B. i. 261. Is advertised by Magnus that his Grace has written for her to the
B. M. Lords of her realm, desiring that Angus shall observe the band late made by Dacre. Complains of her treatment in the matter. Desires he will write to the Lords that she may be "principal" with her son, and have the keeping of his person and realm, and be restored to her living. Begs him to remember her sufferings, and how patient she has been,—that Angus may be compelled to keep the contract. Elgin,* 7 Dec. *Signed:* Your humbly syster, Margaret R.

Pp. 3, in the hand of Albany's clerk. Add.

8 Dec. 1811. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. viii. Wrote last on the 4th, with such news as was current, some of which
219. has not been verified, and some is likely to be found untrue. Howstrate, instead of "riding patiently on his bed" for eight days, left next day on horseback, provided with a wagon for his person, in case of need. The report of a new assembly of Almaines appears to have been unfounded. Was informed before yesterday, by letters from Sir Harman Rynge, of Cologne, of the death of duke Lewis of Bavaria, count palatine and elector, who, having no children, would be succeeded by his brother the duke Frederick; but this has not been confirmed. Sir Harman also mentioned a dispute between the temporality and the spirituality of Cologne about the payment of the maltolt. The spirituality agreed to pay it for six years, but it is found that they have asked the Pope for a dispensation from their promise, and have sent to the Emperor to obtain letters patent of franchise. The temporality are not disposed to allow either the Pope's dispensation or the Emperor's act. He also said the diet at Augsburg would be deferred in consequence of the death of the Duke, who was vicar of the empire; and that if it had continued it could not have done anything of consequence, as few of the electors intended to be present.

Yesterday a courier came from the Emperor, who was at Toledo on the 22nd ult. Has only been able to learn that on Hallowmas day La Chawe made a contract of marriage between the Emperor and the daughter of Portugal, and on the 23rd the Emperor would set forward to meet her and be married at Seville. The duchess of Alençon has not left Spain, but

* According to Lesley, the Queen went to the North to Murray, in the latter part of the year 1525.

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SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY—*cont.*

remains with Francis, who has recovered from his sickness. Bourbon did not arrive at Toledo until the 15th ult., so that it was not known whether the match between him and the queen of Portugal would go on. Cannot hear if the courier brought any authority to my Lady to prolong the abstinence, or that there is any likelihood either of peace or truce, for the Emperor insists on the restoration of the duchy of Burgundy, which the French will not agree to. Brussels, 8 Dec. 1525.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 3. Add.

8 Dec. 1812. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

“Illustrissime et reverendissime, etc. Scripsi ad D. v. R. ultimas literas die xxv. mensis præteriti. Hodie autem, cum audissem cursorem hunc discedere, fui cum S. D. N. ut intelligerem aliquid quod possem scribere ad D. v. R.; et Sanctitas sua dixit mihi nihil habere nisi quod venit quidam nuncius Cæsareæ Majestatis, qui Sanctitatem suam heri vesperi salutavit, deditque ei literas Cæsaris quibus significabatur S^u suæ bona mens suæ M^{ia} erga S^{tem} suam et Sedem Apostolicam, ac etiam erga Italiam, et quod Majestas sua nil cogitabat nisi de extirpatione hæresum et expugnatione Infidelium. Bene verum est quod dictus nuncius Sanctitati suæ dixit se hoc vesperi ad eum reversurum cum oratore Cæsareo, expositurumque aliqua specialia quæ habebat in commissis. Conabor hæc intelligere et ea significare D. v. R.

“*Sanctitas sua dixit mihi se superioribus diebus quasi in totum resolvisse super unione principum Italiæ, et aliis faciendis quæ Rex noster ei suaserat, et, dum pararet se ad executionem hujus resolutionis, per plures literas diversis temporibus et a pluribus personis, præsertim a Card. de Salviatis factas, fuisse avisatam quod Cæsar in omnibus suis sermonibus præsupponebat unionem et intelligenti[a]m cum Rege nostro, prout in præteritum, et idem etiam ostendebant oratores Regis ibidem existentes, quo factum est ut S. D. N. tepidius processerit et procedat; voluitque propterea ut scriberem ad D. v. R. super hoc, eique supplicarem ut dignaretur aperte mentem Regis ei declarare, cum non videretur hoc posse stare, quod ex Hispania audit, cum eo quod hic nomine Regis ei persuaderetur. Comes Carpensis* etiam in conformitatem istius rei dixit mihi Dom. Datarium† ei dixisse quod istic Rex Angliæ et D. v. R. non sunt illius mentis quæ hic præsupponitur; nam, ut asserebat, ei constabat quod Dom. Rex et D. v. R. aperte ostendunt mentis eorum esse quod Rex Gallorum debeat restituere Cæsari Burgundiam et quædam alia, &c. Dixit etiam mihi Papa, quod Card. Salviatus ad suam Sanctitatem scribit, quod Cæsar est optime dispositus erga Sanctitatem suam, et quod Gattinara (?)‡ inter alia ei dixerat expresse Cæsarem contentari de quodam articulo de quo alias fuit tractatum, quo cavetur quod exercitus Cæsaris debeat dimittere Lombardiam vacuum, et quod equites debeant redire Neapolin; pedites vero Alemanni§ in Alemanniam§ et pedites Hispaniæ in Hispaniam, et quod solum petebatur a Cæsare ut Italia aliquid contribueret ipsis peditibus Hispaniæ, ut facilius inducerentur ad discedendum. Dixit etiam quod agebatur de resolutione Mediolani hoc modo, viz., quod dux Mediolani modernus dimitteretur pacificus, et si moreretur esset dux Borboniæ; quod si cum effectu Cæsarei vellent, Papa ostendit quod contentaretur.*

“Obliviscebam dicere quod in sermone de quo supra in principio ciferæ, Papa dixit mihi se cognoscere quod Galli non multum amant Sanctitatem suam, nec multum confidunt de illa, et propterea, hoc considerans, omne fundamentum facit in Rege nostro, confidens quod Galli, qui multum magnificiunt regem Angliæ, si videant ex non observatione promissorum

* h⁴.† h⁵.‡ c⁴.§ r¹.

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lædere Regem nostrum, accuratissime sunt processuri et nullo modo Regem irritaturi, quo[d] si Rex maneat in unione cum Cæsare et ex consequenti non curet de hac unio[ne] principum Italiæ et Gallorum, tenet pro certo quod Galli, liberi a timore Regis Angliæ cui soli deferunt, nullam rationem sint habituri Papæ.

"De morte marchionis Piscariæ credo D. v. R. fuisse avisatam. Dubitabatur ex ea aliquam innovationem nasci, tamen hactenus nihil auditur, immo exercitus Cæsaris videtur acquiescere gubernio marchionis del Guasto et domini Antonii de Leva juxta ordinationem, ut asserunt, factam per ipsum olim marchionem Piscariæ.

"Alia non occurrunt dicenda. Commendo me semper humillime D. v. R.," &c. Rome, 8 Dec. 1525.

Hol., Lat., chiefly cipher undeciphered. Add. Endd.

8 Dec.

1813. WOLSEY to the ABBOT OF ST. MARY'S, YORK.

R. O.

Orders him to pay to Magnus, for the gunners' wages at Berwick, as much money as he shall demand. Richmond, 8 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

12 Dec.

1814. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

"Illustrissime et reverendissime, &c. Post ultimas scriptas ad D. v. R., quæ fuerunt datæ viij. die hujus mensis, nihil novi ad meam notitiam devenit; unde non habeo quod scribam, nisi quod ex eo quod nuncius qui de novo venit una cum []* Romam, quotidie est cum Papa et per longissimum spatium. Communiter creditur quod sint in tractatu concordiæ. Reputant quod Papa bonis verbis decipitur, ex quo tota curia, et præsertim illi qui habent interesse, ut orator Gallus et orator Venetus et similes, ostendunt se esse multum male contentos.

"Alia non habeo dicenda. Commendo me semper," &c. Rome, 12 Dec. 1525.

Hol., mostly cipher undeciphered. Add. Endd.

12 Dec.

1815. LOUIS DE PRAET to MARGARET OF SAVOY.

Le Glay,
Négociations,
II. 650.

Arrival of Bourbon. Complaints of Madame the Regent. The duchess of Alençon is returning to France. The King will rather remain in prison than surrender Burgundy. Madame despairs of peace. She places great hope in the revolt of Italy, and in the English. The arrival of the English ambassadors, this fresh event in Italy, and the death of the marquis of Pescara, have caused the French to grow cool. Is expecting to be recalled by the Emperor. Apparent understanding between the Regent and the duke of Ferrara. The duke of Milan is besieged in the castle by the Emperor's troops. The English ambassadors are, the captain of Guisnes, and doctor Taylor, servant of the cardinal of York. Their arrival was welcomed with festivities. They have purposed to visit De Praet, but have not yet done so. Lyons, 12 Dec. 1525.

French.

12 Dec.

1816. For ST. AUSTIN'S, BRISTOL.

Congé d'élire on death of the last abbot. [No date.]

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 7.

2. Assent to the election of Wm. Burton as abbot. Richmond, 12 Dec.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 7.

* A symbol appears to have been omitted here.

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13 Dec.

1817. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.Add. MS.
15,387, f. 163.B. M.
St. P. VI. 488.
Theiner, 551.

Is glad to know that he approves of the peace concluded with France. Will omit nothing likely to produce universal peace. "Ex regia nostra apud Reyum" (Greenwich?), 13 Dec.* 1525.

Lat., pp. 6. Copy.

13 Dec.

1818. LOUISE OF SAVOY to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON and DE VAULX.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

In fulfilment of the conditions agreed to by them in the treaty with England, sends the obligations of the towns of Amiens and Rheims to be delivered with the others lately sent. St. Just sur Lyon, 13 Dec.

Fr., copy, p. 1. Add.

13 Dec.

1819. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.Galba, B. VIII.
221.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 8th. Took occasion to speak to my Lady before yesterday on my lord of Norfolk's matter, depending before the great council of Malines. Asked her for a letter to the president of Malines, ordering him to proceed without delay to judgment, the case having been long ready. She granted it, and entered into familiar conversation, blaming the King and Wolsey for the breaking off of the marriage between the Emperor and my lady Princess. Answered her roundly, knowing the truth of the whole from the beginning. She said she would show Wingfield, by two letters from La Chawe, with what difficulty the Emperor had consented to marry the daughter of Portugal, which he would not do till the King had refused to send my lady Princess to Spain. Answered that the King had not refused anything he was bound to do.

When she had laughed the matter off, Wingfield asked when she expected Humières. She said she did not know when he would come, and thought not till he knew more certainly the state of matters between the Emperor and the French king. Asked in covert manner what conclusion she expected to be taken. She said the Emperor's chancellor was too knowing to let Francis have his liberty without actual delivery of that which the Emperor claims; and though she could well suppose the French had bound themselves to pay large sums to the King, she thought they would break their promises; that my lady, the French king's [mother] had told De Praate (De Praet), if her son were once at a good point with the Emperor, it would soon be seen to whom the French bore most affection.

De Praet has written to my Lady how honorably the King's ambassadors were received at their entry into Lyons by the duke of Vendôme, and how poorly they were treated in all other parts of France. The Lords of this country, who were sent for to return to Brussels, are all here, except De Bure, who is gone to muster and pay the men-at-arms, and Berghes, who has sent his son, lord Wallain, to excuse him. Whether this meeting is on account of the French ambassador's coming, or to make triumph on the arrival of the news of the Emperor's marriage, with the hope to hear of peace being made, is not yet known. Has been so long without money that he fears there is none left in England. Brussels, 13 Dec. 1525.

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. Add.

* Placed under September by the editors of "State Papers," who have taken it from the Vatican transcripts, B.M.

1525.

1820. CINQUE PORTS.

R. O.

Inquisition taken at Sandwich, 14 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII., before Sir Edw. Guldeford, constable of Dover Castle and admiral of the Cinque Ports, touching the escape of four French prisoners from the custody of Thos. Horne at Sandwich, on 6 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII., who then sailed to Picardy in a boat of Ric. Skynner:—also touching the finding of certain anchors and fish by various persons.—At the beginning, the bounds of the jurisdiction of the admiral of the Cinque Ports are set forth.

Lat., vellum.

15 Dec. 1821. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. II.
120.

B. M.
St. P. IV. 422.

Received on the 13th letters from the King and Wolsey, dated Windsor and Richmond, the 6th and 8th inst. It is impossible to perform all his charges before the truce expires, which will be in three days. Wrote on Sunday last to the Chancellor to get it prorogued for 28 days, but, not having an answer, wrote again yesterday. Sends copies. Intends being at Edinburgh on Saturday. Was desired by Angus yesterday, through the prior of Coldingham, not to make hasty report of the non-observance of the day of truce at Rydonbourne, as the Council could not get the inhabitants of Tevidail to make redress. The earl of Westmorland had sent for the gentlemen of the Borders to meet him at Raby about the better ordering of the country; but, at the suggestion of Magnus, in order that the gentlemen might more easily repair to him, he has been at Morpeth, Hexham, and other places in Northumberland.

Thinks the gunners Wolsey wishes him to discharge might be divided between Norham and Wark. Has only about 80% of the King's money in his hands, having had to pay 500 marks out of 460% that he left in the late lord Dacre's custody when he went to Scotland. Has sent Wolsey's letter to the abbot of St. Mary's Abbey, with one of his own for delivery of 450% to Geo. Lawson. Berwick, 15 Dec. *Signed.*

Add.

15 Dec. 1822. MAGNUS to the ABBOT of ST. MARY'S, YORK.

R. O.

Asks him to deliver 450% to Mr. Lawson for the wages of the 80 gunners at Berwick, according to Wolsey's letter. Has several times been coming home, and been ordered to remain. Trusts that he will now be soon in England, when he hopes to see the Abbot. Berwick, 15 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

16 Dec. 1823. SIR WM. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Forgot to mention in his last that he spoke, as desired, a word to the lady Regent for a mule for Wolsey, who promised to send him two as fair as can be found, and gorgeously trimmed. Begs Wolsey will remember his coming home, for he is dangerously ill. Lyons, 16 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

16 Dec. 1824. CLERK, FITZWILLIAM and TAYLER to [WOLSEY].

Calig. D. IX. 97.

B. M.

The bishop of Bath arrived at Lyons on Thursday the 14th inst., and on consultation with Fitzwilliam and Tayler, whom he there found resident, thought it advisable to salute my Lady. They all waited on her next day, when she asked the Bishop how the Pope did, and how he liked the charge of Greg. Casale. Told her his Holiness was in good health, that he rejoiced much at the amity now passed between England and France, and liked marvellously well the charge of Sir Gregory, so that if her power had been

1525.

CLERK, FITZWILLIAM and TAYLER to WOLSEY—*cont.*

received there on Sir Gregory's arrival, "all things concerning the same had been concluded incontinently." She said she had been informed that the Pope delayed the conclusion "by [saying that] he would have the King's highness enter this l[eague] now at this present time." The Bishop said she had been misinformed, for [before] he left he had declared to the Pope the King and Wolsey's mind that the league should be concluded between France and the powers of Italy, leaving a place for the King's Highness, who would not fail to enter it in time conve[n]able, when there should be more occasion to break with the Emperor ;—that the Pope was much pleased with this declaration, and waited for nothing but a p[ower] from my Lady, who had not yet sent any commission to her agents there for that matter.

"With this she withdrew herself into [an] inner chamber somewhat more close from the [eyes] of people, and had us all three with her, [and] she demanded very earnestly of me, the [said] bishop of Bath, what I thought of [his] Holiness, and of divers other his ministers, and wh[ether] I thought that his Holiness would do and deal substantially in this matter against the Emperor or not, showing that the Venetians seemed greatly to doubt of his Holiness." Clerk assured her the Pope meant well,—that it was his own interest so to do, and to do otherwise would be his utter ruin,—that he had heard the Pope repeatedly complain of the slackness of the French in not resolving themselves, and that the only obstacle to these affairs was that her agents in Rome had no commission. She said her powers were despatched long ago, so she trusts if that be the only difficulty all things are by this time perfected. She asked if any one was spoken of at Rome, as meet to be captain-general of the army against the Emperor in Italy. Clerk said they had come to no decision when he left, but that one would be chosen by common consent of the confederates. "She said that the duke of Ferrar, who is (whose) passaig . . . unto the Emperor by your Grace's advice and coun[sel] she had stopped, should be a very meet man,"—that she had promised him the post as a means of inducing him not to go to Spain,—and that if disappointed "he might easily fall to a like room of the Emperor's part," as the Imperialists were destitute of a captain by the death of the marquis of Pisk[are], and were daily holding out inducements to him to join them. They replied that the Pope would hardly consent until the dispute between him and the Duke was settled. She said he ought to prevent the Duke going over to the Emperor, and hoped the King and Wolsey would back her up. Think the matter of great importance, and that Wolsey should write about it to the Pope.

She said the Emperor had sent to the King her son, the viceroy of Naples, Don Hugo de Moncado, and the secretary John Allaman, to confer with him about his deliverance, but her daughter, the duchess of Alençon, is on her way home, and will keep her Christmas in France; that "her said son was fully resolved that whatsoever they spake or offered unto him he would never . . . nor deliver one foot of land in his possession, [nor would] grant to no nother conditions than he had o[f]fered unto them afore." Inquired of her what they had offered, and whether they had "motioned any further of the marriage between her son and Madame Eleanor." She could not tell if they drew near any reasonable point, but expected news every hour. She said her son would not listen to any further motion for the marriage,—that B[ourbon] had arrived in the Emperor's court, "and had dem[anded] of him to have his order, which as yet he co[uld] not obtain,"—that the Emperor called him to no council, nor had given him more than 5,000 or 6,000 ducats since he came to Spain, so that most of his servants had deserted him, and asked their pardon of Francis,—that De Prat (De Praet) had told her he hoped to see a peace between his master and the King her son; but she knew he said it only to put her in comfort thereof, so that she might slack

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the setting forth of the matters of Italy, where his master's affairs stand in very evil case by the death of the marquis of Pescara.

This morning Robert Tete came from my Lady, to know if there was anything in France Clerk had "appetite unto;" and delivered a book, which they send, of the sums of money the king of Portugal must pay to the Emperor with his sister in marriage. My Lady says she will write to Wolsey by Clerk, but she would forward their letters sooner if they wished. Thought it best to write and despatch their letters now, as it will be long before Clerk reaches England. Lyons, 16 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 8, mutilated.

17 Dec. 1825. LOUISE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Calig. E. i. 20.
B. M.

Has heard from the bishop of Bath, on his return through France to England, of the good disposition of the Pope towards the Italian league. She considers that league as concluded. Begs Henry to write to Gregory de Casalis to persuade the Pope to give it effect. St. Just sur Lyon, 17 Dec. *Signed.*

Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: "A Mons. le cardinal d'Yort, legat," &c.

18 Dec. 1826. MORE to ERASMUS.

Eras. Ep.,
App. 334,
p. 1711.

Has received one or two letters from him, and seen those which he sent to the bishop of London. Is sorry to hear that he has suffered from the illness that was fatal to Linacre. Is exceedingly anxious to see his *Hyperaspistes* completed, and should be sorry if he has abandoned it from fear of consequences. If the Lutherans had intended anything, he would have had notice of it before, especially on the publication of the first book, in which he had painted the Lutheran monster in such vivid colours. Luther is afraid of Erasmus and his superior learning. Your painter (Holbein) is a wonderful artist, but I am afraid he will not find England so fertile as he expected, although I will do the best, as far as I am concerned, that he may not find it altogether barren. Greenwich, 18 Dec. 1525.

Lat.

18 Dec. 1827. BRINON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

In behalf of Alonce de Cville, a merchant of Rouen, who says he has obtained a judgment in his favor, of which execution has been deferred by sinister means. Paris, 18 Dec. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.: From Mons. Brynon, the vj. day of December.

18 Dec. 1828. For ST. AUSTIN'S, near BRISTOL.

Writ to the escheator of Somerset for restitution of the temporalities, on election of Wm. Burton as abbot. Richmond, 18 Dec.

ii. Similar writs for Dorset, Glouc. and Devon.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 8.

18 Dec. 1829. For ST. KENEELM'S, WINCHELCOMBE.

Writ to John Alen, mayor and escheator of London, for restitution of temporalities on election of Ric. Anselm as abbot. Richmond, 18 Dec.

Similar writs for Glouc., Oxon, and Warw.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 8.

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1830. FRENCH NEWS.†

Cal. D. ix. 124.

B. M.

* * * The Regent is at Bordeaux with the Dauphin and the duke of Orleans, accompanied by the Princes and Lords of France, and 1,000 or 1,200 men-at-arms. The treaty between the Emperor and the King has been published at Paris; but the Parliament would not speak of it, and there was only the provost of Paris at the publication. Those of Rouen and Normandy have refused the money the Regent ordered them to send. She has several times ordered those of Paris and Normandy "qu'ilz ce assemblassent [dans] leurs maisons, les gens de bien d'icelles assemblés avec ceulx des dits parlemens qu'ilz eussent a passer l'obligation [pour le roy] d'Angleterre de la somme d'a La dite Regente luy est a [tot]allement refusans d * * * [obli]gacion disant qu [e]lle fiance ausdits Engloys en maniere [quelconque], et que tout ce qu'ilz font n'est que pou[r] et decevoir le royaume de France." To increase his credit with them he has given out "qu'il a esté et entré parmy le conseil d'Angleterre," and learned their secrets; "et la declaration de ce que dit est a . . . par ledit de Sainet Martin faicte avec les seigneurs des comptes et seigneurs de Parlement et les gra[nds] personnages de Paris." Saint Martin's words have been repeated [to] great personages by M. Chaunet, an "ancien" of Paris, and officer of the said Chambre des Comptes. When the Normans assembled at R[ouen] to know if they should pass the obligation, they gave no [answer]. * * * "fort en six sepmaines de destruyre [le roy]aulme d'Angleterre, et en faire le Roy ou fugitif," and that it was great cowardice to have come to terms with the English, "et qu'ilz [ne] povoyent plus."

Those of Paris offered Francis half their goods to carry on the war with England, but would sooner die than bind themselves to them. Saint Martin often converses with Mesg. . . . one of the treasurers of France.

Fr., pp. 3, mutilated.

21 Dec.

1831. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner,
p. 552.

Expects great advantages from this peace. If all Christian princes were like Henry, there would be no difficulty in advancing the tranquillity of Christendom. It is to be hoped that the Emperor will concur. Richmond, 21 Dec. 1525.

Lat.

21 Dec.

1832. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. viii.
223.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 13th. Howstrate returned the same day. On the day following De Humières arrived, and was received by Mons. de Lovyrgan and divers gentlemen of my Lady's house. Next day, the 15th, he had audience between 4 and 5 in the evening, and though many great Lords were present none were called to hear his charge. He talked a long time with my Lady in a low voice. Cannot find that he brought letters for any but my Lady and Howstrate. He had another audience next day equally private. The day following being Sunday, abstinence of speech was kept. On the 17th he dined with Ravenstein and all the great Lords; and in the evening, about 5, had audience again of my Lady in the same manner as before. On the 18th he dined with Fiennes and all the great Lords, and had audience after supper, about 8 o'clock; when, after a long talk, he took his leave, and departed next afternoon, with an honest reward, it is said.

† This and other letters of French news in this volume are in the same hand as the letter of Sir Richard Wingfield's spy, Beaughienville, in Vol. II. No. 2745.

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His charge is believed to have consisted of two points: 1st, to desire prorogation of the abstinence for two months; and, 2nd, to obtain my Lady's assistance to qualify the Emperor's demands. Suspects it had some further object which he cannot discover; otherwise, he would have sought to speak with Wingfield, considering the things lately agreed between France and England. Is as well pleased that he did not; for though he trusts none of the nation, he does not pretend to compare with them in finesse.—Has obtained an order from my Lady to allow the discharge of 300 barrels of saltpetre belonging to the King at Armewe, in Zealand, which were brought by a ship of Aragose (Ragusa), in Sclavonia, compelled to put in there by stress of weather. Brussels, 21 Dec. 1525.

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. Add.

21 Dec. 1833. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

P. S.

Grant of the sites, &c. of the suppressed monasteries of St. Leonard Thobie, St. Laurence Blakamore, St. Mary Magdalene Stanesgate, St. Nich. Typtre, St. Mary Wykes, Essex; St. Mary, Dodnesh, and St. Mary, Snape, Suffolk; with lands in Thobie, Gyngemonteney, Blunteswalles, Cubfolde, Wyndhul, Parva Wareley, Marses, Nosells *alias* Nortselles, Rome, Maylonde, Mowland, Runwell, Bobyngworth, Springfield, Hertford, Stoke Pachyng, Shenfeld, Ingraf, Raureth, Colchister, Borham, Standon, Writyll, Shellowe, Gyngemargarete, Cubfaunt, and Shenfelde, Essex;—in Blakemore, Wyllingale, Bowells and Bromefeld, Essex;—and Hormede, Herts;—Marybourne *alias* Tybourne, Middx., and in London;—also in Shelowe, Norton, Southweld, Keldon, and Standon, Essex;—in Stanesgate, Tyllingham, and Totham Magna, Essex; Steple, Totham Parva, Ramesey, Wodham Mortimer; in Tiptre, Mesyngs, Tolleshunt Tregos, Tolleshunt Darsey, Tolleshunt Magna, and Maldon, Essex; Brackestede, Wycham, Witham, Fairstede, Goldanger, Messinges, Inworthe, Stanwey, Keldon, Essex; Wykes and Wormyngford, Essex; Chettisham and Swilland, Suff.; Purley, Essex, Tanswell Hall, Essex; Lanan and Preston, Suff.; Westburhold, Boxsted, Warbnes, Tendryng, Fratyng, Misteley, Bradfeld, Tolleshunt Major, Norton, Essex; Bilstone, Hyntlesham and Waysbroke, Suff.; in Dodnesh, Falkenham, Bentley, Taddeston and Bergholt, Capell, Stuston, Holbroke, Braham, Wenham, Copedocks, Stratford, Raydon, Ramysden, Gypswyche (Ipswich), Suff.; in Snape, Friston, Scotts, Tastards, Bursawes, Bedyngfeld and Alderburgh, Buxlowe, Pesynhale, Sternfeld, Bedyngfeld, Hasylwode, and Orford, Suff. Greenwich, 10 Dec. 17 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Richmond, 21 Dec.

Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 20.

R. O. 2. Letters patent for the same.

R. O. 3. Draft of the preceding in Wriothesley's hand, corrected by Cromwell, and including the suppressed monastery of St. Peter, Horkesley, with lands in Horkesley Parva and Magna, Wythermoundeford, Fordam, Ardeley and Oocley, Essex; in Nayland, Stoke Nayland, Wyston, Bures, Raydon, and Shelley.

Pp. 10.

R. O. 4. Another draft, with the additions in § 3 struck out, and corrected according to the privy seal, which was dated 10 Dec. 17 Hen.VIII.

1834. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O. 1. Foundation grant by Wolsey to Cardinal's College, Oxford.

1525.

CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD—*cont.*

R. O.

2. The customs and demesnes of the following manors:—*sc.* Stanesgate, Thoby, Bluntzwalls, Little Warley, Typtre, Tolsont Darsey, Blakeamore, Bowells, Bromefelde, Willingale, Gyngmargarete, Horkesley, Wiston, Boxsted, Wykes, Wormyngforde, Chatesham, Otteley, Fratyng, Tendryng, Tolson Major, Maldon, Porley, Norton, Bradfeld, Bylston, Est Bertfolt, Otley, Swillond, Wasshbroke, Hyntylsam, Romsey, Churchehall in Wormingforde, Dodnessh Charlez, Snape (*blank*), Bedyngfeld.

ii. Terrier of the suppressed monasteries for the Cardinal's College at Oxford, made by Rob. Carter clk., Thos. Cannor clk., Thos. Crumwell gent., Edw. Leyghton clk., John Smyth auditor, commissioners for Wolsey, *sc.* Snape, Friston, Alderburgh, Mylle Hille, Marlingfelde, Langelonde, Crowebetfelde, Bromestedle, Southith, Hasylwoode, Mellefelde, Burstonhaugh, Bedingfelde parsonage.

Pp. 274, partly in Wriothesley's hand.

23 Dec. 1835. CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.

Vit.B.vii.219.

B. M.

Knows that the ambassadors write him all the news and rumors. The last envoy from the Emperor, Michael H brings a charge tending towards peace, "give potius ad liberandam susp[icionem];" that the Emperor will confirm F[rancis] in the duchy of Milan, and give him his investiture in a year, and, if he die in the interval, appoint a successor agreeable to the Pope; "rebusque his sic firmatis et compositis ex It[alia] exercitum] deducturum, stipendiis tamen militibus persolutis, qui capiunt fere bis nummum, quæ proportionatis rationibus exigantur a Venetis, a Ducat[u] Mediolani,] a Florentinis et Senensibus, a ceteris Italiae regulis, a Majestate sua et a Po[ntifice] pro] Gallorum rege liberando multa postmodum consideranda esse, rationem ha interim non abnuere se, quæ omnia ante Moroni detentionem ita se h[abe]bant, nunc ne subsistant hic dubitatur," for the Imperialists know from Morone's confession that the Duke was concerned in these new confederations; and therefore, Milan and the other towns having being accepted into the Emperor's allegiance, they are besieging him in the castle. For this reason the neighbouring states all think they intend to occupy Italy, and the Venetians are eagerly treating with the Pope for a new alliance; but since the arrival of the aforesaid envoy the Pope has promised, the Emperor to suspend all action for two months, from the 12th inst.; and any disturber of the peace during that time is to be resisted by them. Each to contribute 400 men-at-arms and 4,000 foot. The Venetians can enter in twenty days, and the captains of the castles of Milan and Cremona in three days after hearing of it.

As the French and Venetians are much opposed to it, some think that the Pope will never allow the duke of Milan to be expelled; others that the Emperor will never bear him, and that therefore there will never be a firm concord between them. Others think this is the commencement of the Pope's taking the Emperor's part altogether. Campeggio believes he only wishes to keep clear of war. No one doubts that in these intricacies Wolsey will have great influence. The marquis of Pescara is dead. There is yet no general in his place.

"Hanc duorum mensium morulam perique ea ratione a Cæsare inter[positam] censent] quoniam hujus rei rumore voluerint Gallis persuadere eum ita ac propterea ad duriores conditiones illos trahere, quo facto eadem Italiae quoque quas voluerint leges et conditiones ponant utcu[n]que] quietis spem aliquam propius videmus." Rome, 23 Dec. M.D.XX[V]. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3, mutilated. Add.

1525.

23 Dec.

R. O.

1836. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

A memorial of such copes and vestments as Stephen Humble and Thos. Yonge, vestment makers, have delivered unto my lord Cardinal, 23 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

24 Dec.

Calig. D. IX.

101.

B. M.

1837. [FITZWILLIAM and TAYLOR to WOLSEY.]

This is the fourth letter we have [written to you] since our coming hither, two of which we sent to Robert Te[te] to be conveyed by their post. Since the last was written, there has been a rumor that peace was almost concluded between the Emperor and the French king; on which they went to my Lady to see if she would tell them anything about it. She told them the Pope still scrupled to enter the league, and rather more since the coming to his presence of Arrere than before; that the king of Navarre had escaped from prison, and was on his way hither; and that she had sent to her daughter, the duchess of Alençon, to hasten her coming. On being asked if she had any other news from Spain, she said, No. Told her it was rumored in Lyons that peace was almost concluded between her son and the Emperor. On which she smiled, and said, we might be sure, if she had had any such news, we should have been the first informed of it.

Today she sent for us, and said she had letters from her ambassadors in England reporting the kind answer they had received from the King, both "concerning the money, and the respiting for the perfecting o[f] the bands of the town of Paris and others," and also touching Henry's entry into the league of Italy; with which she and her Council are very much gratified. As Fitzwilliam was informed that a gentleman had lately come out of Spain with news that the Emperor and the French king were almost at a point, they urged her, considering that the King had dealt fair with her, to be frank with him. On which she desired them, for the love of God, not to believe "that she should be so mecient [as] to keep anything from his Grace," for "she had liever [die]" than do anything to his displeasure. Cannot write of the bruits as true, but hopes to know by next post from Spain. She said my lady Margaret of Savoy had demanded an aid of the people of Flanders, and been refused; on which she declared to them "in what es[tate the] Emperor's affairs stood, saying they should shortly have p[ea]ce with France], and all their laws from henceforth executed in Flanders, [and resort] no more to Paris for the same." To this they answered that they would be glad of peace; but as to the execution of their laws, they would still go to Paris, where justice was administered without delay, which they could not have in Flanders "by reason of so many great partialities." They also said they knew peace was concluded between England and France; and if they could not have right, they would apply to those two realms for remedy.

We have now everything perfect concerning our charge, except my Lady's obligation and treaty, which we have often demanded, and which they promise to send to their ambassadors in England, to be delivered to the King when he takes his oath. The Chancellor says it shall be despatched next post. Wish to know if the King is satisfied.

The king of Navarre has just arrived here. On Wednesday my Lady goes to Tournon, where the duchess of Alençon will meet her. Lyons, 24 Dec. [*Signatures burnt off.*]

Pp. 3, *mutilated.*

24 Dec.

R. O.

1838. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

"Triplicata sub data xvj. Decembris.

"Illustrissime ac reverendissime, &c. *Papa concordavit cum Cæsare. Non potui scire omnia capitula, sed inter alia est quod modernus dux*

1525.

GHINUCCI to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Mediolani remaneat dux ; item quod exercitus Cæsaris, qui est in Lombardia, dissolvatur eo modo de quo superioribus diebus scripsi. Et quia Cæsarii dicunt Cæsarem tempore missionis hujus nunciū nescisse dictum ducem conspirasse contra eum, et propterea dubitatur de sufficientia mandati, promittunt quod Cæsar intra duos menses omnia capitula approbabit, et interim nec ex parte Papæ, Venetorum, nec dicti ducis debet aliquid innovari. Dictum est etiam mihi inter dicta capitula esse quod Cæsar non debeat intra certum tempus venire in Italiam, et tunc non nisi cum certo numero militum. Papa innuit potissimam causam hujusmodi suæ resolutionis fuisse quod non vidit Gallos secum libere procedere, nec potuit Sanctitas sua de illis, nec etiam de rege Angliæ, id sibi promittere quod necesse erat. Quæ volui significasse, non ut copiosus et instructus ad unguem relator, sed ut fidelis et debitor Majestatis Regiæ et D. v. R. servitor, atque eo animo ut per priorem curso-rem sim plenissime scripturus de integro negotio quantum intelligere potero.

“Quæ superius scripta sunt, scripsi etiam per alias binas datas xvi. hujus mensis, unde non est opus ea legere si aliæ literæ istuc pervenerunt.

“Duplicata sub data xx. hujus mensis viz. id quod sequitur :—

“Post dictas ultimas scriptas nil aliud de novo ad mei notitiam devenit, nisi quod a fidedignis accepi Papam affirmare potuisse exnunc firmare tractatum supradictum initum cum Cæsare secum colore i[n] sufficientiæ mandati procuratorionis agentium pro Cæsare, voluisse rem ad duos menses suspensam tenere, ad hoc ut Galli et Angli, qui in præteritum frigide in his processisse videntur, si escitari velint, possint intra id tempus id facere et significare Sanctitati suæ ; quod si fecerint, asserit velle cum ipsis Gallis et Anglis se unire, etia[m] si Cæsar hunc ultimum tractatum ratificaret.

“Dixi quod accepi ; utrum autem verum sit quod Papa habeat intentionem de qua dixi, non audeo (audio?), et cum a Sanctitate sua hoc non acceperim, puto quod D. v. R. aliunde poterit veritatem scire, quia Sanctitas sua, a me incitata ut D. v. R. de omnibu[s] copiose certificaret, se id facturam promisit.

“Quod scribo in hoc ultimo capitulo non est prius scriptum ad D. v. R., sed solum ea quæ supra illud scripta sunt. Commendo me semper D. v. R., ei humillime supplicando dignetur me commendare S. R. M. quam et D. v. R. felices diu manere cupio. Ex Urbe, die xxiii. Decembris M.D. xxv.

“E. V. Ill. et R. D.

“Humill. mancipium,

“HIE. EPISCOPUS WIGORNIENSIS.”

Hol. ; chiefly cipher, undeciphered. Add. Endd.

25 Dec. 1839. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to BRIAN TUKE.

R. O.

Wrote last to him from Brussels, and sent with it a letter to Wolsey. News has come that since the marquis of Pescara's death the king of Navarre has escaped from the castle of Pavia by assent of his keepers. The marquis, before his death, made all the captains promise obedience to his nephew the marquis of Sa . . till they know the Emperor's pleasure. The Emperor's marriage is deferred, on account of the sickness at Seville, till the middle of Jan., when it will be celebrated near Toledo ; but doubtless this news will have reached England already through France. Guillaume de la Barre was despatched to the Emperor on the 23rd. Now that the King and Wolsey will be together at Christmas, begs Tuke to get a warrant for his diets. Has written to Wyott and Gresham, so that he hopes to be relieved of the disease of which he has complained to Tuke so often. Malines, Christmas day.

Hol., p. 1. Add. : Master Bryan Tuke, one of the King's Council and Secretary.

1525.

25 Dec.

Er. Ep. p. 901.

1840. ERASMUS to ROBERT ALDRIDGE.

There is a manuscript of Seneca in Queen's College library (*Collegio Regali*), from which Erasmus extracted several readings. In consequence of the dishonesty of a German, and his carelessness, begs Aldridge to collate the manuscript with the edition of Seneca by Frobenius, and send the copy to More. Begs his commendation to Phaunus (Phrierus?), Humphrey, Vachan (Vaughan), Gerard, Nicholas, and John Siburg, the booksellers. Basle, 25 Dec. 1525.

*Lat.***1841. ERASMUS to TUNSTAL.**

Er. Ep. xxii. 23.

Admires his zeal for the Church. Hopes he will not be like some who, in their earnestness, pull up the wheat with the tares. Wishes that Luther's writings were examined by some good men, as there are certain truths in them from which the world has too much degenerated. Speaks of the errors of the times, which are increased by the discords among rulers. Basle, 1525.

Lat.

27 Dec.

1842. TREATY of the MORE.

R. O.

Obligations of Francis I. for the observation of the said treaty. —

Rym. xiv. 113. 27 Dec. 1525. *Signed.**Fr., vellum.*

27 Dec.

1843. BERWICK.

R. O.

Receipt by George Lawson of 450*l.* for wages of gunners at Berwick, from Edmund abbot of York, according to Wolsey's letter of the 8th inst. York, 27 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

30 Dec.

1844. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Thanks him for giving his mind to the articles sent lately by the lords of James's council for peace. Edinburgh, 30 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd. by Wriothesley (?): "From the king of Scots the last day of December."

30 Dec.

1845. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

Book of accounts of the manor of Begham, commencing 27 Nov. to 30 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII., containing receipts and a note of the weight of the bells of Sandwell, Poghley, Littlemore, and one sent to St. Frideswide's.

Partly in Cromwell's handwriting. (Part loose.)

ii. Valor of Tunbridge.

iii. Rents of Stanford, Langporte, Pepynburye, and other places.

iv. Rents as settled by Tho. Cromwell and John Smyth, 29 Nov. 17 Hen. VIII., in Bullokestowne. Rental at 6*s.* 4*d.* per 100 acres; in another place 10 acres pay 2*s.* 10*d.*; in another, 30 acres at 6*s.* 6*d.*; 20 acres pay 40*d.*; 3 acres, 4½*d.*

With other memoranda connected with Wolsey's Colleges.

Several leaves at the end loose and badly mutilated.

1525.

31 Dec.

R. O.

1846. JAS. ABP. OF ST. ANDREW'S to HENRY VIII.

The Lords here have received his letters by Thos. Magnus, and have heard his credence. They are rejoiced to see that he regards his nephew's honor, as if he were his son. Magnus can show the King that the Archbishop has done all he could to promote peace since the matter was first treated. He will endeavor to augment the mutual kindness between Henry and James, and to satisfy the former in all matters that occur between the realms. Edinburgh, 31 Dec. 1525. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

31 Dec.

R. O.

1847. The COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to HENRY VIII.

Have received by Magnus his letters dated Windsor, 6 Dec., agreeing to their last articles. Have arranged accordingly with Magnus for a meeting at Berwick. Edinburgh, 31 Dec. *Signed: Patricius Secretarius, de mandato Dominorum, &c.*

P. 1. Add.

31 Dec.

Calig. B. 1.

104.

B. M.

St. P. iv. 425.

1848. ANGUS to HENRY VIII.

The lords of the Council chosen in Parliament have received by Magnus his letters, dated Windsor, 6 Dec., expressive of his friendly greeting towards his nephew and his realm. Has used his influence in the Council for peace, to which many are opposed. They have arranged with Magnus days of meeting with the English wardens for redress on the part of the Scots, to which there have been obstacles hitherto. Will go himself to make redress in person at the next days of truce. Begs no credit be given to any sinister reports of him by his enemies. Edinburgh, 31 Dec. *Signed.*

Add.

31 Dec.

Calig. B. vi.

115.

B. M.

1849. ANGUS to WOLSEY.

Has received his letters from Thomas Magnus, dean of Est Ryden, for redress on the Borders. He has been appointed by the King his master to meet the English wardens for that purpose. Has written more at length to king Henry. Edinburgh, 31 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "To my lorde cardinalis grace of Zorke, &c.

31 Dec.

R. O.

1850. FITZWILLIAM and TAYLER to WOLSEY.

Since writing last, received his letter by Rysbanke, on the day of Innocents. The same day my Lady left to meet her daughter, the duchess of Alençon. Will, at the time appointed, declare their charge to my Lady in Joachim's presence (who did not arrive till after she left). Joachim came to their lodging the morning after he arrived, and said that as the Chancellor and Robert Tete had remained in the town, he would go to the latter and return to them. On doing so, he said he would visit my Lady, and advise her to go no further till she had heard their charge.

He returned from her the same night, and said that she could not stop longer in the place where she then was, as the sickness had lately been there. She wished them to meet her on Tuesday, but would not stop till that day; He had spoken to her about the truce, as to which she says she will follow the King's and Wolsey's advice, and will not grant the prolonging thereof.

Enclose letters they have received from Gregory Cassell. Have heard no more of the report of a conclusion being almost passed between the Emperor and French king; and no post has yet come, though looked for every hour.

1525.

Doubt not my Lady will show them all the secrets of the affair, for no woman ever spoke better words or made better countenance to them than she does. If she does dissemble, she does so very craftily. Fitzwilliam, whom the King has licensed to return, will send his train before him, and remain with her till she meets the duchess of Alençon that he may hear the news from Spain, that is, if she comes in five or six days. Thanks the King for the said licence on account of the debility of his body and his purse. Taillor will stay. Lyons, 31 Dec.

Since writing, Joachim has shown them his charge from the King and Wolsey for my Lady; which accords with their instructions. Tuke writes that they must ask my Lady to send on their letters to Rome. Sent them to Robertet, who has promised to do it. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

31 Dec. **1851. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Has received his letters in favor of the grand master of Rhodes, who is now here. Is very anxious to promote the restoration of the Order, in which he trusts Henry will join him. Toledo, 31 Dec. 1525. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1852. DUKE OF RICHMOND.

R. O.

Declaration by Ric. Coton, clerk comptroller of the duke of Richmond, of expences from 16 June to 31 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII.

Corn, bought, 430 qrs. 7 b., 172*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; spent, 102 qrs. 7 b. Wheat, bought and spent, 7 qrs. 6 b., 2*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Flour, bought and spent, 32 qrs. 7 b., 11*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* Bread, 146½ doz., 8*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Ale, bought, 136 tuns, 119*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; spent, 131 tuns. Beer, 563 q., 135*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; spent, 30 q. Hops, 572 lb., 53*s.* 8½*d.*; spent, 296 lb. Oxen, 110, 116*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; spent, 93. Sheep, 520, 73*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; spent, 469. Lambs, 81, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Calves, 116½, 16*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Pigs, 85, 14*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Boars, 11, 5*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Wine, 21 tuns 3 hhd. 2 b., 134*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; spent, 14 tuns 2 hhd. 2 b., 98*l.* Salt fish, 1,603, 49*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; spent, 903. Lings, a hundred (120), 6*l.*; spent, 5 score, 100*s.*; remainder, 20, 20*s.* Salt salmon, 6 barrels, 108 fish, 11*l.* 10*s.*; spent, 12 fish, 10*s.* Spice, 92*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.*; spent, 76*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.* Salt, 31 qrs., 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; spent, 25 qrs. Vinegar, 6 hhd., 113*s.* 11*d.*; spent, 3½ hhd. Verjuice, 184 flasks, 64*s.*; spent, 124 fl. Mustard, 150 flasks 1 pt., 56*s.* 8½*d.* Fresh victuals, 269*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* 2½ q. Wax, 23*l.* 12*s.* White lights, 12*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Rushes, 4*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* Charcoal, 48*l.* 2*s.* Firewood 14*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

Total of purchases, 1,372*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* 3½ q. Total consumed, 999*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* 3½ q. Remainder, 372*l.* 10*s.* 0¾*d.*

Oxen and sheep for presents, 43*l.* 4*s.*

Necessaries for the household, 114*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.* Rewards, &c., 57*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Expences at the installation at Windsor, 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The wardrobe of Robes, 87*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Commons of the Council and servants, 346*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* Expences of the Duke and his council from Merton Abbey to York, 25 days, 91*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Fees and wages for half a year, 440*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Carriage by land, 75*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*; by water, 15*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Washing, 7*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Lord Ogle, for keeping Tyndale, 20*l.* Expences of Sir Edw. Semar, Master of the Horse, 91*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* To Edw. Forest, for repairs, 234*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Total, 2,648*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, 3½ q.

Pp. 3.

1853. ARMY and NAVY EXPENCES.

R. O.

To Wm. Gonson, for wages, victuals, deadshares, and rewards of 150 soldiers, mariners, and gunners in the *Newe Barke* and the *Barbara Vin-*

1525.

ARMY and NAVY EXPENCES—*cont.*

cent of London, with the tonnage of the said ship, for a month, beginning 6 March *a*° 13, 104*l*. To Chr. Coo, for the same number in the *Margrett Bonaventure* and *Kateryn Prowe*, 113*l*. To Ric. Gibson, for conveying the King's tents to Calais Aug. *a*° 14, 4*l*.

Victualling of the army under the Admiral, anno 14 :—1,062 pipes of beer. Empty foists and conveyance to Calais, 464*l*. 18*s*. 11*d*. To the bakers of London and Stratford, 3,969 doz. bread, at 11*d*. a doz.; 586 barrels of flour, at 10*s*. Making of 758 bows, at 7*d*. each. Stuff provided for the duke of Richmond, 120 cases for 120 sheaves of arrows, with girdles, 5*l*. One day's wages for three fletchers trimming the arrows into their cases, 18*d*. 20 gilt javelins, with leather cases, 4*l*. 47 other javelins, 54*s*. 10*d*. Carriage from the Tower to Shakilwell, 8*d*. A new chariot with four shod wheels and seven horse-draughts, 10*l*. 14*s*. 2*d*.

P. 1. Headed : "Solutions for."

1854. CHARLES DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

R. O. Arrears for which Charles duke of Suffolk is accountable to the Exchequer, viz. :—

(1.) In his account as general receiver of Warwick's and Spencer's-lands, for monies received 1-6 Hen. VIII., from the issues of Chedsey, Corbett, and Kybworth, 633*l*. 15*s*. 5*d*. (2.) In his account as receiver of Bromefeld, Yale, and Chirk, arrears of the 8, 15, and 17 Hen. VIII., 3,323*l*. 7*s*. 2½*d*. (3.) In the account of Sir Jo. Huse, Chief Butler of England, for a tun of wine in the port of London, 10*l*. (4.) In the war expences book of Sir Jo. Daunce, conduct money for 1,224 soldiers from various parts to Dover, 6 Hen. VIII., when the war was discontinued, 757*l*. 8*s*. (5.) In the same for the 15th year, prest for coats and conduct money, 840*l*.

Pp. 2, large paper ; mutilated.

1855. THOMAS LORD DACRE.

R. O. "Interrogatories to be examined of the part and behalf of William lord Dacre."

1—3. Whether Thos. lord Dacre was seised in fee of certain parcels of land called Akschewe, &c., in Bowcastell Daile, till his death, and Wm. lord Dacre after him till the time of his trouble ? 4. By whom was he disturbed ? 5—7. Whether John Stapiltone, of Stapiltone, in Cumb., was seised of certain grounds called Comeroke, &c., and whether Will. lord Dacre purchased them of him, and was seised thereof in consequence ?

Witnesses examined : Will. Bowman of Kirkoswald, Roger Moses and Richard Hall of Fenton, in Gillisland, Thos. Wilson bailiff of Askerton, Alex. Rouchych of Harper Banke, Cumb., and Humph. Farlham of Farlham, Dacre's servant.

Pp. 11, mutilated. Endd. : Inter dom. Dacre quer., et Willielmum Musgrave et Johannem Musgrave def.

Some notes concerning the lands occur on a fly-leaf in a different hand.

Dec. 1856. [GEORGE PAULET ?]

R. O. * * * Item. Received of Haydon'. to my Lord's youse Item. Received by the hands of my brother Sir Wm. Paulet, Dec. 17 Hen. VIII. Remainder in my hands, on my account of last half year Received of Thos. Wauter for board wages of six of my Lord's horse-keepers for 11 weeks Total, 240*l*. 6*s*. 6½*d*.

Total of the receipts, 593*l*. 16*s*. 6½*d*.

P. 1. A fragment.

1525.

1857. [WILLIAM LORD WILLOUGHBY ?]

R. O.

"Feys and annuety's goyng owt of my lands."

My brother Sir Christopher, 300 mks. My brother Sir John, 40*l*. My brother Thomas, 50*l*. My brother George, 20 mks. My brother Sir Robt. the priest, 10 mks. My lady of Oksynforth (Oxford), 50*l*. Sir Thos. Lovell, 10*l*. The King's chamberlain, 5 mks. My solicitor, 40*s*. My cousin John Jenney, 4*l*. My cousin Chr. Jenney, the Queen's attorney, 40*s*. My attorney, 40*s*. Thos. Russh, receiver of my lands in Suffolk and Norfolk, 10 mks. Chr. Herman, surveyor of the same, 5*l*. Edm. Place, 5 mks. Hen. Doyle, 4 mks. Edw. Rowse, 4 mks. Rauffe Ball, keeper of my old park of Parham, 3*l*. Robt. Covel, keeper of my new park, 3*l*. Thos. Base, keeper of Benall Park, 3*l*. John Woddowis, keeper of the game there, 5*l*. Thos. Colman, overseer of my woods, 4 mks. Larman, keeper of my orchard and gardens, 40*s*. Roger Huntynge, bailiff of my husbandry, 40*s*. Bryan, my auditor in Suffolk and Norfolk, 5 mks.

Lincolnshire.—Jaffrey Panell, 4 mks. John Robinson, 4 mks. Palmer, keeper of my courts, 5*l*. John Hastyngs, keeper of my manor and park of Erysby, 5*l*. Wm. Woddforth, keeper of my manor and park of Hellow, 5*l*. Nycoll Smyth, 3*l*. Thos. Smith, keeper of Toynnton Park, 3*l*. Sir Fras. Stoner, surveyor and receiver of my lands in Lincolnsh., 20 mks. Wallez, auditor there, 5*l*. Thos. Delalande, 5 mks. John à Loo, overseer of my woods, 1 mk. John à Lee, my lord Cardinal's cook, 5*l*. Paying for my Lady my mother's debts, 20*l*. a year. Total, 502*l*., beside fees of bailiffs and household servants; and so there remains about 1,000 mks. of my lands.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*: Certificat made by certayn noblemen of the value and extent of their lands.

1858. THOMAS LORD DARCY.

R. O.

Memoranda in lord Darcy's hand, on three leaves of paper, of the numbers of certain cattle. One leaf, headed "Neat of the lord Dacre's," has the following totals: Bulls 12, calves 147, oxen 282, bullocks 110, "stirks" 116, "kien" 330, "heckfords" (heifers) 104. Total 1,021 (*sic*).

Pp. 4.

1859. To THOMAS CARDINAL OF YORK, Legate and Chancellor.

R. O.

Letters patent directing him to have a new great seal engraved with the following marks; viz., 1. A border inscription on both sides in Roman letters, "Henricus Octavus Dei gratia Angliæ et Franciæ Rex, Fidei Defensor et Dominus Hiberniæ." 2. On the one side, where the King's figure is graven "sitting in majesty in a chair, crowned with a crown imperial," scutcheons of the royal arms are to be introduced on either side of the chair, "crowned also with a crown imperial and the fashion of garters about the same." 3. On the other side, where the King's figure is graven on horseback holding a sword in his hand, a rose is to be graven under the sword, and under the horse a greyhound running. The great seal now in use to be cancelled. Dated ———, * 17 Hen. VIII.

Draft, pp. 2.

* Blanks for place, day, and month.

1525.

1860.

GRANTS IN DECEMBER 1525.

Dec.
—
GRANTS.

5. John Traunsfelde and John Robinson. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of a gunner in the Tower of London; with *6d.* a day, *vice* Deryk Henry, deceased. Windsor, 1 Nov. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Richmond, 4 Dec.—P.S.

5. Ric. Turnour, clerk of the Privy Seal. To be bailiff and woodward of the hundred of Assheryge, Wilts, in the earldom of Warwick. Reading, 19 Nov. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 Dec.—P.S.

10. Thomas marquis of Dorset. To be steward of the lordship of Chellismore, Warw., and master of the game there, *vice* Rauff Swyllington, attorney-general, deceased. Hatfield, 23 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Richmond, 10 Dec.—P.S.

11. Rob. Bone, clerk. Presentation to Swyneshed church, in the King's hands by the minority of Charles, son and heir of Sir Richard Wyngefeld, deceased. *Del.* Richmond, 11 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 7.

14. John Mores. Lease of the lps. of Burcetur and Midlyngton, Oxf., in the King's hands by the death of Thomas Stanley, and the minority of Edward Stanley earl of Derby, from the time of the said Thomas

Stanley's death for so long as the premises shall be in the King's hands, at the annual rent of 35*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*, and 8*s.* 3*d.* of increase, at which amount the premises were valued by inquisition before Thomas Unton, escheator. *Del.* Westm., 14 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 34.

15. John Dawes, merchant, of Maldon, Essex. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Eltham, 15 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

15. Wm. Seyntpeire, merchant tailor *alias* merchant-venturer, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. *Endd.*: Apud Eltham, 15 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

16. John Rumbalde, of London, corsweaver, native of Brabant. Denization. Richmond, 16 Dec.—*Pat.* 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 23.

16. John Varvare, of Peplyng, in the county of Guysnes, native of Gelderland, smith. Denization to him and his children born in the marches of Calais. Richmond, 16 Dec.—*Pat.* 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 23.

27. Clement Wiltshire, merchant, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Eltham, 27 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY VIII.

A.D. 1526.

1 Jan.
Galba, B. VIII.
136.
B. M.

1861. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Wrote last on the 21st ult. There is no news worth writing, except what he wrote to Tuke on Christmas day. The principal point to be concluded at the "journey imperial" at Augsburg is, the manner of reforming the Church and clergy of Christen[dom]. This enterprise is thought "to be of such finesse that it will be hard to join the same in a w . . . with the grossness of Almain sprytes; wherefore, it is possible enough that the mighty mountains shall bring forth a peevish mouse." "A religion of knights or bryedyr, bearing the black cross on a white vesture, have continued a long s[pace] in the lands of Prwse, Livonia, and Almain." The Prussian Great Master, who is head of the order, and brother to the marquis Casimirus of Brandenburg, has laid down his habit, and married the king of Poland's niece, having received from that King the gift of the whole of Prussia to him and his wife, with reversion in default of issue to the king of Poland.

At Louvaine, 14 days ago, a sort of unthrifty folks broke a fair crucifix by night "in most inhuman manner." Ten or twelve men have been suspected and taken; among whom, it is said, some rich men are like to suffer, if they do not clear themselves. It is expected that like matters will be set abroad at Antwerp, when my Lady goes there this day se'nnight, at the meeting of the Estates. The men of Aix have driven all the priests out of the town.—Wingfield's servant, Ric. Gresham, has retained 50*l.* of the 100*l.* that Wolsey ordered to be delivered to him in repayment of a loan he made to Wingfield when he was last at Antwerp. Has spent much in rewards, is largely in debt, and requires yet more. Malines, New Year's day.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 3. Add. : To my lord the Legate.

1 Jan.
Calig. B. II.
173.
B. M.
St. P. IV. 426.

1862. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

On his arrival from Berwick, the people, who had before despaired of peace, gave him a hearty welcome. Next day visited the Chancellor, and delivered the King's letters to the Privy Council in the Tolbooth, and showed his credence in four parts. The whole assembly rejoiced that the King had so inclined to their requests, and considered their Sovereign's honor. Expressed the King's surprise that they should require further authentic documents, but showed a letter from the French ambassadors in England,

1526.

MAGNUS to WOLSEY—*cont.*

declaring the peace with the comprehension, and was obliged to show also the attestation sent him by Wolsey, which has removed all doubts.

It is arranged that the abbot of Holyroodhouse and Adam Otterburn shall meet with Magnus and the dean of York at Berwick on the 13 Jan. Angus, as he cannot be there personally, is to send his seal by two persons to confirm the peace as a commissioner; and it is required that the earl of Westmoreland do the same on the other side. Has written to the Earl on the subject (copy enclosed). It is also agreed that Angus be personally present at meetings on the 16th and 17th inst., both on the East and Middle Marches. In consequence of his disputes with lord Home and Dan Carre of Farnhurst, he will come strongly accompanied. Magnus intends to be there. Has not heard, since he came to the Borders, of any great hurt done by the Scots, as our countrymen keep good watch, but complaints are made here against the English. Has arranged with the Council for proclamations on either side, of which he encloses a copy. Thinks Angus will do his part for redress, encouraged by Wolsey's letters; especially as the Council here are dissatisfied that the diet at Ridonbourne "was not better looked upon." The safe-conduct intended for the Scots who were to have come to Berwick at Martinmas "remaineth there." Fears its date is expired, and requests a new one, with blank spaces for the names, may be here by the 12th. Has written to the dean of York to meet him that day at Berwick before the Scotch commissioners come. The peace has been prorogued for 40 days further, ending 25th Jan.

James has written the King a letter of thanks for his message, and desires Wolsey to continue his good friend. Letters from Rome state that the English ambassadors oppose the suit of the archbishop of Glasgow, for exemption from the archbishop of St. Andrew's. This should be attended to, for the former is much about the young King, and can sway him as he pleases. Edinburgh, 1 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

Calig. B. II.
175.

ii. "A proclamation devised to be made upon the East and Middle Marches of England, by the commandment of the lord warden, or the lieutenants of the same, or their deputies." That the seals of England and Scotland to the treaty concluded at Berwick for three years are to be exchanged at Berwick on the 13 Jan., and that no further outrages be committed. The lords wardens on both sides shall meet on the 16th and 17th, at places to be hereafter appointed, for redress of injuries. No person of either realm shall call for "entry" of any prisoners unlawfully taken since the first peace concluded by Norfolk, and no man so taken shall "enter," notwithstanding any promise or band to the contrary. Any man who has paid ransom by force of unlawful bands shall have restitution. Scotch subjects who have been injured should send in their bills with all diligence; for causes touching Tevidale, to Davy Pringill at Kelso, or to the Abbot; for causes of the March, to Willy Wallas at Coldingham, or to the Prior. The lords of the council of Scotland have written to the king of England, declaring their consent to this. Berwick, 1 Jan.

P. 1.

Calig. B. II.
176.

iii. "Copy of a letter sent from T. Magnus to the earl of Westmoreland." Nothing more is required for the peace but the exchange of seals. Angus, as arranged by the council of Scotland, will send his seal as a commissioner, by two persons authorized, to Berwick on the 13th. Westmoreland, who since the death of Dacre has been appointed principal in the English commission, should do the same. It is arranged that Angus shall meet him in person on the 16th, at Ridonburn, to make redress for Tevidale, and on the 17th at Spylawe in Scotland, or Cornhill in England, for the Marsh. Angus is permitted by the Council to "come strong," on account of his

1526.

variance with lord Hoom in the March, and with Dan Carr of Farnyhurst in Tevidale, which is the cause of his not coming to Berwick. Encloses copy of a proclamation proposed by him to be made on the Marches of England, similar to that made on the Scotch Marches. Westmoreland may consult with the lieutenants and his friends on the Borders, and write his mind to Angus. It is thought the young King will be near the Borders at their meeting, but Argyll and Lennox may be ready to assist Angus to make redress. Edinburgh, 1 Jan.

Pp. 2.

1 Jan.

1863. The PRIVY CHAMBER.

R. O.

Stuff delivered to the King's grace, 1 Jan. 17 Hen. VIII.

Four pairs of gilt pots from 56 oz. to 89 oz. a pair; 4 gilt salts, with covers, from 19½ oz. to 23½ oz.; 6 gilt cruses, with covers, from 7 oz. 2¼ q. to 12 oz.; 12 gilt trenchers, with salts, from 22½ oz. to 25 oz.; 24 gilt spoons, 47¼ oz.; a parcel gilt chafing dish, with 4 brasell feet, 68 oz.; 6 gilt bowls, with covers, 259 oz.; 3 gilt cups with covers, 88½ oz.

P. 1. Endd.: "1527—Divers bills of Mr. Henry Norris, of the King's privy chamber, of sums of money laid out by him for plate and jewels and other expenses of the King H. octavi."

2 Jan.

1864. BAPTISTA DE TAXIS to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. IX. 2.

B. M.

Has written long ago to ask for the payment of the posts who serve the king of England hence to Calais. Was told by Jerningham and Knight that Wolsey had ordered the treasurer of Calais to pay them. Sent a man to him on his return from England, but he only paid him 2 months' wages instead of 22, and told him not to come again.

Cannot pay their wages himself, and they cannot live without, and therefore desire to leave the service. Has served the King and his father 25 or 30 years with all possible diligence. Malines, 2 Jan. 1526. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2.

3 Jan.

1865. CAMPEGGIO to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has attended to his letter of 22 Nov., asking him to favor Ant. Bonvisi, in his suit against the Ghysii concerning alum, and to prevent the case coming before the Camera Apostolica on account of the influence of his adversaries. Has obtained a hearing from the Pope for his proctors, which was favorable. Will give them all the aid he can. Rome, 3 Jan. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

3 Jan.

1866. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 2.

B. M.

Since his last letters there has been nothing of importance, except the escape of the king of Navarre, who was taken prisoner by the marquis of Pescara at the battle of Pavia, and was kept till the payment of 90,000 gold pieces for his ransom; but he escaped by the aid of the Spaniards who guarded him. His flight is considered of great importance, considering his authority among the Biscayans (*Cantabri*), and their incredible love for him.

Yesterday news came from Milan of the peace between Charles and Francis; but, as the conditions seem improbable, will not recount them. Expects the Emperor to sign the terms sent to him by the Pope after the arrival of Herera, his Majesty's ambassador. If not, fears the war will break out worse than ever; in that case, all their hope will be in the King and Wolsey. Often speaks to the Pope of Wolsey's devotion to the Apostolic See. His Holiness always mentions Wolsey with honor, and feels great affection for him. Rome, 3 Jan. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

1526.

4 Jan.

Vit. B. VIII. 3.

B. M.

1867. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

"III^{me} et I^{re}, &c. Post ultimas licteras scriptas per me ad D. v. R., quæ datæ fuerunt xxiiij. mensis præteriti nil aliud novi ad meam notitiam devenit D. v. R. dignum; nolui autem propterea cursorem hunc qui in Galliam expeditur ad D. v. R. vacuum venire. Romæ nunc omnia nova cessarunt ob id quod per ultimas et penultimas meas licteras ad D. v. R. scripsi. Verum est quod Cæsarei diversis vicibus dixerunt se habere licteras continentes concordiam inter Cæsarem et Gallos esse quasi conclusam, et novissime asseruerunt se habere quod jam erat conclusa de veniendo etiam ad particularitatem capitulorum. E contrario Galli asserunt tractatus omnes concordie esse ruptos et dominum de Lanson esse in itinere ut redeat. Quæ sit veritas nescitur, præsertim cum S. D. N. asserat se nihil habere super his nisi id quod ab ipsis Cæsareis et Gallis S^{ti} suæ dicitur. Non curo diffusius super his scribere, tum quia hic nec Cæsareis nec Gallis usquequaque creditur, tum quia non vereor D. v. R. de omnibus habere veritatem. Commendo me semper D. v. R., ei humiliter supplicans ut me dignetur commendare S. Regiæ M^{ti}, quam et D. v. R. incolumes et felices ad eorum votum vivere exopto. Ex Urbe, die iiij. Januarii M.D.XXV[I].

"Post scripta.—*Papa habuit licteras a Cardinale de Salviatis datas undecima Decembris, quibus significat quod concordia inter Cæsarem et regem Gallorum erat in procinctu conclusionis.*"

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Cipher undeciphered.

1868. ——— to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VIII. 17.

B. M.

Captivité du
roi François I.
p. 530.

"..... Domini legati fuisset valde ad propo[situm] et quod summopere profecissent, si res in eo fuissent statu in quo ante diebus erant, sique mandatum missum fuisset promittendi pr[o] Domina Regente, sed alium nunc modum opus est rebus adinvenire."

Certain news is come from Lyons that Memoran[cy] had brought thither the conclusion of the peace, on account of which there were great rejoicings. The conditions are said to be,—that Francis shall marry Eleanor, to whom the Emperor gives a dowry of 300,000 ducats, which Francis will raise to 800,000;—certain cities of Burgundy to be given up to the Emperor within six weeks after the return of Francis to France, after which the Dauphin will marry a daughter of lady Eleanor. Francis renounces all claims in Italy and the superiority of Flanders. Arrangements touching Milan, &c., which are unjust to the Duke, if he has not done wrong. If he has, he will never obtain Cremona; "sed is mo[dus] non videtur pro Cæsare admodum tutus, et dominus Greg[orius] inter loquendum cum Pontifice indicabat conditiones has non e[ss]e in rem Cæsaris, nisi forte adactus metu eas suscepit. Quod si urgebat metus, satius illi fuisset accipere tres aur[i] millones, quos Galli pro regis redemptione offerebant [quam] accipere; nam si verum est, ut memorant, ... ratione, tantum consignentur duo juniores filii, et solum sit mutatio personæ."

It is evident that conditions made in captivity are not binding; and it will now appear to the Pope that his Holiness, the King and the princes of Italy should take care that he do not keep such conditions after his return to France. For this an honourable and reasonable mode will be found; but the matter should be treated without delay, so that everything may be settled immediately on the King's arrival. The Pope shows himself bolder in these matters than formerly, and says he has determined to send a man to France to negotiate.

The archbishop of Capua makes urgent request for "opus Rostensis" (Roffensis), and two copies of the King's work against Luther. The learned men at Rome make the same request to dom. Gregorius. The duke of Ferrara has replied to the King's instructions that he would not have

1526.

mention made of his affairs at this juncture, for he also is waiting for the issue, and will be glad when the princes have made up their minds.

Lat. In Vannes' hand.

5 Jan. 1869. ERASMUS to the BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

Er. Ep. xxix.
32.

Sends him a specimen of his Commentary on the Psalms, which he was advised by the Bishop, some years since at Calais, to undertake. Basle, non. Jan. 1525.

Lat.

6 Jan. 1870. JAMES V.

R. O. Commission to Gawin archbishop of Glasgow, Robt. bishop of Murray, Archibald earl of Angus, and others, Geo. abbot of Holyrood, Wm. Scot of Balwery, and Adam Otterburn, to treat for peace with England. Edinburgh, 6 Jan. 1525.

Lat. Sealed.

8 Jan. 1871. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. viii. 4.
B. M.

"Ill^{me} ac r^{me} in Christo, &c. Per meas ultimas datas iiij. hujus me[nsis] quarum copiam præsentiibus alligatam mitto, scripsi id parum quod occurrit. Nunc au[tem] nil dicendum habeo nisi quod *Cæsarei* semper magis asseverant concordiam inter *Cæsarem* et *Regem Gallorum* esse factam, et Pontifex* ob licteras Card^{is} de Salviatis de q[ui]bus in ultimis mentionem feci, videtur id credere. Ego quidem, licet obtusissimi sim ingenii et communiter aliter sentiatur, censeo, et ita dixi Sanctitati suæ, esse hæc inventa *Cæsareorum* ordinata, ex tempore quo ultimum nuncium seu oratorem ad Pontificem miserunt; dubitantes enim invenire Papam duriores quam invenerint ad veniendum in eorum sententiam, ordinarunt ut qualibet ebdomada† aliquid novi circa ipsam concordiam adduceretur, ad hoc, [u]t Papa in suspicionem tractus, et considerans, ipsa concordia secuta, non de facili eas conditiones quæ tunc offerebantur cubiturum,‡ facilius in eorum sententiam deveniret: quod et eis successit; dum enim primum nodum de concordia facta ex civitate Januæ adductum fuit nihil adhuc inter *Cæsarem* et Papam conclusum erat. Hoc autem novo audito statim conclusio facta fuit.

"Licet autem hoc ex opinione mea tantum dicam, tamen verisimilia satis videntur cum capitula examinantur quæ per *Cæsareos* publicantur, in quibus tot et tanta continentur, ut vix credi possit Gallos, ea concessuros, si medium regnum Franciæ jam *Cæsareo* jugo suppositum esset; quanto magis ea credenda non videntur, si consideretur quod tempore quo *Cæsarei* hæc facta asserunt Galli ea hinc nova habebant de quibus sperare poterant *Cæsarem* ad æquissimas condiciones, vel invitum, descensurum. Omitto quod nova hæc non per viam Franciæ veniunt, nec ex Francia talia scribuntur; immo penitus contrarium, quod non esset, præsupposita concordia, quam non ad id *Cæsar* et *Rex Gallorum* facerent, ut occulta maneret, et Francia non impediante nullum ob[s]taculu[m] remane[re]t, quo minus quotidie lictere super hoc ex Hispania veniant. Omitto etiam quod tenor ipsorum articulo- rum ad duo tendere videtur. Unum est ut ex eorum exorbitantia arguat Papa Gallorum debilitatem, qui ad tam præjudicialia descendant. Alterum est, ut, viso per Pontificem quod Franciscus sit mari terraque *Cæsari* in Italiam venturo præsidium præstaturus Pontifex magis diffidat posse resistere, et sic condescendat ad omnia quæ *Cæsare* vult. Cum aliud scribendum non habeam, volui hæc ad D. v. R. scribere, licet etiam id temere a me fieri qui ex conjecturis cum eo loqui audeam cui omnia certa sunt.

"Aliud mihi in præsentiarum non occurrit nisi commendare me semper D. v. R.," &c. Rome, 8 Jan. 1526.

Hol., Lat., cipher, mutilated, pp. 2. Modern decipher interlined, but not very accurate.

* γ instead of γ⁶.

† ebdomoma in cipher.

‡ Sic.

1526.

9 Jan.
Vesp. F. XIII.
124.
B. M.

1872. WALTER DEVEREUX LORD FERRERS to MY LORD PRESIDENT OF THE "PRINCE'S" (PRINCESS'S?) COUNCIL IN THE MARCHES OF WALES.

When his Lordship was first admitted president of the "Princes" (Princess's?) Council, my lord Legate instructed the writer and others of that Council that no subpoena should be directed into Wales or the Marches, but every cause be first tried before the stewards and officers there; the appeal to lie afterwards to his Lordship and the other commissioners. Subpoenas are now served in Caermarthen and Cardigan shires in spite of the proclamation, the like of which was never seen before. "And now both shires saith plainly that they will not pay one groat at this present Candlemas next coming, nor never after, if any man do appear otherwise than they have been accustomed, but they had liever ryn unto the woods." My lord Legate should be immediately apprised of this. Charteley, 9th January.

Signed.

P. 1. "To my lord President's good lordship."

10 Jan. **1873.** SCOTLAND.

R. O. Ratification of the peace with Scotland by Archibald earl of Angus.
Rym. XIV. 114. Edinburgh, 10 Jan. 1525. *Sealed.*

R. O. 2. Notarial attestation, by John Homyll, of the same. Present: Colin
Rym. XIV. 115. earl of Argyle, John earl of Lennox, and others, as witnesses. In the hospice of Master Thomas, near the college of S. Mary de Campo, near Edinburgh. 10 Jan. 1525.

Lat.

10 Jan. **1874.** ANGUS, ARGYLE and LENNOX to the EARL OF WEST-MORELAND.

Have received his letter desiring to know if this diet shall surely be held or not. Some evil-minded persons are trying to prevent the peace taking effect by getting up unlawful assemblies, but the writers will lose their lives rather than yield to them. The bearer has heard the rumor, but Magnus can inform him of the truth. Edinburgh, 10 Jan.

Copy, p. 1.

10 Jan. **1875.** CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 5.
B. M.

Doubts not that Wolsey hears from Spain what the Emperor is doing sooner than he does, but still he thinks it right to send the news they hear. Yesterday couriers came with news of a peace between the Emperor and France, under these conditions:—that Francis shall marry Madame Leonora, and his eldest son her daughter; he shall restore Burgundy to the Emperor, certain towns in which shall be given back to him as Madame Leonora's dowry, to revert to the Emperor if she dies without sons; he shall give up his rights to Naples and Milan, and assist the Emperor when going to receive his crown, or against the Turks; he shall give his eldest son, or two others, as hostages till Burgundy is restored; Renée, daughter of king Louis, shall be given to Bourbon, and his affairs settled as the Emperor wishes. The French say these reports are untrue, and circulated by the Spaniards to prevent the defence of Italy. Rome, 10 Jan. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

10 Jan. **1876.** KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

Otho. C. IX. 56.
B. M.

Donation of Charles V. to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

After the taking of Rhodes, offered to the Order the island of Malta, to recover their strength and fit out a fleet; but as they do not find that suitable,

1526.

gives them permission to select a place. Toledo, 10 Jan 152 . . . , "reg-norum nostrorum Romani, septimo, aliorum vero o[mnium decimo]"

Lat., copy, pp. 3, mutilated. Endd.

11 Jan. 1877. CLEMENT VII. to JAMES V.

Theiner,
p. 553.

Dr. James Criton, who has been long known to the Pope, has been appointed to express his good wishes to the King. Is rejoiced at the King's resolution to extirpate Lutheranism. Rome, 11 Jan. 1526, 3 pont.

Lat.

11 Jan. 1878. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. II.
145.
B. M.
St. P. IV. 430.

1. Magnus to Wolsey.

Wrote on the 1st that the commissioners were to meet at Berwick on Saturday next, the 13th, and that the 16th and 17th were appointed as days of true. Hopes the meeting will take effect, but the days for redress must be deferred for a season. Lord Hoome, Dan Carre of Cessforth, and Dan Carre of Farnehirst, hearing by the proclamation that the King would support Angus, and compel them to make redress, have gone to the earl of Arran at Linlithgow, waiting for the earl of Moray, who is coming out of the North with the Queen, and 500 or 600 men, to prevent the conclusion of the peace. They spread rumors that Angus, Argyle and Lennox mean to convey the young King to England. The Chancellor and the bp. of Aberdeen labor that Arran may be subdued. Has encouraged them to be diligent, declaring that the King does not desire to promote discord but peace among the nobles here. Hopes Angus will repair to the Borders when this matter is settled. Intends, therefore, himself to remain at Berwick a season.

Encloses copy of a letter from the three Earls to the earl of Westmoreland, showing how much they are inclined to peace. As soon as peace is concluded will send the Queen a copy of the article drawn up by the King and Wolsey for her entertainment, and for payment of her conjunct feoffment. If Angus can lay claim to any of the Queen's goods or lands, "if her Grace can find any lawful cause of divorce to be between them, though it be sore against the said Earl's mind, he will apply him thereunto;" but if no such cause be found he will submit to the judgment of the King and his master touching her property. Mentions this because the Queen has repeatedly sent to him for an answer to a letter she lately wrote to the King.

Has not yet received the safe-conduct he wrote for to Wolsey, and hoped to have had by the 12th. Edinburgh, 11 Jan.

P.S.—Has just received word from the three Earls that the opposite party have spread a rumor of the king of England's death, to discourage the Earls. It will now appear who are the enemies of peace. *Signed.*

Add.

Cal. B. VIII. 3. 2. Answers made by the lords of the Council of Scotland to certain articles and qualifications shown them by Magnus.

B. M.
St. P. IV. 433.

1. They beseech the King to believe their sincere desire for peace. 2. They agree "that all safe-conducts pass upon the supplication of the prince," or, if refused, that the supplication of either prince be a valid safe-conduct to the persons to return to their own realm. 3. They object to the article of the Debateable Ground as a novelty. 4. Albany has been already excluded from the Government by Acts of Parliament; and as he is second person of this realm in near possibility of succession, my Lords pray the King to pretermitt all needless articles, "quhare throw indignacioun or thirlage may rise." 5. The Lords are bound by law of God and man to be true to their own King, but will not make bands to other princes in things that concern their honor. 6. They desire the peace for three years with general comprehension of confederates and the condition made in Latin, and shown by

1526.

SCOTLAND—*cont.*

Magnus. Their proposal that James should be at liberty to help the king of France within France was according to the precedent of the treaty between James IV. and Henry-VII., which has hitherto been allowed. But Magnus's qualification, that each should be at liberty to help his confederates, provided it was not against the other, would cause them utterly to abandon their allies. 7. If this answer be not acceptable, they are content, on being shown by authentic documents, as rehearsed by Magnus and the late lord Daere, that a peace has been contracted between France and England, with such unfruitful conditions as are contained in an article shown thereupon, to contract the peace for three years, with a general comprehension of confederates and the condition proposed by England. 8. They have not been accustomed to appoint conservators, but will themselves see that the lieutenants and wardens do justice. 9. They are content that the Queen enjoy her dowry, and agree to the other articles in a book, signed by Henry, and shown to them by Magnus, of which he has given them a copy signed by himself. *Signed: Jacobus Primarius et Cancellarius Scotiæ—Gawinus Archiep's Glasg.—Gawinus Aberdonen.—Ar. Erl of Angus—Erl of Ergyle—Erl of Lennox.*

Pp. 5. Endd.

R. O.

3. "A memorial of two articles to be put in the truce."

1. As there is a ground called the Debateable Ground, lying on the West Marches, to which offenders on both sides resort, it is thought right that it should be "equally bounded in two parts," and the officers on either side have jurisdiction over one half. If this be not agreed to by the commissioners of the king of Scots, it is proposed that the English officer for the West March shall answer for English fugitives, and the Scotch officer for Scotchmen that fly thither. 2. As the borderers are in the habit of felling timber, and carrying it off from one realm into the other, it is thought good that no Scotchman enter England, or Englishman Scotland, to fell timber without consent of the owner, and redress shall be made in such cases, as for other attempts, on the owner swearing the value of the injury done.*

Pp. 2. Endd.

Jan.

1879. LOUISE OF SAVOY.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Louise would have followed the advice of England, and commanded her ambassadors, the count de Carpy at Rome, and the bp. of Bayeux at Venice, to arrange with the Pope and Signory a defensive and offensive league, with a view to universal peace and the deliverance of Italy. Articles had already been drawn up, and an army was to be got ready of 30,000 foot, 2,000 men-of-arms, and a good band of artillery; to which Madame was to contribute 40,000 ducats a month, 500 men-of-arms paid by her, 6,000 foot paid partly out of the 40,000 ducats; for the navy, 12 galleys, paid by herself at the rate of 72,000 livres a month, and 500 men-of-arms, 16,500 livres; in all, 168,500 livres a month,—besides the renunciations made of Milan and Naples. These articles were ready to have been signed when a gentleman from Spain arrived at Rome, who, with the duke of Saxony and the abp. of Capua, induced the Pope to put off the conclusion and signature for two months, which will expire on the 14 Feb., and promised that meanwhile the Emperor would give up the duchy of Milan to the duke of Bar, and withdraw his men-of-arms in Germany, Naples and Sicily against the Infidels, with a view to a universal peace. But the French and Venetians were not satisfied with these conditions, considering how easily the Imperialists might be defeated in Italy, where they have now lost their head, and are hated by Guelphs and Ghibellines alike. The Signory have, therefore, proposed to

* A clause to this effect was inserted in the treaty of 15 Jan. 1526.

1526.

Madame a league with France and England. Madame has laid the terms of this proposal before the English ambassadors, and hopes England will consider the danger now apparent of liberty being extinguished and great princes subjugated by the Emperor attempting to make himself monarch. He now holds in his hands the king of France, who has refused certain offers made by him, which show clearly his aim, and he has endeavored by all means possible to prevent the formation of a league in Italy for universal peace. And, though not altogether successful, he has contrived to delay the negotiations for two months, during which he means to provide another head for his army, and reinforce it from the lands and money he hopes to have by his Portuguese marriage.

Madame knows, by the despatch of Casal to Rome and the letters written by Wolsey to the English ambassadors there, that England takes their part. If, for his own protection, as well as other reasons, Henry will enter into the league and contribute one third, the Emperor will have to be content with his own, set Francis at liberty on honorable conditions, and promise not to go to Rome, except in simple state, like Sigismund and Frederic. Casal says the Venetians will spend 25,000 ducats a month, and Henry could not lay out his money better.

Fr., copy, pp. 4. The original is endorsed: "Memoire fait par Monseigneur le Chancelier, et baillé du commandement de Madame à l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre," &c. "Vienne en Dauphiné, Janvier v^cxxv."

12 Jan. 1880. [FITZWILLIAM] to WOLSEY.

Calig. D. ix.

136.

B. M.

* * * "that my Lady had appointed us to come to her presence as on Tuesday was, was seven nights for the declaration of our charge." The day before, going to meet her daughter at Roussillon, she fell sick of the gout, and has kept her bed ever since. Found her in bed, "having her hands and feet, by reason of the said disease, right sore swollen, like as, in especially, greatly appeared in her said hands." Declared, in the presence of John Joachim, the King's consolation at hearing the joy she and her son took at the treaty, &c., according to our instructions. We told her also we had other things to show her, the effect of which the King had verbally delivered to Joachim. Stated we thought convenient that Joachim should now deliver his charge. This he did as well as if he had been the King's own subject. She said she was sorry we had tarried so long * * * * She had had no word out of Spain for twenty-three days past, and not a little marvelled; "howbeit she perceived well by her said daughter, the duchess of [Alençon], who came to her presence as on Wednesday last past, that s[he should] have no news nor other thing of reason from thence; and at th[is] point excused the going of her said daughter thither." On this we roundly declared to her that if the league of Italy had been concluded, and her daughter revoked, "her son had been much nearer his del[ivery] at this hour."

She informed us she had news from Rome and Venice, and betwixt this and Monday next she would not only show us all the letters she had received, but despatch Fitzwilliam to the King, for a clear resolution of her affairs, and do nothing without his advice. On our inquiry, she said she would set forth the affairs of Italy with all diligence, and keep the day already limited for sending the "bands," which were not yet concluded. The Emperor's ambassador here has assured us that peace has been concluded * * *

Being so far off had no time to communicate with the duchess of Alençon beyond mere compliments. Another day she would show us more. Vienne, 12 Jan. *Signatures burnt off.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

iv. 2.

3 H

1526.

12 Jan. 1881. JOHN GREY to CRUMWELL.

R. O.

"Broder Crumwell," I understand how my lord Cardinal intends to have the priories of Tykford and Ranston for his college at Oxford. Wherefore I desire you to help me to retain the ferme of Tykford, which I now have, and obtain the other priory, "likewise in farm, giving therefore as ye will adjudge me." Tyltey, 12 Jan. *Signed.*

P. l. Add.: Thos. Crumwell, dwelling besides the Frere Austyns in London.

12 Jan. 1882. WESTBURY.

R. O.

Lease by John abbot of Oseney, to Edw. Standish, of Oxford, gent., and Ric. Newnan, late of London, fishmonger, of their portion of tithes, with all houses, &c. thereto belonging, in Westbury, Bucks, for 21 years, at 26s. 8d. a year, and of their "mese or tenandry" in Westbury for the same period, at 7s. At the chapter house at Oseney, 12 Jan. 1525, 17 Hen. VIII. *Sealed by the Abbot.*

Mem. on the back that the lessees will pay all quit rents, &c. *Signed by the Abbot.*
Vellum.

12 Jan. 1883. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 6.

B. M.

Wrote on the 8th. This day he and Gregory have in their joint letters mentioned the receipt of letters of the King and Wolsey, their presentation to the Pope, and his answer to what they were commissioned to show him. Supposes Wolsey is aware of the duke of Milan's refusal to ratify the peace with the Emperor. This has made things worse than before, and the Milanese have been compelled to swear fealty to the Emperor. The Imperialists in Lombardy, however, have shown symptoms of fear, and sent 1,000 foot for the safeguard of Cremona.†

"De concordia inter Cæsarem et Gallum nil aliud novi ad S. D. N. adductum est. Cæsarei idem affirmant, quod per ultimas scripsi, sed tepidius. S^{ua} D. N. videtur sentire quod verus fuerit tractatus, et quod solum steterit per Cæsareos et præsertim per Cancellarium. *Laudant in hoc Regem Gallorum qui talem concordiam proposuerit cujus effectus, juxta S^{ua} opinionem, quoad veritatem, hic solus fuisset, quod Cæsar loco personæ Gallorum Regis filium cum aliquibus nobilibus habuisset, reliquis in concordia contentis nullo modo effectum habituris.*

"D. v. R. ex tenore literarum communium videbit quod nobis responderit S. D. N. ad ea quæ nomine S. Regis nostri et D. v. R. S^{ua} diximus. Ego quidem nullum alium responsum puto nos a S^{ua} sua habituros, nisi velle se intelligere utrum Rex Angliæ tandem hoc fœdus sit intraturus; quod si ei promittatur, cum ex hoc S^{ua} sua præsuppositura sit Gallos etiam fœdus intraturos, non despero eum ab his quæ cum Cæsare conclusit discessurum, alioquin nullo modo aliquid spero, tum ex eo quod judicio meo Papa non audet intrare bellum, tum ex eo quod sine Rege Angliæ non confidat de Gallis, inter quos et Papam, ut scit D. v. R., non est naturaliter bona amicitia, et inter quos, ut alias innui, plura vidi signa suspicionis tam postquam ad Urbem veni quam dum eram in Gallia. Puto itaque nisi apertissima et certissima sibi victoria ostendatur in illa resolutione Sanctitatem suam perseveraturam, per quam putet non deveniendum ad discussionem utrum audeat vel non. Bene verum est quod dato quod concordia inter Cæsarem et Papam facta procedat, non despero si Veneti cum Gallis etiam sine Papa convenient, prout quamplures credunt Papam*

* eam clam in f. 7.

1526.

aliquid auxilii illis impartiturum. Alia non occurrunt, &c. Rome, 12 Jan. 1526.

Hol., Lat., cipher undeciphered, mutilated, pp. 2.

Vit. B. VIII. 7.
B. M.

2. Duplicate of the above, also in cipher, with slight verbal differences. *Mutilated.*

13 Jan. 1884. GHINUCCI and CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 8.
B. M.

"Ill^{me} ac R^{me}, &c. Heri habuimus literas D. v. Ill. [et] R., quibus de cyphra in Latinum resolutis, quod non citius quam hac nocte fieri potuit, hodie fuimus cum S. D. N., præsentavimusque S^{ti} suæ tam illius S. M^{te} quam D. v. Ill. et R. literas et alias scripturas transmissas, factisque injunctis commendationibus, quæ Beatitudini S. gratissimæ fuerunt, exposuimus E. S^{ti} S. quæ nobis per literas D. v. Ill. et R., tam suo quam Regiæ Majestatis nomine, demandabat; *et quoad fœdus defensivum et offensivum quod nomine Regis Angliæ et D. v. R. Pontifici persuasimus noluit Papa statim se resolvere*, sed dixit se velle super hoc cogitare, et quod respondebit. Verum est quod *audiens nos velle hoc sero scribere dixit quod poteramus scribere Pontificem cupere intelligere quid possit istinc sibi polliceri si fiat hoc fœdus et Cæsar tentet Pontifici nocere.*" Rome, 13 Jan. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., cipher with modern decipher, mutilated, p. 1.

13 Jan. 1885. [EXTRACT of CASALE'S LETTERS.]

Vit. B. VII.
125.
B. M.

* * * [Comes de Car]pis et orator Vene[tus]
. . . . egerunt apud Pontificem ut iniretur fœdus, quod [propter] duas causas percutere recusavit. Prima est quod nisi cum Ser. Rege Angliæ se nolle dixit [intrare; secunda] quod petit securitatem aliquam a Gallis de præsta[ndo auxilio] et de quatuor mensium solutione; quo respons[o] dicti oratores rogarunt D. Gregorium ut qu[ibuscumque posset] rationibus fœdus Pontifici suaderet. Super quo [cum D.] Gregorius pontificem adiit, et liberrime et veh[ementer] de hoc egit, ad idque respondit quod petebat ut Rex iniret, scilicet quum jam S. D. noster ma[xima] parte cognoverit animum Regiæ Majestatis in hoc neg[otio] illi acquiescere, præsertim quod ea præstiterit quæ sunt ejus Sanctitati, subjunxit illa statim quod liber [erat] Serenissimus D. Rex fœdus nunc inire cum Cæsar principissa cum Rege Portugalliæ, conjugium in responditque idem D. Gregorius alia adhuc esse [maxima] negotia cum Cæsare componenda, de obligatio[ne] debitisque pecuniis; quæ res quum non exigui sit [momenti] non est tam aperte periclitanda, nec usque q esse videtur, ut Regiæ Majestas adhuc fœdus ing et alia adjecit quæ expedire tunc judicavit, quod pecunias debitas exsolvere et cautiones dare rit, Regemque Gallorum pro bono publico liber verit, poterit tunc Ser. Regia licite et ab [omni] prorsus imputatione hoc fœdus inire, et ut no Italicis rebus opem ferre. Ad quæ pontifex nes respondere et quamvis ad majorem, securitatem fe cuperet Regiam Majestatem induci, tamen quam comode fieri po[sset] hæc res adaptabitur, nec admodum de Gallis dabit * * * quod semper secuti Regis et Ill. D. Legati quæ ad aliud nil si ut is duntaxat ageretur modus qui est pro Gallorum regis liberatione."

There was no need to provide the money, for, perhaps, there would be no use for it after the conclusion of the treaty. After many altercations and protestations, Sir Gregory told the Pope that he did not perform his office diligently, for he ought to procure a treaty, and showed him that his fear was unreasonable, for he doubted whether the French king would commit himself to fortune by making war on the Emperor when Italy and the king

1526.

[EXTRACT of CASALE'S LETTERS]—*cont.*

of England were on his side. Casale showed him also the danger of delay, telling him that every one would suspect his Holiness of secret practices with the Emperor, and asked him what he desired from the French. He answered that he wanted security for the performance of their promises, and for the payment of money for four months when necessary.

"Interim asseruit D. Gregorius fœdus fieri debere et capitulationes concludi declarariq[ue] in omnia observentur pro irritis habeantur et quod hujusmodi * * * per D. Albertu[m] illius exemplum poterit mitti ad D. Ma[rgaretam] . . dubie cuncta præstabit, præsertim quod sæpius sit pollicita cuncta, quæ cum illa egerit, observa et sic in his colloquiis fuit dictæ Sanctitatis valde tum, ventumque est ad capitulationes pro quibus . . [D. Alber]tus non potuit adire Pontificem, impeditus ab ægr[itudine] sed Pontifex nihil se velle perficere ait nisi S Majestas pro Gallis fidem suam adstrinxerit, qu[æ] quidem] fieri posset in aliqua forma quæ non præjudicar et admodum necessaria esset et utilis, et Pontifex] [dixit] fœdus hoc non nisi necessario publicatum iri, t verendum est ne pontifex antea se resolvat quam ex Anglia responsum fuerit allatum, quod avidi[ssime] expectatur."

The duke of Milan will send a man to obtain an answer from the Emperor, and meanwhile the nobles and people of M[ilan] will take the oath to the marquis of Pescara, which they have already taken to the Duke. As to the treaty, there is need of nothing except for the [King] to enter it. It is thought that the King has received an answer from Spain "de quod si Cæsar illi satisfecerit, bene tunc res hab . . . [pote]ritque liberius procurare liberationem Regi[s] Franciæ] * * * existimand aliquid allatum nam diu est ex quo pontifex mandavit ut cum Angliæ et Gallorum oratoribus co et de hujusmodi liberatione ageret." For this cause Sir Gregory thinks it would be well to treat of what is contained in his more secret instruction, and to send word so that the King may be able to do what is best about Italian affairs. He thinks the French will grant terms which the King will be contented to accept. It is thought that the gentleman whom the Emperor determined to send into Italy two days after the last letters from Spain will bring large offers and commissions, and will try to make an agreement with Italy, for the Emperor sees that he cannot agree with France, and that the King of England is alienated from him. It is probable that he will make great offers to the Pope, and it is to be suspected that his Holiness will accept them.

Lat., pp. 4. Vannes' hand. Mutilated.

13 Jan.
R. T. 137.
R. O.

1886. MARGARET DUCHESS OF ALENÇON to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON.

Was very glad on her return from Spain to find such a sure bearer to communicate her news. Is now four or five days' journey from Madame, stayed by a fall, in which she hurt herself above the knee ("ou je mesclate la peu dessus le genoul de pres dung enpan"), but it is healing. Is not without hope that matters may turn out better than they could expect. Has had to do with the greatest dissemblers, men of the least possible honor, sometimes offering good words, when immediately afterwards all was changed. Has taken great trouble to obtain peace, and the deliverance of Francis. Was forbidden to remain in his company with three women, and, when compelled to return, was refused a prolongation of her safe-conduct, except one which was devised that they might find a pretence for keeping her in their country till the end of the truce, and afterwards not allow her to go. Was thus obliged to make such diligence that she was a

1526.

month on horseback from six in the morning till night. Immediately after her departure they began again entering into practices, as you may have heard. We expect daily the conclusion which was to be brought by Montmorency. Has been a month without news, which occasions great anxiety to all this company. Has left the King in good spirits, though every one but herself had despaired of his life. Rossillon, 13 Jan.

P.S. in her own hand.—Has found Madame here highly satisfied with their services, and believes Francis will be so too. The alliance with England is his greatest comfort, for, he says, if his body be prisoner to the Emperor, his heart is prisoner to the king of England.

Fr., pp. 2. Add.

13 Jan. 1887. WALTER DEVEREUX [LORD FERRERS] to his Nephew
Vit. C. I. 67*. THOS. ARUNDEL.

B. M.

When Ferrers, the bishop of Exeter, president of the Princess's council, and the other commissioners, were appointed, they were given to understand that no one should be called up to London out of Wales or the Marches by subpœna. Proclamations were made to that effect in Westminster Hall, and within the precinct of their commission. Subpœnas, however, are served in Carmarthen and Cardigan shires on many of the King's poor subjects to appear at Westminster, the 15th day after this St. Hilary's day. The inhabitants have been accustomed to pay the King 1,400 marks at his entering, and 700 marks a year ever after at Candlemas; but both the shires refuse to do so next Candlemas if they are denied their old liberties. This is the most serious thing that has occurred since he first knew Wales. Charteley, St. Hilary's day. *Signed.*

P. 1. "To my wellbeloved nephew Thomas Arundell, with my lord Legate's grace."

14 Jan. 1888. REVELS.

R. O.

Gibson's accounts.

14 Jan. a^o 17. Painters' tools, 24 lb. bristles, at 4d.; and 17 Feb., 20 lb. Coals, 4½d. to 7d. a qu. A qu. faggots, 10d. 8 pr. shears, at 9d. 12 pr. scissors, at 2d. 2 gouges, 8d. 6 hammers, 15d. 6 whittles, 16d. Flour, 16d. a bushel. 108 ft. of timber, at 2d. 327 ft. elm board, 2s. 8d. the 100. Verdigris, 10d. a lb. Gray and brown paper, 8d. a bundle. Orsade, 14d. a lb. Green paper, 2s. 8d. a ream. Horn glue, 2½d. and 3d. a lb. Spanish white, 8d. a doz. Gum arabic, 4d. a lb. Gold foil, 3d. a doz. 11 doz. and 3 earthen vessels, 6s. 5d. Green foil, 4d. a doz. Vinegar, 2d. a pottle. 1 broom, 1d. 6 gals. 1 qt. pink. Cotton candle, 1d. the lb. White and pack thread, 11d. and 5d. a lb. Vermilion, 16d. a lb. Russet, 8d. a lb. Sanders to temper russet, 1d. Senaper, 12d. an oz. Senaper paper, 12d. a doz. Fine silver paper, 2s. 4d. a doz. Gold paper, 12d. a doz. Nails of various sorts, ashen hoops, 464½ ells. Linen cloth, at 6d. and 5½d. Canvas, "2 bales vetre vandles of halff cros," 9l. 220 ells canvas, for Greenwich. Spleters and sagbrochys, 2d. and 3d. a 100. Hay, 8d. Size, 4d. a gal. White lead, 2d. a lb. Grease and oil for moulds, 7d. Red lead, 1½d. a lb. Spruce ochre, 1d. a lb. Generall, 6d. a lb. Black, 1d. a lb. Orpiment, 2s. 4d. a lb. Spanish brown, 2d. a lb. 12 treen platters and candlesticks, 2s. Pillars, 23s. 10d. "Serryng kandy" and wax, 3 lb., 2s. 8d. 64 yds. white cotton, at 6½d. 61 yds. white sarsenet for the garments, at 4s. 8 yds. purple velvet for 8 bonnets. "Yhavelen" (Javelin?) stuffs, 6 doz., 18s. Lyer, 17 pieces, at 2d. Founders' earth, 3d. Brassell, 5d. a lb. Bice, 4s. a lb. Dry florry, 3s. 4d. a lb. 4 pasteboards, 13d. Party gold, 2s. a 100. Silver beaten, 8d. a 100. Bolts, locks, &c. Rushes, 5d. 7 knots "lyen," at 4d. 8 basins of fine austreche laten, silvering them, 2s. each, weight,

1526.

REVELS—*cont.*

280 lb., at 7*d.* Fine gold, 5*s.* the 100. 12 lb. stars, at 6*d.* 2,000 pins, 12*d.* 6½ yds. wire, at 4*d.*

For 8 ladies : 8 black velvet and 8 purple velvet bonnets ; “8 hers hyred ;” coifs ; bases for their gowns, which are cloth of gold and tinsel ; 7 yds. cloth of gold for foresleeves.

For lords : 8 fine sarcenet coats covered with tissue ; 8 black satin mantles bound with velvet ; 8 black velvet bonnets. For 6 lords at the barriers : bases out of the King’s store. A meskeler of 6 gentlemen in gowns of cloth of gold and silver, the other side black tinsel satin, with great hoods of tinsel satin and tippets of cloth of gold, with buskins of black velvet, and visors bearded with silver.

8 maskelers : 8 long taffata gowns and hoods ; 8 coats of cloth of gold and tinsel satin ; 8 dark purple velvet bonnets ; 8 pair of black velvet buskins ; 8 visors bearded with gold ; 9 bonnets over and above the number.

For purple velvet, 14*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* 61¾ yds. sarsenet, at 3*s.* 10*d.* ; 37 yds. at 2*s.* 4*d.* Cloth of gold, 40*s.*

Pp. 15. *In Gibson’s hand.*

14 Jan. 1889. [CHARLES V. to MARGARET OF SAVOY.]*

R. O.

Since her letter by the Portuguese courier, his ambassadors have so well succeeded with the French king and his ambassadors, that on the 13th instant the King concluded, took his oath to and signed the treaty of peace. Encloses a summary of the articles. As it is to be published on the 15th February by both parties, sends the bearer to order its proclamation and the release of the seigneur de Florenge, and all such prisoners, without ransom. She is to convoke the States General on the 22nd May, not for asking any aid, but to inform them of what he has done for their surety and quiet, and of the conclusion of peace.

Copy, in Sir Rob. Wingfield’s hand. Fr., p. 1.

14 Jan. 1890. TREATY OF MADRID.

Vesp. F. v. 65.

B. M.

Rym. xiv. 308.

Toledo, Sunday, Jan. 14, 1526.

French.

14 Jan. 1891. TREATY OF MADRID.

R. O.

Abstract of the articles of the peace concluded between the Emperor and the French king at Madryle, in Castill, on Sunday, 14 Jan. 1525.

The French king, “as well for the making of a good and perpetual peace as for to see the time of his deliverance,” gives up Naples, Milan and Genoa, Tournay and Arras ; allows the resort and sovereignty of Flanders, Artois and other countries of the Emperor within France ; will restore the duchy of Burgundy in all the sovereignty as held by the late duke Charles, the county of Charloys and Hedinge ; will reinstate Bourbon in all his property, and pay him the profits during his absence ; and deliver the prince of Orange. All prisoners on both sides are to be set free. All confiscations on both sides shall be revoked, and every one return to his property, except in Italy, “where it shall be proceeded by justice.” The King shall also abandon the duke of Wirtemberg, and take away his order from Robt. de la Marche. The duke of Gueldres may remain in his country during his life, on condition that the French king will promise the Emperor that the duchy shall be put into his hands after the Duke’s death, or else help him to con-

* “Madame, ma bone taunte.”

1526.

quer it. If the former is done, the Emperor will provide elsewhere for any legitimate children the Duke may leave. Francis shall lend the Emperor his navy, and furnish him with 600 lances and 6,000 foot, with half a year's wages, for his voyage into Italy or elsewhere. The marriage is concluded between the King and Elynore, queen dowager of Portugal, who, on condition of renouncing all successions, shall have 200,000 cr. g. and the counties of Masconnoys, Auxerroys, and Bair-sur-Seine, to her and the heirs of her body. As the King cannot restore Burgundy and carry out other parts of the treaty while absent from France, he shall return, leaving as hostages the Dauphin and his second son, or the Dauphin and 12 of the chief princes of France, to be at Vittoria 10 March. This peace is to be published 15 Feb.

Pp. 3. Endd.

2. Another abstract of the same, in the same hand.

Pp. 3.

Egerton MS.
990, f. 324.
B. M.

3. Copy of the treaty of Madrid, dated 14 Jan. 1526.

Add. MS.
2103, f. 80.
B. M.

4. Contemporary copy of the treaty of Madrid, dated — Jan. 1526.

Harl. MS.
4994, f. 158.
B. M.

5. "Apologia Madricianæ conventionis dissuasoria."

Calig. D. ix.
303.
B. M.

6. Francis I.'s answer to the articles offered him by the Emperor.
French.

Add. MS.
2103, f. 216.
B. M.

7. Difficulties and differences arising between the Emperor and king of France about the treaty of Madrid, 14 Jan. 1526.
Fr., pp. 32.

15 Jan. 1892. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS.
15,387, f. 172. is going to Italy on business of his own. Eltham, 15 Jan. 1525.
B. M. *Lat., pp. 3, copy.*
Theiner, p. 548.

15 Jan. 1893. SCOTLAND.

R. O. Scotch counterpart of the treaty of peace between England and
Rym. xiv. 115. Scotland.

Commissioners for Scotland—Archibald earl of Angus, George abbot of Holyrood, and Adam Otterburn; for England—Rauf earl of Westmoreland, Brian Higden, dean of York, and Tho. Magnus. Berwick, 15 Jan. 1525.
Lat.

16 Jan. 1894. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O. No news since he wrote on the 12th, except that he hears the Venetian ambassador has received a letter from the Imperial court of the 15th ult., confirming what he wrote in his last that the Pope had heard from his Legate, dated the 11th ult., about the treaty of peace between the Emperor and French king. The prothonotary Casale has left today for Venice to carry out the orders of the King and Wolsey, as Wolsey will probably hear from him and Gregory. Rome, 16 Jan. 1526.

Hol., p. 1, Lat. Add.

1526.

1895. [EXTRACT of CASALE'S LETTERS.]

Vit. B. VII. 217.

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"ex Urbe datis.

B. M.

"Etsi Pontifex mirum in modum avet ad omnia quæ in [proximis meis] literis de ipsius mandato perscripsi sibi sedulo a vestra R. [D.] responderi, nihil tamen ardentius expetit aut ardentius quam sibi ad eam partem respondi quæ circa res suas cum [Rege] Gallo versatur, videlicet si contingeret quod ob aliqua. tas dicti regis petitiones quominus inter se conco[r]des remanerent, ob eamque rem idem Rex Franciscum et alios Ecclesiæ rebelles, ut alias fecit, clam, qu[od] non facturum existimat, adversus suam Sanctitatem incitaret, a refulciret, quodnam sibi adhibendum huic rei rem[edium] anque Ser. Rex noster in eundem Regem [Gallum] ut pote in fœderis violatorem, cujus se autho[rem] et conservatorem proficitur, esset insurre[cturus] idque sibi displicere ostenderet, et quantum in se ess[et] minime pateretur; quibus super ut dixi succ. et Regiæ Majestatis et v. R. D. responsum cons[ilium] et præsidium, si accideret, quantocius potuerit [maxime] exoptat.

"Deinde Camerarius ille Regis Gallorum quem h cum multis et maximis mandatis advenisse d nihil adhuc cum Pontifice tractat, cum dicat a S[anc]titate sua se quoddam responsum prius expectare, quo pos agentur curabo ut sciam et de omnibus vestra R. [D.] certior fiet."

Wolsey's last letters were very pleasing to the Pope, especially that he and the King did not approve of the French king's coming to Italy. He was very much surprised to hear from France that the king of England would protect the realm while Francis went to Italy, as Wolsey's letters were quite contrary. Thinks he will agree with the French. Negotiations are begun between Albert de Carpi and de Saynt Marche.

Lat., pp. 2, mutilated. Vannes' hand.

16 Jan.

1896. JOHN [KITE] BISHOP OF CARLISLE and SIR WILLIAM EURE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. IV. 437.

Have delivered the castle of Carlisle and ordnance to Henry earl of Cumberland. The ordnance is too small for its defence; the walls of the outer ward much decayed, "and so narrow for defawlte of flayke stone that two men cannot go in arme about the wall for defence of the same." The Earl thought he should not be charged with the prisoners, but that they should be delivered to the officers of those countries for execution. Have also delivered to him the keys of the outer gates of the city, one of which will not shut. The Mayor keeps those of the inner gates, and the Earl thinks he should not be responsible for the city unless he have them too; but Dacre's counsel refused to deliver them. Carlisle, 16 Jan. *Signed.*

Add.: To my lord Legate's grace. Sealed.

16 Jan.

1897. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Writes, at the request of the earl of Lennox, for a safe-conduct to his kinsman, Adam Stuerde, the bearer, a merchant of Edinburgh, in whose behalf the Scotch king also writes to Henry, and to divers Scotchmen, at this time suing for safe-conducts. All the commonalty are glad of the peace now concluded. Berwick, 16 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: [M]y lord Legate.

16 Jan.

1898. HIGDON and MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. III. 303.

B. M.

We two met here on the 12th, before the coming of the Scotch commissioners, viz., the abbot of Holyroodhouse and Adam Otterbourne, who St. P. IV. 436. kept their appointment on Saturday the 13th, and remained till Monday.

1526.

Have concluded the peace, which was proclaimed at Berwick on Monday, and exchanged writings and seals in presence of much people, as Magnus will declare at his coming to Wolsey. Found the Scots well inclined to redress, which will be made shortly, else no little business is likely to ensue, "being at the very point of winning or losing." Berwick, 16 Jan. *Signed.*
Add.

17 Jan. 1899. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 9.
B. M.

"Ill. ac R. in Christo, &c. Heri vesperi scripsi ultimate ad D. v. R. Hodie autem, quia heri non fuerat locus loquendi cum S. D. N., S^{tem} suam alloquutus sum, quæ in discursu sermonis dixit mihi quod *mirabatur in capitulis inter Regem Angliæ et Gallos, quæ ei præsentavimus, esse expressum quod nullus susciperet protectionem alicujus subditi alterius, et tamen suscipiebatur protectio Ducis Ferrariensis (?)** *et Ducis Urbini, subditorum suorum, ex quo sequebatur quod acceptato per S^{tem} suam illo fœdere quoad eam non servabatur illud capitulum.* Dixit etiam quod mirabatur Regem nostrum reddere se difficilem *in intrando fœdus quod per M^{tem} suam ei persuadetur, præsertim quoad defensionem, cum ratio ex parte ipsius Regis nostri assignata, quod, viz. nolit se declarare contra Cæsarem ad hoc ut amicitiam cum Cæsare servans posset tanquam non suspectus se intromittere in concordia aliqua tractanda, non videatur in multa consideratione, attento quod hoc non obstante Rex Angliæ fecit concordiam cum Gallis per quam plus est Cæsari præjudicatum quam fieret in hoc novo fœdere.* Dixit etiam quod Rex noster non debet mirari, si S^{tas} sua *non omnino confidenter procedit cum Gallis, cum notorium sit quod ipsi, dum superioribus diebus magis instarent apud Sanctitatem suam ut se cum eis declararet, tunc magis sollicitabant concordiam cum Cæsare, et quod per eos non stetit; unde si S^{tas} sua se cum eis declarasset et tractatus inter Cæsarem et Gallos habuisset effectum, prout possibile erat, S^{tas} sua invenisset se deceptam et loco amicitiae quæxisset inimicitiam, quia Galli videntes Papam læsisse ex consequenti sibi inimici fuissent.* Hæc et alia in hunc sensum dixit, expresse ostendens quod *potissima difficultas in hoc negotio erat quod ipse non videbat posse confidere de Gallis propter pignus quod habet Cæsar, voluitque ut ego hæc ad D. v. R. scriberem, eique significarem quod S^{tas} sua diligenter ponderavit prudentissima consilia Regis nostri et D. v. R., cognoscitque esse verissimum quod ipsi dicunt, et quod nil aliud cupit quam eam capere viam quam ipsi laudant, quæ omnino est melior, sed velle ita facere ut esset securus.*

"Ego videns hanc difficultatem, postquam conatus fui persuadere S^u suæ quod *Rex noster pro nunc non poterat se detegere, tentavi S^{tem} suam si alia via dari posset qua S^{tas} sua se secure dictum fœdus inire posse putaret absque eo quod Rex noster se detegeret.* Non potui aliquid ab eo evellere nisi quod *sine Rege nostro non videbat se securum;* unde adivi *Comitem de Carpi*† cum quo magis domesticæ locutus rem longo sermone examinavi, nec etiam ab eo potui aliquid certi elicere, nisi quod innuit mihi ex suo judicio et opinione se credere quod *Papa procederet ad faciendum fœdus, quod sibi persuadebatur etiam si Rex noster ipsum fœdus non intraret, dum tamen inter ipsum Regem nostrum et Papam fieret particularis unio et confederatio, per quam Papa posset expectare favorem et auxilium, si unquam Cæsar vellet ei in aliquo nocere.* Visum est mihi omnia significare D. v. R. cui me ex corde commendo, &c. Ex Urbe, die xvij. Januarii MDXXVI."

Hol., Lat., cipher undeciphered, pp. 2.

17 Jan. 1900. CHARLES DE LANOY to MARGARET OF SAVOY.

Vitell. B. VII.
18.
B. M.

She has heard the state of affairs by his letters of the 7th, and the copies of letters from the duc de Sesse. Sends other letters which he has just received from him, and a copy of his (Lanoy's) answer to the Pope's

1526.

CHARLES DE LANOY TO MARGARET OF SAVOY—*cont.*

brief, of which he sent her a copy before. Practices for an appointment are still going on. The Pope still trusted, as if he had done nothing with Francis. Believes his Holiness loves the Emperor, but the Datary has made him act thus. All Italy knows now that the Emperor wants Milan for himself, and not to leave it to the duke Francisco. Hearing of this, he has sent the investiture to Lanoy, bidding him conclude matters with the Duke, to recompense him for his expences. The Duke has promised Lanoy to do what the Emperor pleases, and wishes him to keep the investiture till the war be finished. As the Venetians might neglect their duty if they thought that the Emperor wanted the duchy for himself, has sent the investiture to the prothonotary Caratzole and Alo[nce] Sanchez, the Imperial ambassadors, that the Seignory may see the Emperor's goodness. It will then be returned to him for safety.

Bourbon [is] here. Seven days ago came the count of Samme, with the men whom Monsieur sends, and Messire George de Vronspair, with the rest of the Almaines. Considering the great expence of the army, and the good will of the Spaniards and Almaines, have determined to take the field on the 21st or 22nd, and to give battle to the French. Every one in Italy takes the Emperor's cause as his own. They say it shall not be their fault if he need money. Bourbon is also anxious to do some service. Will do him all the honor possible, as he is worth it. Lodi, 17 Jan. '25.

Fr., copy, pp. 2, mutilated.

17 Jan. 1901. TAYLER to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. ix. 139.

B. M.

Will remain here for the time, as Wolsey has called home Mr. Treasurer (Fitzwilliam*), though he will feel his loss, "for doubtless he is a wise, discreet, and sober man, and circumspect, with great diligence in causes to him committed. If I we[re] a young man, and toward the world to do service, I would not [for] much good, but that I had come with him. He hath the language of t[he] French tongue, with the experience of their manners, and acquaintance with many of the court, which daily did resort to him, and oftentimes did advertise him of secret news that were in the court." Fears now he will have much ado to get knowledge of many things. Begs frequently to hear from him that he may have opportunities of going to court, which will confirm the impression that Mr. Treasurer was sent by the King, and Tayler by Wolsey.

Card. Bourbon, brother of Vendôme, treats him so familiarly, he is often ashamed. He gives Wolsey great lauds, and expresses great desire to gratify him. He says he will write to the Cardinal with his own hand, to ask to be admitted as his chaplain. Were visited by the legate of Avignon, with whom Tayler was not acquainted, at the coming of the duchess Valançon (*sic*) to the Regent at Roussillon. The Legate also desired to do Wolsey service, and told us that Fra Bernardyne, the pirate, had taken a rich prize of goods of the Turks, in a Venetian ship coming from Constantinople. It was taken on the coast of Italy, and the goods brought to Marseilles, where Barnardyne gave the Legate "a peece of ryobarbe as muche as my hed," which the Legate has presented to Madame d'Alençon. On Tayler saying that there had been no good "ryobarbe" brought to England or Flanders for a long time, the Legate promised to send to Barnardyne for some for Wolsey. The least word of recommendation from Wolsey would be of great use with these men. The Legate said he had letters of thanks from Wolsey when the bulls of Durham were sped for him gratis. Mr. Treasurer will inform Wolsey what provision of mules is made for the King and him. Lyons, 17 Jan. *Signature nearly burned away.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Cardinal. Endd.

* He was treasurer of the household.

1526.

18 Jan.
Calig. D. ix.
93.
B. M.

1902. WOLSEY to FITZWILLIAM and TAYLOR.

The Pope has not only refused to conclude the league between himself, France and Venice, but at the coming of Arriere from the Emperor has confirmed the treaty made with him against France on the captivity of Francis I., with the intention of forming a fresh league between himself and the Emperor. Though he pretends to do this for universal peace it is suspected that there is a stricter intelligence between the Pope and the Emperor than is generally known. The King, pondering the danger of such an alliance to French affairs, has consulted with Wolsey and the Council, and it is thought there is no other remedy except to conclude the league between the lady Regent and the Venetians in the manner proposed:—the King to be named Protector, with liberty to accept it at his own convenience, with such pensions out of the duchy of Milan at the time of his declaration as have been heretofore mentioned. If speed be used, whilst the Emperor is now engaged in marriage festivities, and has not yet been able to provide for his army, his and the Pope's purposes will be defeated, and he become moderate in his demands for the French king's redemption.

On Saturday last, when the proposition was made by the King to the Venetian ambassador, he received it coldly as having no commission for that purpose; but on Monday he returned to say that he had since received letters from the Signory, who found the King's advice so good, they were willing to conclude the league with my Lady alone. The King proposes that, dividing the whole expence into four parts, the French should bear two parts; the Venetians a third part; and as for the fourth part, although the interest of France is mainly concerned, the Venetians, at the King's mediation, are willing to take one third if she take two. The French ambassador is convinced of the importance of this, and is writing to my Lady and John Joachim. They are to urge her, therefore, if she tenders her son's safety, not to defer concluding the league, saying that by advice received from Sir Gregory Casalis the King is assured when the Pope hears of it he will suspend his negotiations with the Emperor; and if the Spaniards once be overthrown in Italy the French power will be greater there than ever it was.

It is to her advantage that the Pope is not a principal party in the league, for he would have required remuneration for Milan and Naples. They are to confer with John Joachim, exhorting him to use his influence with my Lady. At present the King has no sufficient ground to break with the Emperor, and it is more for their common interest that the Emperor should be in doubt of his intentions, hesitate in his course, and listen to the King's mediation. "If the King's highness, also upon comfort of a pension had out of Naples or Milan,† should without othe[r cause] break with the Emperor, it might be said his Grace was a merchant, and regarded more lucre and profit" than the weal of Christendom. A sudden breach with the Emperor would damage the King's subjects, who have many goods in the Imperial dominions; nor has any arrangement been made between England and France how such a war shall be prosecuted. But the King will certainly prevent the Emperor from climbing any higher. "And albeit the Pope's holiness, by the solicitation of the archbishop of Capua, is for the time* circumvented and seduced, yet finding once comfort French partie, considering how much his Holiness upo[n just] cause and ground desireth the liberation of Italy fro[m the] Spaniards, it is not to be doubted of his entry and adh[esion] to the said league in most effectual manner, which wol come better to the French king's purpose than now for av the renunciations as is aforesaid." Has accordingly [written] to Sir Gregory de Cassalys. Sends copy of his letter to be shown to the lady

* f. 138.

† Altered by Wolsey, "had out of Milan."

1526.

WOLSEY to FITZWILLIAM and TAYLOR—*cont.*

Regent. Trusts it will prevent the Pope from listening to any overture from the Emperor, and induce him soon to declare himself. The speedy conclusion of this will be a haven of refuge to France and restore its prosperity.

As the King has undertaken that my Lady shall accomplish all conventions touching this league, they are to speak to John Joachim to get from her a bond to the King for their observance. Eltham, 18 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. The leaves are disarranged. The original address is wanting, but has been copied in a modern hand on the last page.

18 Jan.

1903. LOUISE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

[Calig. E. i.
231.]

B. M.

Hears from Vuignyllen (Fitzwilliam) and De Vaulx the pains Wolsey takes to preserve the alliance. Thanks him for it. Desires credence for Vuignyllen. Lyons, 18 Jan.

Hol., Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: Mons. le Cardynal.

1904. LOUISE OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.

[Calig. E. i.
41.]

B. M.

To finish the praiseworthy work which he has commenced with De Vaulx, sends the chancellor of [A]llençon, the bearer, and desires credence for him.

Fr., Hol., p. 1, mutilated. Add.

18 Jan.

1905. LOUISE OF SAVOY.

Calig. D. ix.
141.

B. M.

The French regent, by counsel of the king of England and Wolsey, would have sent to her ambassadors the count de Carpy at Rome and the bishop of Bayeux at Venice to negotiate a league for the deliverance of her son and the emancipation of Italy. Articles had already been agreed on either side, and an army was to be got ready of 30,000 foot and 2,000 men-at-arms with a good band of artillery and another army at sea. Madame was to contribute 40,000 ducats a month, 500 men-[at-arms] paid by her, 6,000 foot paid with part of the above sum, and 12 galleys with 72,000 livres a month for their pay. When these articles were ready to be signed, a gentleman from Spain would have arrived at Rome, who, with the duke of Saxony and archbishop of Capua, would have induced the Pope to put off the conclusion and signature for two months, which will expire on the 14th Feb., promising that within that time the Emperor would give entire possession of Milan to the duke of Bari, and withdraw his men in Naples and Sicily against the Infidels; after which a universal peace might be attempted; and if the Emperor did not keep his promise, the Pope should conclude the league with France and Venice. These covenants were disapproved, both by my Lady and Venice, as an opportunity offered itself of defeating the Emperor's army at little cost, seeing that they had lost their chief, their pay was much in arrear, and they were hated by all the people of Italy, both Guelfs and Ghibellines. The Signory, therefore, sent to Madame, offering to conclude a league with her and England on the terms they have sent, begging them to consider that without their help liberty will soon be extinct,—that the Emperor refuses to deliver the king of France, and has been trying to break the league that was to be made in Italy for universal peace, and that he only seeks delay to reinforce his army. Madame is aware that England sees the importance of these things, as appears by the sending of Casal to Rome, and the letters of Wolsey to the English ambassadors there.

If, therefore, England will enter the proposed league, and contribute one third, the Emperor will have to be content with what is his own, and deliver the French king under honorable conditions. Has no doubt Henry will so declare himself, having already promised the Pope that he would abide by

1526.

whatever Madame agreed to. He will certainly not grudge the expence, and will be recompensed by the results. Casal, moreover, said that, as he had heard from Venice, the King would willingly spend 5,000 ducats a month. St. Just-sur-Lyon, 18 Jan. 1525. *Signed*: Loyse.

Fr., pp. 8, mutilated.

18 Jan.

1906. The WARDROBE (New Year's Gifts).

R. O.

Shirts and other stuff delivered to the hands of Harry Norres by Sir Wm. Compton, 18 Jan. 17 Hen. VIII.

A shirt with a high collar wrought with black and white silk of freres knots ; 3 similar borders in each sleeve, wrought with open seams of black silk. A shirt with gold lozenges of Spanish work at the collar and hand. A cambric shirt, the collar and hands wrought like "jelofers." 10 shirts, with clouds at the collars and ruffled at the hand. 9 shirts of white work, square-collared. A Milan shirt, wrought at the collar and hands with gold, and open-seemed with black silk. 2 shirts, one with clouds, the other of white work, with a surfull of black silk. 11 square-collared shirts with clouds of black silk. 9 linen coifs for the night. 3 ruffled shaving cloths. 2 high-collared shirts of Spanish work, of the new fashion. 2 night shirts, one white, one wrought with black and white silk. 65 handkerchers, broken and whole. 6 night coifs, broken; 4 rubbers. 5 Milan shirts; the collar and hands wrought with gold and silk and open seams with black silk and gold; others, the collar wrought with gold and pyrled with pomegranates and roses ; with pyrles of gold on red silk ; with a border on the collar and pyrles of silver, &c. ; in all, 94 shirts, 13 fair coifs, 3 being of pyrles piped with gold. A little silver bottle for "nesing powder, and a pipe belonging to it." 3 bundles of Awdre laces. A fair greyhound's collar, wrought in the school with gilt tyretts. A round case with wooden trenchers. A bag with cramp rings upon a yellow lace. A button with a gold calle and a tassel of red silk and gold, with a purse.

New Year's Gifts, anno 17°.

A bonnet trimmed with 4 pair of buttons, a gold brooch and 2 images, one of mother of pearl, given by the marquis of Exeter. Shirts given by the lady Marquis, ladies Hastings, Shelton, Wynkefelde, and Guldeforde, Mrs. Norres, Sir John Waloppe and Sir Edw. Baynton ; pieces of cambric by ladies Salisbury and Fitzwater ; bonnets by lady Kingston, Sir Ant. Browne and Mr. Wm. Care ; aglets by Mr. Palmer of Guisnes ; a brooch by Byrche ; a shirt, 6 coifs and 6 handkerchiefs by Mrs. Phillipps ; and a piece of linen cloth by the duchess of Buckingham.

Pp. 7.

18 Jan.

1907. JEWELRY.

Royal MS.

14 B. XLIII.

B. M.

1. Jewels delivered to Master Henry Norres, at the King's manor of Eltham, 18 Jan. a° 17.

A carkayne of hearts, with a hand at each end, holding a device of a goodly balasse garnished with five pearls and three diamonds, and a hanging pearl. Another carkayne, with a balasse, set with diamonds and pearls. A black carkayne whereat stood the eagle. Another of rolls, enamelled white and black, with a ruby, an emerald, &c. Another of blue and green hearts, with a balasse, five pearls and three diamonds. Another with 22 diamonds, 43 pearls, and a device at the end, set with a ruby, an emerald, 14 diamonds, and a hanging pearl. Another, with one link black enamel, and the other gold. Another, with six great emeralds and 18 pearls. A tergat, enamelled black, garnished with two diamonds, a ruby, an emerald, and a rose of diamonds standing in an eagle, with three great orient hanging pearls. A black carkayne "whereat hing the ziphus of D, was garnished with diamonds, and the jacinete in it." A ziphus of diamonds garnished with

1526.

JEWELRY—*cont.*

11 fair pearls and three hanging pearls. A chain of Spanish work, red and white, with a great balasse. Two gold towsons. A gold brooch, with an aggot. Another with Venus and Cupids. A gold garter, with nine diamonds and a pearl, in a black velvet box garnished with silver. 12 pair of gold aglets, enamelled black and white. A silver casket full of aglets, buttons, &c. A buttoned cap of black velvet, with a diamond and a brooch of Paris work of St. James. A black velvet bonnet with feathers, double turfed, with eight buttons. A black Milan bonnet, double turfed, with 17 pair of rolls enamelled with white, black, and purple, and a brooch of a handful of feathers. A black single turfed bonnet, with 11½ pair of small aglets, a brooch of Paris work, and an espoier. A crimson velvet bonnet, double turfed, with a brooch of St. Michael, set with diamonds and a white rose on one side, and a red rose on the other. Two russet hats with russet sarcenet feathers. A black sarcenet hat with feathers. A scarlet nightcap, embroidered with gold. A black velvet bonnet, with 16 pair of small aglets and a brooch with feathers. Two single turfed bonnets, with aglets; one with a brooch of three men and a pearl in the back of one of them; the other with the brooch of a lady leading a brace of greyhounds. A black velvet bonnet, double turfed, with aglets and buttons, and a brooch of St. George. Another, with 25 small rolls enamelled white, and a brooch of Hercules. Another, with a brooch of St. George. Another, with a brooch of a ziphus. Another, with a brooch of a lady holding a heart in her hand. Another, with seven pairs of rolls, with letters in them, and a brooch triangled. Another, with 21 rolls, enamelled white, black, and purple, with a brooch of a lady holding a crown. Another, with a demy turf and a brooch "having a face in it of a camye," and a hanging pearl. Another, with 30 pair of rolls, enamelled with black, white, and purple, and a brooch with a man and two women in it. Another with a brooch of a man standing in a faggot of fire. Another, with a brooch of a handful of feathers. Another, with the brooch of a gentleman in a lady's lap. *Signed* : Harry Norrys.

A vellum roll. Endorsement illegible.

Royal MS.
7 C. xvi. f. 38.
B. M.

2. Parcels of jewels delivered to Robt. Amadas, master of the King's jewel-house at the King's manor of Eltham, 18 Jan. anno 17.

A gold bawderick, with nine fair balasses standing between angels, and 36 pearls, 98¾ oz. A collar of Spanish work, with 16 fair balasses and the following diamonds: 16 great pointed diamonds; 2 great rocked; 2 great table, square lozenged; one long table, square; one heart-fashioned; one table, six-squared; a great triangle; a long lozenge; and the Great Mirror, 88 oz. Another collar, with 12 fair balasses, and 5 table, 2 pointed, 4 rocks, and 1 triangle diamond with 36 pearls, 55½ oz. A collar of garters with St. George on horseback, one triangle diamond on the horse's buttock, and a shaffron of diamonds, 48 oz. 1½ q. A blue and green enamelled girdle, with 12 balasses, 63½ oz. A gold chain, gable fashion, 124½ oz. *Signed by Amadas.*

P. 1. Endd.

19 Jan. 1908. ADAM OTTERBURN to MAGNUS.
Calig. B. II.
299.
B. M.

In conjunction with my lord of Holyrood House, has delivered Magnus's part of the indenture, and his Sovereign's commission to the Lords here, who desire the confirmations exchanged between the two Princes. Arran, Eglinton, lord Home, the laird of Farnihurst, and others, Magnus knows, were at Linlithgow at his departing. The Queen and Murray and the bishops of Ross and Murray, to the number of 200 persons, were coming this Wednesday from Stirling to Lithgow, but dispersed sundry ways on the approach of the King, who, with Angus, Argyll, and Lennox, left Edinburgh this same day with 4,000 men or more. The Queen has gone back to Hamilton. The earl of Murray came to Lithgow on "souerans," and offered to serve the King; has come with him to Edinburgh; whether he will take "an afald part or not here, I cannot say." Since coming here has urged

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strongly upon the Council the necessity of redress. The Lords have written to Magnus for continuation of the meeting. My lord Chancellor has said in council that the borders of the March and Tevidale have offered pledges for redress. Edinburgh, 19 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. at f. 307: "To ane recht honorable clerk and my gud lord, the archdene of Estridein."

20 Jan. 1909. HENRY KING OF NAVARRE.

R. T. 137. Letters patent, declaring his acceptance of comprehension by Francis I.
R. O. in the treaty made with England at Lyons, 26 Sept. 1525. St. Just by Lyons, 20 Jan. 1525.

Lat., pp. 2.

20 Jan. 1910. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. II. Being desirous to hear from the council of Scotland when redress
142. should be made, wrote three letters: 1. to the Chancellor; 2. to the bishop of
B. M. Aberdeen; and 3. to the earls of Angus, Argyle, and Lennox. Before they
St. P. IV. 438. arrived, received three others (sent herewith) from the Council, from Angus, and from Adam Otterburn, which were in effect an answer to his own. The Council are urgent to have the peace confirmed by the King, and promise to send their own King's confirmation, which should be exchanged within two months after the date of the treaty, viz., the 15th inst. Does not see how the treaty is to be conveyed to the King, except by himself, as he can explain everything, though the King bids him stay here till redress is made, and the earl of Westmoreland made acquainted with the Scotch warden.

Heard on coming out of Scotland that men were gathering to go to lord Hoome and Dan Carre of Farnehirste, who were then with Arran. Having promised the three Earls that none who fled out of the Marsh or Teviotdale should be received in England, called the officers of Berwick, and ordered all men on the East and Middle Marches to be ready at an hour's warning. Sent a message to Dan Carre of Cessforth, to warn him not to stir, and others to Teviotdale and his acquaintance in the Marshe, with "privy bruits," which put the countries in such fear of the English coming in upon them that there passed not forward 200 men. Dan Carre sent me word he was willing to make redress to my lord warden and me, as others are also, but they will not do it at the command of Angus. Thinks redress will be made. Little hurt has been done in England since watches were laid; but much to the proudest thieves in Teviotdale, for which the Scotch council is nothing sorry. Has written frequently to the earl of Cumberland. The peace is proclaimed on the West Marches; but Cumberland complains that Maxwell will not keep days of meeting with him. Angus wrote of this to the King and Council, who have ordered Maxwell to appoint a day of meeting, or else appear before them. The Council desire the earls of Cumberland and Westmoreland to write to them freely at all times. The young King, when Magnus left, was as well inclined to his uncle as could be.

Sir Chr. Dacre writes, with a token from Wolsey, that he is to meet Magnus in Northumberland, and Magnus to write to the earls of Westmoreland and Cumberland, lord Ogle, Sir Will. Heron, Sir Will. Eures, Sir Thos. Tempest, and Sir Chr., to be before Wolsey on such a day as Magnus himself can be at London. Thinks it not safe to call so many out of the North at a time, though there is now good rule in the Borders. Berwick, 20* Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: xx° Januarii.

* The date in the document is "xxiiij" corrected into "xx°."

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20 Jan. 1911. SCOTLAND.

Cal. B. II. 294.

B. M.

i. "Copy of a letter sent from T. Magnus to the bishop of Aberdeen; the bearer not yet returned with answer."

Has sent forward his letters, and will do his best to effect their object. Westmoreland and Magnus are here for the express purpose of seeing the day of truce kept, which should have been this week past. Begg that this matter be remembered. A peace without redress is but a vain thing. Berwick, 20 Jan.

P. 1.

f. 295.

ii. "Copy of a letter sent from T. Magnus to the chancellor of Scotland; the bearer not yet returned with answer." To the same effect. Berwick, 20 Jan.

P. 1.

20 Jan. 1912. SCOTLAND.

Cal. B. II. 297.

B. M.

i. James [Beton], chancellor of Scotland, Gavin archbishop of Glasgow, the bishop of Aberdeen, and the earls of Angus, Argyll and Lennox to the English ambassador [Magnus].

Regret that so many diets for redress have been unkept. The fault is not with them, but in certain business, the King being under age, for which they hope to make provision shortly. Request he will solicit my lord of Westmoreland to have patience for fifteen days, when a diet will be appointed to terminate all differences between the realms.

P. 1. *Add.*: "To my lord ambassador of England." *Copy of the signatures at f. 296.*

f. 298.

ii. Angus to Magnus. To the same effect with the preceding.

Also since the departure of Magnus, Argyll, Lennox and Angus left Edinburgh with the King this last Wednesday, attended by 700 men on foot and horse, and went towards Linlithgow to resist the conspiracy of Arran, Eglinton and Cassillis, the lords Ross, Sympil, Avandale and Hume, the abbot of Jedworth, the master, the laird of Farnyhurst. Lodged that night at Linlithgow, the others retiring on their approach. The Queen, with the earl of [Murray], the bishop of Ross, and other Northland men, coming from Stirling to Linlithgow, met them, and hearing what had happened, was obliged to return to Hamilton. Murray and a Northland man, "seeing that they might not make their party and the earl of Arran had made wrang information to the Queen and him, left them, and come to the King to Lithgow that night, and was received by me a mile outwith the town." They offered their service to Angus, and are now here in Edinburgh with the King. If Angus do not agree with the Queen shortly, it shall not be his fault. Begg to be recommended to Westmoreland. Edinburgh, 20 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: "To ane recht honorable man and his wele beloved maister Thomas Magnus, archidene of Est Ryden, councillor to the King's grace of England."

20 Jan. 1913. WOLSEY'S COLLEGE.

P. S.

1. Grant to Wolsey of the sites, &c. of St. Mary de Caritate and St. Augustine Daventre, *Northt.*; St. Augustine Raveneston, St. Mary, Thyckford, *Bucks*; St. Mary Sandewell, St. Giles Canwell, *Staff.*; St. Nicholas Litlemore, *Oxf.*; St. Margaret Poughley, *Berks*; also of the manors and appurtenances of Daventre, Westhaddon, Welton, Saundford, Dedford, Walgrave, Everdon Parva, Thorp, Drayton, Bugbie, Northampton, Watford, Preston Magna and Parva, Westhaddon, Starton, Norton, Colde Assheby, Daventre, Thorp-Monwell, *North.*; Foxton, Lobenham, Sealford, Donton-Basset, Rakedale, Leyre,

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Leic.; Bysbroke, *Rutland*; Ravenston, Stoke Goldyngton, Thukford Chicheley, Thicke-thorne, Newport-Paynell, Bradwell, Astwood, Wyllyn, Calcot, Gothurst, Lynford Magna, Wolston, Sulburye, Lowton, Bodyngton, Shevyngton, Ekeney, Thornborowe, Lyscombe, Felgrave, Blyston, Lathburye, Elsburge, *Bucks*; Sandewell, Westbromwiche, Dudley, Tybenton, Magna Barr, Parva Barr, Horborn, Wernell, Coston, Womborn, Wuddesbury, Feccham, Canwell, Drayton, Hyns, Wyfford, Pakynton, Bytterstone, Tomworth, Whytlyngton, Ellesford and Farysley, *Staff.*; Aston, Bromwyche, Hull, Little Sutton, Sutton Colfylde, and Whytaere, *Warw.*; Lytlemore, Forstall, Sydenham, Saundford, Wodeperry, Kenyngton, Clyston, Benston, Whateley, Brightwell, Cuddesden, Laurence, Baldon, Church Cowley, Woode Eton, Tacle, Goddestowe and Garsyngton, *Oxon*; Sonnyngwell, St. Mary's Abyngton, Lyverton, Heywood, Esthenred, Sowthe Moorton, Betterton, Peesmare, Cusserigg, Badgenore, Chadelworthe, Kyngeston, Poughley, Wessenred, Chesley, Alderburie, Compton, Wardenam, Mygham, Esthannye, Upletcombe, Sparfold, Ergaston, Iseburye, Bokyngton, Lye, Maydencote, Abbyngton, Bryghtwalden, Chaddelworth, Faryngton, Hampsted, Benham, Okense, Isden, Hampsted, Nores, Ove and Lamborne, *Berks*; Estridge, Knyghton and Raunesbourne, *Wilts*; and Faccombe, Farnamdene, Colmere and Colthorpe, *Hants*. Greenwich, 13 Jan. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Jan.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 21 and 22.

P. S.

2. Grant of the sites of the suppressed houses of St. Thomas Liesnes, St. Mary Magdalene, Tonbridge, St. Mary Begham, and St. Bartholomew de Calceto, Sussex, with manors and appurtenances, in Liesnes, Fautes, Bawdwynes, Ocholt, Tonbridge, Langporte, Shurbourne, Nysells, Legh, Holland, Speldherst, Brynchisley, Lomewood, Newington, Marden, Erith, Dartford, Plumstead, Greenwich, Luddenham, Tewdley, Yalding, Barden, Stanford, Hadlowe, Twyfford, Terstane, Henherst, Marden, Lokeley, Wisted, Chessynden, Orchynden, Geldryge, Langfeld, Westham, Oxstede, Redge, Lynmefelde, Peppynburie, Levishod, Cranbroke, Brokeley or Westgreenwich, Wichiham, Horsemonden, Swatlyndon, Netlestede, Detlyng, Lamberherst, Matfeld and Hecceley, all in *Kent*; Thorney and Donnerston, *Suff.*; Begham, Rockeland, Oteham, Telton, Haylesham, Hellingley, Fryston, Excet, Bullockyston, Kychyngham, Horselay, Lamporte, Bourne, Cortisford, Borham, Britlyng, Echyngham, Farnt, Cowherst, Wertlyng, Hethefeld, Causway (*de Calceto*), Sulham, Bourne, Lymister, Arundel, Pollyng, Warmyngham, Hampton, Houghton, Tangmere, Brugham, Gene, Southstoke, Bynderton, Offynton, Petworthe, Byllynghurste, Pachyng, Madhurste, all in *Sussex*; Alnetheley, Benflete, Elmonden and Reynham, *Essex*; Bodesham and Gamlynga, *Camb.*; Goddestone and Holt, *Surrey*; and in *London*. Also pensions from the prior of Christchurch, London, and St. Mary Leedis, Kent. Greenwich, 13 Jan. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Jan.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 19.

R. O.

3. Copy of § 1. Undated.

22 Jan.

1914. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Doubts not that he has heard from his ambassadors of the negotiations for peace between his officers and those of the King of France. Has made stipulations as to what concerns Henry. It is now concluded, and Henry is named as common ally. Toledo, 22 Jan. 1526. *Signed*.

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd. twice.

22 Jan.

1915. SCOTLAND.

Cal. B. II. 300.

B. M.

"Copy of an answer made by T. Magnus to the letter afore-sent from the council of Scotland."*

Has received their letter dated Edinburgh, the 19th. According to their

* See 20 Jan.

1526.

SCOTLAND—*cont.*

desire, has moved my lord of Westmoreland to tarry a little time for redress, and has written to the same effect to the earl of Cumberland, who still complains that he can have no day of meeting with Maxwell. Westmoreland, though he should have been in Yorkshire by this time on the King's business, has consented to remain. Magnus will write to the King and my lord Legate for confirmation of the peace now concluded. Berwick, 22 Jan.

Pp. 2.

23 Jan. 1916. [TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal.D.ix.145.

B. M.

Ellis, 2 Ser.

I. 329.

Since Mr. Treasurer (Fitzwilliam) left on the 20 Jan., there has been no certain news. Processions through the city were ordered last Sunday, "to pray God to send good tidings," as my Lady had had no word out of Spain from the King for a long time, and it was said the ways were stopped. Hearing that a messenger had come from Spain today, Tayler went to court, but could get no interview of Madame, as she had taken medicine. She had kept her chamber since Madame d'Alençon's return. The Chancellor, however, informed him that a servant of the prince of Orange had come for the liberation of his master. He says peace is concluded between the Emperor and the French king,—that Francis is to marry the lady Eleanor, and that Montmorency is on his way from Spain. He brought a letter to De Prat, the Emperor's ambassador here, who has shown it to Madame. For all this, the Chancellor says, they do not believe the news, they have been deceived so often; but he wished them reported to Wolsey. Robertet confirmed what the Chancellor said. Lyons, 23 Jan.

*Signature burnt off.**P. 1, mutilated.*

23 Jan.

1917. [TAYLER?] to _____

Vit.B.v.(154.)

B. M.

* * * nes wa[s] [in]so-
muche as may be a month's wages. Th . . .
[Emper]ours army wol go into Tuske[any]
small speed for they be not y[et] [fr]om Pavye.
They leave the way of [M]odena and Rege and
taketh the [road] [tow]ardes Luke which is the way
tha[t] he went into [N]aples. Also the saying [here is
that] y, for all his bragges hath as yet done
the Pope's holiness doth very well and is
[defe]nde the Church, as is said here, insom[uch that t]himp[er]ialles
coraige is somewhat abated because [they know] the King's highness is
minded to give succours for the [said] defence of the Church." At his
arrival John Joachim's folks have come to ask him to stop at Joachim's
house, which he does. They make him great cheer. The ways and the
horses are very bad. Can hardly get sufficient to carry his charge. Lyons,
23 Jan.

P. 1, mutilated.

23 Jan.

1918. DACRE.

Wm. lord Dacre, of Gyllysland and of Graystok. Livery of lands
as s. and h. of Tho. late lord Dacre and Eliz. his wife. Westm., 23 Jan.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 21.

24 Jan.

1919. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

See 20 Jan. for the letter printed in St. P. iv. 438.

1526.

24 Jan. 1920. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

Vesp.C.vii.38.

B. M.

The bishop of London and Sampson have told him that they have received orders to return. Commends their good conduct of the common affairs. They can tell him all that has been done about the treaty of peace between him and the French king. Toledo, 24 Jan. a° 26. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

24 Jan. 1921. TREATY of the MOORE.

R. O.

Obligation of the city of Paris to observe the treaty of the Moore. Rym. xiv. 120. Hôtel de Ville, 24 Jan. 1525.

Lat.

Cal.D.ix. 105.

B. M.

2. Draft of the preceding, with some verbal differences.

Pp. 3, mutilated.

24 Jan. 1922. JOHN LORD BERNERS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Sends news from Hectore, received Tuesday, Jan. 23. Asks if he is to be retained. Has paid him five months' wages, at 14 cr. a month, beside other costs. Cannot bear it all from his own purse, as he has other spies abroad. Will discharge him at his next coming, unless Wolsey sends word to the contrary. Caley, 24 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

25 Jan. 1923. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.viii. 10.

B. M.

"Ill. et R^{me} &c., xvij. præsentis mensis scripsi ultimas ad D. v. R., quarum copiam præsentibus alligatam mitto si forte illæ istuc non pervenis- sent. Postea iterum fui cum S. D. N. ut aliquid aliud a S^e sua intelligerem scribendum ad D. v. R., et tandem nihil aliud ab eo evellere potui quam per ipsas ultimas scripserim, quod volui D. v. R. significare, ut saltem cognoscat me fecisse diligentiam meam.

"Dictum est mihi per aliquem fidedignum quod Papa noviter habuit licteras ex Hispania a cardinale de Salviatis per quas significat pervenisse illuc nuncium unum ex illis qui capitula hic facta inter Papam et Cæsareos portabant, et quod Cæsar ostenderet se contentum de dictis capitulis, tamen non devenerat ad eorum approbationem sub prætextu quod de proximo venturus erat in Italiam vicerex qui facultatem et commissionem secum portaret omnia faciendi quæ Papa mandaret; quod videtur Papæ non multum satisfacisse, cum præsertim innuant licteræ fieri illic præparationem non parvi numeri militum qui cum Vicerege venire haberent sub prætextu securitatis personæ suæ. Dictum est mihi etiam Papam ponderasse quod Roma post adventum supradictarum licterarum instet pluries apud suam Sanctitatem super prorogatione termini dati ad exhibendum approbationem Cæsaris super dictis capitulis, et quod etiam ex hoc Papa comprehendit non sincere pro parte ipsorum procedi, sed eos solum quærere dilationem ad eorum propositum, unde audio Papam respondisse non esse opus hujusmodi prorogatione, et quod ex alio latere promisit, præsertim oratori [Veneto] nullo modo ire prorogationem.

"Quod Galli præparent se ad bellum etiam in Italia superfluum videtur mihi id scribere, cum, si verum sit, non dubitem D. v. R. esse notissimum.

"Alia non occurrunt," &c. "Ex Urbe, die xxv. Januarii m.d.xxvi."

Hol., Lat., mutilated, cipher undeciphered, pp. 2.

1526.

[25 Jan.] 1924. CHARLES V. to FRANCIS I.

Lanz, i. 190. On the conclusion of a peace. Sends him count Egmont to inquire
 Bradford, 196. after his health.
Fr.

25 Jan. 1925. CHARLES V. to DE PRAET.

Bradford, 193. Thanks to God, a peace has been made and sworn to. You will
 present our letter to the Regent, and offer our congratulations. As we are
 anxious to see the prince of Orange, Guildford, an Englishman, and others
 of our household, request the lady Regent to send them at once; and ask
 also for the deliverance of the bishop of Autun and of St. Valier. You will
 follow the Regent in her journey to Bayonne. Toledo, 25 Jan. 1526.

26 Jan. 1926. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.
 213.
 B. M.

After giving the King's recommendation to the Emperor, delivering
 his letters, and declaring the cause of his coming and his instructions, to
 which the Chancellor replied, delivered Wolsey's letters, which the Emperor
 read. Then, in the presence of Tunstal and Sampson, said that Wolsey
 desired his Majesty to take him as one devoted to him with his whole heart,
 —that there was no prince he was more ready to serve next to his master,—
 that if any one gave the Emperor suspicions of him, he doubted not he should
 discharge himself and defend his innocent and blameless mind;—further,
 that Wolsey besought him not to give ear to ill reports, for those who spread
 them wished to bring him into the Emperor's displeasure, and to dissolve the
 amity between the princes; for which no one could be more sorry than he,
 as no amity is so expedient and necessary to his Majesty as that with the
 King; and he would rather give his whole study to maintain and increase
 it than allow any part thereof to be diminished.

The Emperor, after conversing with his Chancellor, briefly answered by
 him that he had always loved Wolsey and honored him as a father; that
 certain reports had for a time alienated him, but he was very glad to hear of
 Wolsey's toward mind to him and to the preservation of the amity, in pre-
 serving which Wolsey would do the thing he most desired, and that Wolsey
 would always find him ready to do him any pleasure in his power. Sampson
 will report about Wolsey's debts. Asks for instructions in writing, and a
 commission if Wolsey thinks fit. Toledo, 26 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2.

26 Jan. 1927. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. III.
 212*.
 B. M.

Begs Wolsey for an increase of his diet according to the promise made
 to him at his departing, as he finds, even with that and his own portion
 adjoined, he cannot live at this great court, as my lord of London and the
 Dean of the chapel can testify. Toledo, 26 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

26 Jan. 1928. TUNSTAL, SAMPSON and LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. III.
 214.
 B. M.

Soon after their last letter of 2 Dec. the Emperor sent, as commis-
 sioners to Madrid to treat with the French king, the Viceroy, don Hugo de
 Montcada and John Almain, who went thither; but as they had not a sufficient
 commission to conclude what Francis proposed, he said he would not treat
 with him, lest they should try how much they could get of him. Don Hugo
 and John Almain returned, and were sent back after five or six days, when
 "the practice of the peace began to be fervent in secret manner;" the ministers
 on both sides saying that it was sure to take place, seeing the Emperor's

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necessity, and the French king's desire for liberty. No particulars are known, but it is universally said Francis is to have the queen of Portugal, which will be far more honorable than giving her to Bourbon. Hear that the Chancellor and De Reux spoke so strongly for Bourbon's compensation that they offended the Emperor, telling him he had allured Bourbon out of France only by hope of that marriage. Finally the article was passed in council, and great recompences offered to Bourbon, first by ministers, and afterwards by the Emperor himself; which overture, we hear, made him "much to muse," feeling himself "frustrate of his chief hope;" but hearing the Emperor's necessities explained to him, he at last "said with his tongue he was content,"—whether he was in his heart or not. So Francis, being assured of the Queen, agreed more readily to many articles at which he would otherwise have "sticked."

The commissioners, now the Viceroy and now John Almain, ran in post to remove difficulties; and, seeing they were like to come to peace, we went one day to the Chancellor, and told him that as the King had made the Emperor partake of his peace, we hoped they would put in some article for their discharge about the indemnity, as they had often promised, and also an article "whereby your peace with the French king might be the stronglier kept, and the French king thereby the more ware to break any article thereof;"—that this would be only right, as Henry was brought to the war for the Emperor. The Chancellor promised that articles should be made for the indemnity as strong as could be devised, but said no more. Before the three months' truce expired the French secretary came to us, mainly, as it seemed, to ask if we thought the Chancellor inclined to peace, as they had put many articles in the Emperor's hands, on which they could not learn his mind. We told him what the Chancellor had said to us, and said we saw no preparation for war in the Emperor's countries.

On the 2 Jan. the Imperial commissioners, the Viceroy, Don Hugo and John Almayne, came hither from Madrid, the bruit being that some difficulties had been raised, and they would return "after a face made." This was the more believed as the Viceroy, in answer to some inquiries, said if they returned peace would ensue; otherwise not. This was the state of matters on the coming of the Almoner, 8 Jan. Sent that day to De Tarbis to know what the difficulty was, saying that both they and their new colleague, who would be presented to the Emperor in two days, were commissioned to procure the French king's deliverance. De Tarbis thanked us, and said he feared the Emperor dissembled with them, and that he would write to the French king to let us know the difficulties.

Went to court on the 10th, when the Almoner delivered the King's letters. The Emperor was much pleased to hear from him of the King's good estate, but deferred his answer till the afternoon, when Lee declared the causes of his coming,—that, owing to the death of Sir Ric. Wingfield, and the recall first of Sampson and then of Tunstal, the King had appointed him to be resident with the Emperor,—that although there was no hope now of Charles marrying the Princess, Henry would maintain the amity, and was as desirous of the Emperor's honor as he could be himself,—and that, as the King had made peace with France, he was desirous that the Emperor should do the same, which would be a great consolation to the whole of Christendom. The Emperor caused answer to be made by the Chancellor, in which he expressed his satisfaction that the King intended to remain united with the Emperor, notwithstanding that he had been induced to take another marriage, for reasons which he hoped the King "would well allow," and said that the Emperor hoped ere many days to make a peace for the good of Christendom.

Tunstal and Sampson then said his Majesty might now see the untruth of the reports lately sent him out of Italy about Mr. Almoner's charge. He answered that the reports still continued, but he gave them no credence. We urged that as he had the French king in his hands, he would put some

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TUNSTAL, SAMPSON and LEE to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

article in the treaty "whereby your peace might be the stronger." Could only get a promise that the King should be honorably comprehended.

That evening the French secretary came to us to convey his master's thanks for our offer to remove the difficulties about the peace, which he said were three: 1, about comprehension of the French king's confederates; 2, about restitution of certain gentlemen of Italy and Milan who had taken the French king's part in his journey of Italy; and, 3, about Bourbon, whose lands the Emperor desired to exempt from the crown of France, my Lady giving up her claim to them, and to whom they wished Francis to pay a great pension yearly till a county in Provence which he claimed was restored to him. We said if we had known these difficulties in the morning we should have "been in hand" with the Emperor to remove them. He wished us, however, only to speak on the general question for fear of bringing suspicion upon himself and ill treatment on his master, unless it was found they could not agree, for he heard the Imperial commissioners were to return next day to Madrid.

Went next day to the Chancellor's house to make Lee acquainted with him. Begged him, if any difficulties had arisen about the peace, that he would do his best to remove them; on which he said plainly that the Emperor did not intend to stick at any difficulties. Understand that the Emperor held a consultation on the subject the day Master Almoner was with him, and determined to send back his commissioners, and conclude at once. On the second day after their arrival peace was concluded; of which the French king informed us by De Terbis, saying he would send Momerancy to my lady Regent to inform her. The town was soon full of the news.

On the 22nd went to the Emperor, when Tunstal and Sampson took leave, saying they were glad peace was concluded before their departure, hoping he would not credit malicious reports, and requesting that the answer made to them by the Council about his Majesty's debts might be given them in writing,—also that they might visit the French king on their way. He replied that he had followed the King's example in making peace, and said some of his Council should speak to us next day upon other points. Next day the Chancellor told us the Emperor did not think it needful to give us a written memorial of the answer heretofore made to us, as we could easily remember it; that the Emperor had intended to send to England the archbishop of Barry, who was prevented from going by illness; that the Emperor's debts to the King were of three sorts; viz., 1, money late lent, whereof he knew the certainty; 2, some "lent before his time, whereof perfect knowledge must come out of Flanders," for all which Henry had good obligations; and, 3, the indemnity, which the French king had bound himself to discharge in the new treaty, by an article, of which we should have a copy, and also of the article comprehending England;—also, that the Emperor was willing that we should speak with the French king. Enclose the copies of the two articles just received.

The peace is to be published on the 15th Feb., when the hostages are expected on the frontiers, at whose coming Francis is to return to France. We shall begin our journey homewards today. Toledo, 26 Jan.

On the 21st the Viceroy was at Madrid with the French king as proctor for the queen of Portugal, when the assurance was made between them.
Signed.

Pp. 15. Add. Endd.

27 Jan. 1929. [LOUISE OF SAVOY] to the CHANCELLOR [OF ALENÇON].

R. O.

After having been 40 days without news of the King, learns from Montmorency, who arrived this morning, that the peace is concluded, and the King's deliverance settled, but the Marshal left before he could learn the con-

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ditions. Requests him to inform the Cardinal and the king of England, and to thank the former for his good advice. Will send De Vaulx to England whenever she knows the conditions. All diligence shall be made to satisfy the king of England according to the treaty; but the estates of Normandy cannot be held before March, both on account of the expence and on account of the personages, especially the Great Seneschal bishop of Lizieux, whom she has appointed to be there. Intends to leave on Tuesday for Blois, to consult with the company there what is to be done. St. Just sur Lyon, 27 Jan.

The Marshal reports that the English ambassadors gave great assistance in procuring the King's deliverance.

Fr., pp. 2. Copy. Begins: "Mons. le Chancelier."

27 Jan. 1930. LADY LUCY.

Acknowledgment (27 Jan. 17 Hen. VIII.) by the convent of Land, co. Leic., of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from lady Luce, for farm of the parsonage of Aschby Legers.

P. 1.

28 Jan. 1931. SAMPSON to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Before leaving the Emperor, asked him in Wolsey's name to remember the pensions promised to him in lieu of those paid by France for giving up his right in Tournay, which are lost to Wolsey on account of the war. The bishop of London was present, and also spoke about it. He bade them put it in writing, with other affairs of the King, and he would answer after deliberating with his Council. Did so, putting it in as few and good words as he could. When the Chancellor gave them the answer about the King's affairs, as appears in the letters to him, he began with that article, saying that the Emperor did not doubt that Wolsey, as his friend, would consider his necessity and great expences, and have patience, for the sum was very great for such a time of need; he did not make any promise about payment, and would make no other answer although they tried him again.

Advises Wolsey to send a commission to Mr. Almoner for the other pensions of Palance and Toledo, and the bulls for Toledo. Besides the money which he has lately received for his diets, which, he trusts, Wolsey has received again, will account on his return for more than 1,600 ducats, also received for Wolsey. At Christmas 1,000 ducats was owing from Palencia, which will be easily recovered. Has instructed Mr. Almoner about it, and advises a commission to be sent to him. At Madrid, on the way homeward. 28 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

28 Jan. 1932. TUNSTAL and SAMPSON to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. III.

222.

B. M.

Arrived yesterday at Madrid. Were visited by Spynolosa, who brought them leave to see the French king, and free access whenever they pleased. Sent this morning to Alarcon and the abp. of Ambron to know the King's pleasure when we should repair to his presence. Went immediately after his dinner to the castle. Were met in a gallery by Ambron and the president of Paris; proceeded with them and Alarcon to the French king's privy chamber, and there found the Great Master of Rhodes. Francis told them he had made arrangements with the Emperor for his redemption. Replied that was joyous news unto the king of England, who had taken so much interest in his deliverance, and as we were now on our return we should be glad of his commands to England. He answered he was obliged to Henry above all princes living, chiefly because he had forborne to invade his realm, and when he was at liberty the King should not find him un-

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TUNSTAL and SAMPSON to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

grateful. When he returns he will let your Grace know his secret mind. Told him that at the meeting at Guisnes and Arde he had kindled a spark of love in the breast of Henry "that it was not possible to be totally extincted by nothing that might happen; which he said he knew well enough." Thinks if Alarcon had not been present he would have said more. Madrid, 28 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

28 Jan. 1933. TUNSTAL to WOLSEY.

R. O. Have written to the King what they can learn of the peace between Francis and the Emperor. At this time of our departing, the Emperor was about to compound with the potentates of Italy. The French king, at our speaking with him this day, mentioned much the kindness of you and the King, and was glad we had visited him. He is very pale, but his eye is very quick. His strength is not yet recovered. He has been sore vexed with a catarrh, followed by fever. Madrid, 28 Jan.

28 Jan. 1934. P. DE VILLERS LYLE ADAM, Master of Jerusalem and Rhodes, to HENRY VIII.

B. M.

Has written by the commandeur d of the deliverance of the French king, the conclusion of peace with the Emperor, and the marriage with the queen of Portugal, Madame Lyonora, *per verba de præsenti*. Hopes that, now, by the King's aid, Christendom will be exalted, and their religion re-established. While waiting for an expedition against the Infidels, has obtained from the Emperor certain provisions for the conservation of their religion, and begs the same of the King. Desires credence for the prior of England, the commander of Yvele, and Fr. Ambrose Layton, the bearer. Intends to make a similar request to the Pope and other kings. Madrid, 28 Jan. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.

28 Jan. 1935. THE SAME to WOLSEY.

Otho, C. ix. 52. A similar letter. Madrid, 28 Jan. *Signed.*

B. M.

Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: A monseigneur le Cardinal legat d'Angleterre.

28 Jan. 1936. JOHN LORD MARNEY.

His will, 10 March 1524.* Proved 28 Jan. 1525. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 626.

30 Jan. 1937. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. vii. 11.

B. M.

Wrote last of the terms of peace sent to the Emperor by the duke of Suessa and Herreria, which they had agreed on with the Pope, and which the Emperor was to ratify by a certain day. That day is now near, and his answer is expected. Letters from France and Venice say that he will not do so, but that these conditions were proposed to prevent the Italians making preparations for war, and that meanwhile the Imperialists might gain the citadels of Milan and Cremona, which they are besieging. There would be no hope of peace if Memoransi, who had returned to France with the King's

* i.e. 1524-5. According to the Inquisitions *post mortem* he died on the 27th April 17 Hen. VIII. (1525.)

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sister, despairing of peace, had not gone back again to Spain. Experienced persons, however, do not expect peace to follow. Maximilian Sforza, duke of Milan, has asked the Swiss for a safe-conduct to go to the diet at Berne, to treat with them; but he has not yet received an answer, as they are waiting for the arrival of their ambassadors who had been sent to the diet of Lucerne.

Hears from his brother, the Pope's ambassador at Venice, that a strong fleet is being prepared there, cities fortified, and the army strengthened.

The emperor of the Turks has had a narrow escape at sea; for the guns on the shore being fired as a salute, the powder in one culverin was damp, and the ball, being projected too slowly, struck the bowsprit (*tymonem*) of the ship, and the Emperor was nearly drowned. He immediately ordered the officer of artillery to be thrown into the sea. The diet of Augsburg has been dissolved after doing nothing of any importance, and another is summoned at Spire for 1 May, at which the Gospel will be preached. They resolved to ask the Emperor to return to Germany, and hold a General Council.

The archduke of Austria has sent Salamanca, his most influential councillor, to the Emperor, to ask for the duchy of Milan. Some think he went to escape the dangers threatened by the intense hatred of the Germans for him. Everything is quiet here.

The Pope is very anxious for justice and peace between Christian princes, and thinks the King and Wolsey can give him most help. On the 27th instant, the Tiber overflowed part of the city and the neighbourhood. This has always been noticed to be a portent of something important. Rome, 30 Jan. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

31 Jan. 1938. TAYLER to LARK and FRANCIS.

Cal.D.ix.107.

B. M.

1. "Diarii nostri diu intermissi narrationem reassumamus et illuc redeat unde est digressa oratio."

Relates some things which happened while they were at Lyons. Gives an account of the escape of the king of Navarre from Pavia by means of a woman who brought him a rope ladder. As the ladder was too short he fell into a muddy ditch, and was dragged out. Without changing his clothes, he was brought by two lords of Pavia to Lyons on Christmas eve. Also of the attempted escape of the prince of Orange, who was a prisoner at Lyons, by cutting a hole in the rocks under his cell. Whilst he was spending a day with my Lady, his guards entered his cell to play at cards; and one of the soldiers, getting under his bed, fell into the hole they had dug, by which the plot was discovered. He was removed to a safer prison, where the writer saw him on the day of Circumcision along with De Praet, the Imperial ambassador. Do not wonder at our being at Vienna. "Ut rem intelligas arrige aures, Pamphile." On the 3 kl. Jan. my Lady left Lyons to meet the duchess of Alençon on her return from Spain, where she had been negotiating ineffectually with the Emperor for the release of her brother Francis I.

* f. 146.

* Have, in compliance with the King's command, followed my Lady, who by ill luck had a fit of the gout at Roussillon. After waiting 15 days she gave him an audience in bed. Having little to do, Tayler amused himself with examining Vienne, of which he gives a minute and prolix description, especially of the Three Lions. I write this to Larch and to you, who are more easy of credit. They say that the English ambassadors passing through here have stated that there is a church in England similar to one he describes. Would like to know the truth.

In my next letter I will tell you what I heard from the Chancellor.

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TAYLER to PARK and FRANCIS—*cont.*

Thank my lord Treasurer, my old colleague, for his kindness. Is going next week to St. Anne's, about a mile from Lyons. Lyons, 31 Jan.

Hol., pp. 7, mutilated. The leaves are disarranged. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Larke and Mr. Francys, and either of them abiding at my lord Cardinal's. *Endd.*

*** Partly printed in Captivité du Roi François I., 459, but misdated 3 Jan.*

2. Draft of the preceding, with many corrections.

Hol., pp. 4.

Titus, B. VI. 6.

B. M.

ii. "Incipiemus hic propriam epistolam."

18th. Came from Blois to Amboise. The castle is strong, and royal treasure is kept there. Bourbon's valuables were sent thither, thence to Tours, where are the bodies of St. Martin and St. Bricius. Along the road were furnaces, of which the tops were nearly level with the ground. Visited the church of St. Martin's, and venerated the relics. Was shown by the canons of the cathedral the bodies of St. Maurice and others. Had seen his head at Vienne. The archbishop, citizens, and canons sent him wine and bread. Crossed the river to Port de Pilles, and went on to Schatenrualt (Châtelerault). The Regent was quartered in a house of Bourbon's.

Arrived at Poitiers, Feb. 22. The evening was rainy, and they had great difficulty in finding lodgings. Was at length provided for by the mayor. Had no opportunity to examine the town on account of the rain. His host told him there were 4,000 scholars in the town. A house was burnt during the night, and some lives lost. On the 23rd arrived at Romium, a poor small town. Stayed there unwillingly two days. Saw in the church the arms of the lord of Coy, the patron, who is buried at Coacum (Cohé), where the lady Regent is staying. Was told by an old priest that the lord of Coy was of English family, that his name was Geoffrey de Mortemer, and that he was descended from an English family in Aquitaine, and that when king John was taken prisoner at Poitiers the whole country was preserved from depredation, as it belonged to lord Mortimer, who was an Englishman.

On the 26th, after waiting a long time for the Chancellor, went to the priest's house, and saw in his garden and vineyard many marble coffins and skulls. He said that wherever the ground was dug, there were found these remains, with arms and jewels. Was told at dinner by his host that the tradition was a battle had been fought here by Charles the Great.* Romium, 27 Feb.

Found afterwards in the history of Jo. Bouchet the history of the defeat of the Saracens here by Charles Martel.

Went from Romium to Rofiacum or Rofy (Ruffec). The Regent was lodged in a fine castle, which Tayler went over with Joachim. Stopped next day at S. Seberdeus (St. Cibardeau). Lodged in a rustic cottage, but found good wine. The cemetery was at the end of the town, open and ill-guarded, as is the custom throughout Poitou. The tombs were all covered with water, perhaps to punish some of the dead for their immoderate use of wine, and to console the temperate with their accustomed drink. Hearing that there were relics of St. Sebastian in the church, went thither, and after the performance of mass, asked the chief priest, who took him to a chapel dedicated to the saint, and after much preparation showed him a purse. He hesitated to show Tayler the inside, but at length consented, when Tayler found no relics there, and vehemently rebuked him for the imposition.

* "Martello" has been subsequently written over "Magno."

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At Schattenove (Chateauneuf) found written with coal on a wall in the inn, "Anglia ab angulo dicitur, quia veritas non quærit angulos," and these verses :

"Anglicus angelus est cui nunquam credere fas est
Dum tibi dicit ave, tanquam ab hoste cave."

Under which Tayler wrote the following reply :

"Anglici angelici dicti sunt a divo Gregorio, magnæ auctoritatis et sanctitatis viro, et si ab angulo dicta sit Anglia, quod ab idoneo auctore non reperitur, veritatis et fidelitatis et nobilitatis angulus merito dici possit.

"Semper lingua mali poltroni pessima pars est ;

Te tua quis fueris sordida lingua docet ;

Qui sic describis, quisquis temerarius, Anglos,

Pejus non dubitas de Jove forte loqui.—2 Marci 1526."

His nephew Robert Dacre wrote also these lines :

"Quisquis eras, non nota tibi satis Anglica gens est,
Sed male de Superis vult mala lingua loqui.

"Corrige, corda tuæ dissonat una lyræ :—Quia in versu ibi, 'tanquam ab hoste,' collisio fieri bene potest."

"Continued their journey through Barbezieux, Balneum (Baignes) and Montlieu to Bourdeaux. Journeyed 50 miles the last day, crossing two rivers, the Dordogne and the Garonne.

Arrived late, and would not have found lodgings but for Joachim's kindness, who took them to his own house. Describes the ruins of a court of justice and a coliseum, which, he has since discovered in the writings of a historian, were built by the emperor Galienus. There are few signs of the English, as the churches and other buildings have been rebuilt. Saw the arms of the duke of Lancaster on the window of the church of the Friars Preachers, and other arms on a wall. The laws and ordinances made by the English remain. Describes its situation and prosperity. Counted more than 100 ships in the river from his window. The King stopped here for ten days with a large company, and victuals were sold as cheap as before his coming. Has already written about the King's triumphal entry. The people presented him with 200 casks of wine and 800 cr., which he returned, desiring them to spend them in fortifying their town. Continued their journey by Socas (Saucats), a single country house, and Sore, to the country of Delabret, where is a castle of the king of Navarre. At Montmarchant (Mont de Marsan), saw, on March 10, the first swallows. On their return, the King kept Easter here. Thence to Dax, where there are hot baths, carelessly kept. The town is half as large as Calais, but much stronger. Joachim told them that while the King was in Italy, the Spaniards at Fontarabia intended to attack the town, but thought it useless. On their return from Bayonne, were nearly burnt here. Travelled from Dax to Bayonne in one day, over a sandy country, abounding in cork trees and pines. Describes the situation of the town and the dress of the women. The arms of the king of England are carved on the nave of the church. In the cloister of the Friars Preachers is an inscription concerning the settlement of a dispute between them and the Friars Minors, by John duke of Lancaster, when lieutenant of Aquitaine for Richard II. There are many English fortresses round the city. The Dauphin and Henry duke of Orleans went from this place to be exchanged for their father. A large ship was placed in the middle of the river, and the King was brought from Fontarabia by Spaniards in a small boat, and his sons by Frenchmen. The King embraced them, and they returned in opposite directions. The King then rode to S. Jean de Luz, breakfasted there, and proceeded to Bayonne, where he arrived at 3 p.m., and was received by a great crowd of nobles, and saluted by the discharge of cannons. Congratulated him in the King's

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TAYLER to LARK and FRANCIS—*cont.*

name. Public thanksgivings were held in the city. On the 20th the Bishop preached in the cathedral from the text, "Domine, in virtute tua lætabitur rex." The eucharist was carried in procession by card. Bourbon, the King, his mother and sister, and many nobles following with tapers. On the 21st, the King and his mother left in handsome barges during heavy rain, and went in this manner to Abyrton,* three leagues distant. Tayler returned to Bourdeaux. Will go thence to Cognac, the King's native country. The King's company were two days leaving the town. Was assured by the harbingers that they assigned quarters for 22,500 horses and mules. The Chancellor had 600 horse with him. Here (Blaye?) are buried Roland and Oliver. The King had Roland's tomb opened, and found only bones reduced to dust. April 22, the King went by water to Bles (Blaye). Arrived there on the 26th. Describes the fortifications. English ships going to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns at the castle. While they were there a Cornish ship arrived, and while the sailors were landing in a boat, stones were thrown at them from the castle, and one man much hurt. Went with Chenye to complain of this to the captain, who offered them for punishment the men who, he said, had thrown the stones. Pardoned them, not thinking they were the culprits. Journeyed thence to Estolier, Pons and Cognac, where they arrived April 30. Describes the castle, and a wood with alleys and seats. Went to Angoulême on the 27th. Water is very scarce there. Mentions the capture of the town by Clovis. Describes the sculpture in the Lady chapel in the cathedral, and gives copies of several inscriptions. The bodies of John and Charles, the King's predecessors, are here embalmed. The King and his mother saw and touched them. Tayler also saw, and was horrified. It is said that king John wrote the "Speculum Regis" while a hostage in England. The French venerate him as a saint. Describes a silver image of Louis XI.

Lat., pp. 13.

* * *The whole of this diary and news letter in the Titus MS. appears to be from a common-place book kept by Tayler. On the fly leaf at f. 5, and the leaves intervening between parts i. and ii., are copies of epigrams and other jottings.*

Jan.
R. O.

1539. The ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.†

"Apud Eltham, mensis Januarii, anno 17 R. R. Henric. VIII.

"Articles devised by the King's highness, with the advice of his council, for the establishment of good order and reformation of sundry errors and misuses in his most honorable household and chamber."

[It is well known how the King, soon after coming to the crown, was drawn into war for the defence of the Church, "not for any inordinate appetite or desire, but for the weal of Christendom;" in the course of which wars abuses crept up in his household, which, now that peace is established, he is determined to reform.]‡

The King has notified his mind to the chief officers of his household, by a book signed with his hand, what number of personages, of every degree, he will allow to be lodged in his house at "Bouche of Court," and what number of servants shall be permitted to each. The lord steward, treasurer, and comptroller shall meet in the countinghouse at times

* Capbreton?

† Printed by the Society of Antiquaries in "A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household," 4°, Lond. 1790. The order of the chapters, however, is different, and the additions made to the ordinances in 31 Hen. VIII. are in the printed copy collected at the end. Other copies of these ordinances, in modern handwriting, will be found in Harl. MSS. 610 and 642. The printed copy professes to follow the latter, but does not.

‡ This preamble is not in the R. O. transcript.

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convenient, calling to them the cofferer and other officers to see to the supply of provisions, and register it in the books of the counting house, appoint purveyors, and draw up instructions, &c. Officers appointed to make provision of fresh acates of flesh or fish, to be fully instructed about purchasing and bringing them into the King's house. Regulations for the control of such purchases, &c. Officers of household, and those attending the King in his chamber, and named in a book signed by the King, must not leave the court without licence from the King, my lord Chamberlain, or the Vice-chamberlain for the King's chamber, or of the lord steward, treasurer, or comptroller of the Household.

Views and declarations [of accounts] to be taken quarterly in the countinghouse, the clerks of the Green Cloth attending there daily to engross the expences of the day before; also the chief clerks of controlment. — *Added*, 31 Hen. VIII. The treasurer and comptroller to examine daily, between 8 and 9 in the morning, the books of breviements of all the officers of the Household, declaring the expences of the day before. The cofferer to sit daily at the Green Cloth, at the engrossing of the books, and to take out weekly the proportion of the clerks accountants, for the provision to be made in every office for the week to come, or longer, if necessary, and to deliver these proportions to the purveyors, giving them prest money beforehand, and charging them, within five days after the expiry of every month, to enter the provisions they have made with the clerks of their office. The officer is also to pay the wages of the King's servants, when due, without delay, and all monies due on debentures, and within one month after the expiry of every year make a state in his journal, "puring" out of the same the books called the *Unde re*, and the *Memoranda*. The said journal and the two books so "pured" to lie upon the Green Cloth daily, that the clerks may enter the payments into the ledgers. The clerks of the Green Cloth, and clerks comptrollers, in the absence of the great officers, shall be daily in the countinghouse, and sit at the Green Cloth, between 8 and 9 in the morning, to examine the books and breviements of officers. One clerk of the Green Cloth and one clerk comptroller to examine the larder daily, and give charge to the cook for dressing the meat. The clerks of the Green Cloth and clerks comptrollers to reform and punish disorders; to view all the officers, and see if there be any strangers eating in the said offices or chambers, contrary to the King's ordinances. The clerks of the Green Cloth to cast up the particular breviements after they are comptrolled, and enter them into the parchment docquet called the Main Docquet, which is to remain in the countinghouse, &c. Special duties of the clerks controllers, who are to make out the check roll every quarter, one of them to see daily to the provisions, that they are good and fit for the King's use. They are also to take daily "the *infra* and *extra* of the wax in the office of the chaundry, to try the expences of the same, and to give allowance accordingly; to pass the prices of poultry stuff, freshwater victuals, and others spent, &c." The yeoman and the groom of the counting house to prepare the Green Cloth, and attend upon the officers thereof.

The serjeant of the bakehouse to see to the wheat provided, &c. (with additional regulations in the 31st year). The serjeant and officers of the pantry to be governed by the old statutes (additional [regulations in the 31st year]). The serjeant and officers of the cellar to be governed by the old statutes. Directions for purveyor of wine. Duties of butlers and purveyors of beer, clerks of the spicery, serjeants of the chaundry and ewery, officers of the confectionery and the wafery, clerks of the kitchen, serjeants of the acatry, larder, poultry, scullery, pastry and salsery, marshals and ushers of the hall, and almoners of the household, who are to have the fragments of broken meat; serjeant porters at the gate.

The knight marshal and his officers to see to the exclusion of boys and vile persons, and punishment of vagabonds and beggars. The harbingers to charge those to whom they give lodgings, that no one take victual, hay, corn, &c. without money, or put their horses into closes or fields without the consent of the owner, and paying for it at the King's price, nor destroy any man's deer or coney, &c.

Attendance of the clerk of the market; of the King's avenor, and the clerks of the stable; of the serjeant of the carriage; and 3rd clerk of the avery.

Considering "the great confusion, annoyance, infection, trouble, and dishonor," arising

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The ROYAL HOUSEHOLD—cont.

from sickly and unmeet persons, and also rascals and vagabonds, being about the court, "whereby also such noblemen and other of good behaviour as be allowed to have bouche of court be oftentimes disappointed of the same," the King has given orders to the vice-chamberlain and captain of the guard for his outward chambers, and to Sir Henry Guildford, controller of the household, and to the Queen's chancellor and vice-chamberlain, to see to the sufficiency and demeanor of all the servants in the household.

No one lodged in the court to be allowed to bring with him more servants than a person of his degree is allowed to keep there, unless it be to bring in his lord or master perhaps to drink, and immediately to depart; but they may keep the rest of their servants in the town or outside the court gate, if they be men of honest conversation. No officer to serve by substitute. The practice of persons who have lodgings within the court getting "lads and other rascals" to do their business must be discontinued, and every person lodged in court must at this time present before the controller "such as he doth depute to keep his chamber," who must be "honest persons of good stature, gesture, and behaviour."

Hours of meals :—The first dinner on eating days to begin at 10 o'clock, or somewhat before, and the supper at 4 on work days. On holidays, the first dinner to begin after the King is gone to chapel, and so at supper. When the King's hall is not kept, the service for dinner both in the King's and the Queen's chambers is to be at 11 o'clock, and for supper at 6, "not tarrying nor digressing from this order, for the King's highness, nor for such as shall attend upon his Grace in his disports or otherwise." No liveries of meat or drink to be made to any chambers in the court in the time of the hall keeping, except those which are customary and allowed in the counting house. No lords or others lodged within the King's house to have any livery or bouche of court to their chambers after they have left for fourteen days, till they come back again.

As the seldom keeping of the King's hall has caused great inexperience among the servants of the household, many of whom, being put to board wages, give themselves to idleness, the King's pleasure is, that whenever he stays at Windsor, Bewdley, Richmond, Hampton Court, Greenwich, Eltham or Woodstock, his hall shall be kept and continued, unless for some reason approved by him. The King's whole chapel to be kept also at all such times as the hall is kept; but at other times, the master and six of the children of the chapel, with six men and some officers of the vestry, shall give daily attendance to any divine service before noon, and on Sundays and holidays both before noon and after. No one to be allowed to have greyhounds or other dogs in court, except a few small spaniels for ladies; but to keep them in kennels outside. No one to keep within the court any hawks, spaniels, or hounds without the King's licence, nor ferrets, pursnetts, hayes, or nets either in the house, or at their lodgings in the town; nor to hunt or fish without licence of landowners. Regulations for economy in fuel and light, bread, ale, and wine, and to prevent the purloining in the King's houses, and places of noblemen and gentlemen where he may lodge, of doorlocks, tables, forms, cupboards, tressels, &c., which has been frequently done, to the King's great dishonor.

As during the late war the King increased the number of his guard above what is now necessary, so that they not only occupy greater part of the hall and lodgings near about, but keep each of them one or two lads, to whom they cannot give honest living at their own cost, which greatly increases the annoyance, "infection," and confusion in the court, it is ordered that the guard be henceforth of ———* persons, including the yeomen-ushers, who shall be chosen by the King, to remain at wages of 12*d.* a day, and other allowances as at present. None of them to keep any servants at court, under pain of losing on the first offence three days' wages; for the second a week; for the third a month; and for the fourth to be expelled.

Regulations for keeping order in the King's and Queen's chambers. The pages to arise every day at 7 o'clock, to make the fire, and warn the esquires of the Body to arise, that they

* Blank in orig.

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may be ready dressed in the King's chamber at 8 at the furthest. None of the esquires' servants to come within the pallett chamber, but wait outside the door, the pages fetching in and out the night gear of the esquires and other apparel. If the esquires of the body do not rise in time they are to quit the King's chamber in their night gowns for such chamber as shall be assigned them in the court by the gentlemen ushers, so as not to interfere with the dressing of the King's chamber; if they refuse, complaint may be made to the lord Chamberlain. A yeoman usher to take charge of the King's door at 8, and not leave it until relieved, not allowing any one to come into the chamber, except lords and others whom he shall think fit in his discretion, and none to enter it after the King is served for all night, except esquires for the body and pages; unless they be of the King's privy chamber, who in passing and repassing must take care not to disturb the esquires. No dice or cards to be used within the chamber after the King is served for all night, except by the King's permission. The yeomen ushers and yeomen waiters to be every day in the great chamber by 8 o'clock in the morning. One of the yeomen waiters to keep the door. The lord Chamberlain or Vice-chamberlain to attend the King in his dining chamber whenever he dines or sups abroad. When the board is set, no one is to be allowed to remain in the chamber except by the King's special command, and also sewers, grooms of the chamber, and such officers as butler, pantler and ewyer, &c.

[A regulation against noblemen and others dining in corners when the hall is not kept. Whenever the King does not dine abroad, there is to be a board in his dining chamber at which the lords spiritual and temporal above the degree of a baron shall be served with the service called the King's service. The lord Chamberlain also to keep his board in the outward chamber with the rest of the barons; the Vice-chamberlain, with the captain of the guard, to keep their mess with some of the carvers and ewers when the hall is not kept, &c.]*

For the keeping of the King's privy chamber pure and clean, and free from great resort of people who disturb the King's retirement, no one is to be allowed to enter it besides those he himself calls for, except the ministers' deputed to attend there; viz., the marquis of Exeter, "which is the King's near kinsman, and hath been brought up of a child with his Grace in his chamber," six gentlemen [waiters], two gentlemen ushers, four grooms, the King's barber, and a page; in all, 15 persons; viz. Sir William Tyler, Sir Tho. Chenye, Sir Antony Browne, Sir John Russell, Mr. Norres, Mr. Cary, to be the said six gentlemen waiters; Rog. Radcliffe and Ant. Knevitt, gentlemen ushers; Wm. Breerton, Walt. Welsh, John Carey, and Hyrian† Breerton, to be the grooms; Penne‡ to be the King's barber; and young Weston to be the King's page. The grooms not to be lodged in the privy chamber, but to have a lodging assigned to them in the court.

The gentlemen of the privy chamber to be ready by 7 o'clock, or earlier, if the King is determined to rise earlier, to help to dress him, putting on his garments "in reverent, discreet, and sober manner." None of the grooms or ushers to touch his person without special command, or meddle with the dressing, except it be to warm clothes and carry them to the gentlemen; the garments to be brought to the privy chamber door by the yeoman of the wardrobe of robes, and received by one of the grooms, who shall deliver it to one of the six gentlemen to put upon the King's person. Two of the gentlemen to lie every night on the pallett within the King's privy chamber, which shall be prepared every night by the grooms, and the fires made up and lights ordered before they go to their lodgings.

Mr. Norris to be placed in the room of Sir Wm. Compton, and give attendance not only as groom of the King's stole, but in the bedchamber. No other of the six gentlemen to enter the bedchamber unless called by the King. The persons of the privy chamber to be friendly to each other, and keep secret all things done there; not to inquire in the

* This paragraph is crossed out in the MS., and the word "Obsolete" added in the margin.

† Sic in MS.; "Hyrcan" in printed copy.

‡ "Pennyne" in printed copy.

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King's absence where he is going, or talk about his pastimes ; and if any one uses any unfitting language of the King, it is to be immediately reported.*

No immoderate play of dice, cards, or tables to be used in the King's privy chamber during his absence, although the King does not object to moderate play at chess, tables, and cards, provided they desist when he goes there. None of the chamber to advance himself further in service than he is appointed by the King, nor to press him with suits except when commanded, but the nearer they are to his person the more humble they must show themselves. If the King desires bread or drink, one of the gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber must command one of the grooms to warn the officers of the buttry, pantry, and cellar to bring it to the door of the privy chamber, where one of the ushers taking the assay shall receive it, bring it to the cupboard, and wait till one of the six gentlemen shall be discharged thereof. The same order to be observed at breakfast, and when the King is served for all night.

The King's barber is to attend him at his rising in the morning in the privy chamber, having in readiness his water, clothes, basin, knives, combs, scissors, &c., to trim his head and beard. He must take care to keep his own person and apparel clean, and not go in company with vile persons or misguided women, on pain of losing his place, and being further punished at the King's pleasure. The King's page to be in the privy chamber before he arrives.

As it is not advisable to fix any certain time for the King's going to dinner or supper, and it is requisite that the six gentlemen of the chamber, the two ushers, the four grooms, and the barber shall attend, some upon the King and some in the chamber, allowance and provision shall be made ordinarily for one mess of meat for the grooms and barber ; the six gentlemen and two ushers to have some convenient place assigned them by the ushers from time to time.

† [As hitherto, when the King has gone walking, hunting, or sporting, most of the nobles and gentlemen have gone with him, leaving the court deserted, and hindering the King in his sports, it is ordered that no one go with him at such times except those appointed by himself and warned by the gentlemen ushers.]

‡ The following members of the Council to hear the complaints of the King's subjects preferred to the King at his passing from place to place, viz.:—Wolsey, Norfolk, treasurer, the bishop of London, keeper of the Privy Seal, the duke of Suffolk, marshal of England, Dorset, the marquis of Exeter, the earl of Shrewsbury, steward of the Household, the lord Chamberlain, the bishops of Bath and Lincoln, lord Sandes, Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Household, Sir Henry Guylford, Controller, the Secretary, Sir Thos. More, Chancellor of the Duchy, the dean of the Chapel, Sir Hen. Wyatt, treasurer of the Chamber, the Vice-chamberlain, the Captain of the Guard, and Dr. Wolman. And as Wolsey, Norfolk (as lord treasurer), the Privy Seal, the lord Steward, and others, must be frequently absent for the administration of justice, &c., the lord Chamberlain, the bishop of Bath, the Treasurer and Controller of the Household, the Secretary, the Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, the Dean of the King's chapel, and the Vice-chamberlain and Captain of the Guard are to give continual attendance for the causes of the Council, and for ordering of poor men's complaints. Dr. Wolman, the bishop of Bath, the Secretary, Sir Thos. More, and the Dean of the Chapel, or at least two of them, to be always present, unless the King give them leave of absence. Thirty of the King's picked horses, and no more, to be continually in the stable to attend upon him when required.

A book to be made of the above ordinances, signed by the King, and kept in the counting-house ; any breach of them by a head officer to be notified to the King by the other head officers, and a quarterly examination to be made by Wolsey and the Council how far these articles have been put into execution.

* These regulations are crossed out.

† This is crossed out.

‡ The whole of this paragraph is omitted in the R.O. copy, with the memorandum :—
"Here wants pa. 172, &c. Establishment of a Council."

1. Nicolas - Vol III pp v - viii.

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ii. Number of miles allowed for the carriage of Edward the Sixth's household, at 3d. the mile.

Modern copy, pp. 171.

2. "Bouche of Court." †

A declaration of everything to be served to every person, "being of the ordinary of the King's honorable house," according to their degrees; viz.,—

For a duke or duchess.—1. In the morning: 1 "chett lofe," 1 manchett, 1 gallon of ale. 2. For afternoon: 1 manchett, 1 gallon of ale. 3. For after supper: 1 chett loaf, 1 manchett, 1 gallon of ale, 1 pitcher of wine. From 31 Oct. to 1 April, 1 torch, 1 pricket, 2 "sises," 1 lb. white lights, 10 talshides, 8 faggots, and and from 31 March to 1 Nov. half the above allowance of wax, white lights, wood, and coals. Yearly value of the whole, 39l. 13s. 3d.

The allowances for marquises and other grades, down to the Queen's laundress, are set forth in like manner.

Names ‡ of "the ordinary of the King's chamber which have bouche of court," beginning with lord Wriothesley as lord chancellor.

ii. Messes of meat to be served to the King and various lords on his side, and to the Queen and her side (Sir Ant. Browne mentioned).

iiij. Diets to be served to the King, Queen, and household on flesh days and fish days, &c.

3. Another copy of § 1.

Chaps. 1–38, 40–45 of the printed text are omitted in this MS., which contains, however, in addition, "The order" of precedence "of lordes and ladies;" "An order to knowe howe many women one ladye shall have above another;" "An order of ladies' woemen howe they shall goe;" and "The oath of a gentleman usher of the privy chamber."

4. Persons assigned to have lodging in the King's house when they repair to it.

The King's side.—The lord Cardinal. The duke of Norfolk and his wife. The duke of Suffolk, when the French queen is out of Court. The marquis of Dorset *and his wife*.* Marquis of Exeter and his wife. Lord Steward and his wife. The lord Chamberlain. The lord Sandes. The *bishop of Bath*.§ *The Treasurer and Comptroller and their wives. The Vice-chamberlain *and his wife*.* Mr. Secretary. Sir Thos. More. Sir H. Wyatt. *Sir Ric. Weston*.* Sir Wm. Kingston and his wife. *Mr. Englefelde. Sir Nic. Carewe, master of the horse. *Sir Francis Bryan, master of the henchmen*.|| *Sir Wm. Compton. Sir Wm. Tyler. Sir Ant. Browne. *Sir John Russell*.§ Mr. Norres, Mr. Caree, *Mr. Boleyn, and their wives. Sir Thos. Cheyny, Mr. Ratclif, and *Mr. Palmer*.* *Mr. Knyvet*.§ The squires of the Body. *Sir Fras. Brian*.§ The henchmen. Dr. Chambre. The gentlemen ushers. The Grooms of the Privy Chamber. The young Minstrels. The King's Poticary.

The Queen's side.—The French queen, with the duke of Suffolk, when she is in the Court. The old duchess of Norfolk. The Queen's lord and vice Chamberlains, and their wives. *Lady Lucy. *Lady Guyldeforde, the elder. *Lady Willoughby. Lady Parre. The Queen's maidens. Mr. Twyforde. *The Queen's secretary. The Queen's gentlemen ushers. Fras. Philip and his wife. The Physician and the Apothecary.

* All the names marked with an asterisk *before* have been ticked by Wolsey; those in italics, and named with an asterisk *after*, have been struck out by him.

† This part is not contained in the MS. in R. O.

‡ This part, if not the whole of § 2, must be as late as 1544.

§ Names thus marked have been inserted by Wolsey.

|| Struck out, and added by Wolsey, "to be lodged with them."

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The Household.—The counting-house. The cofferer. The 2 clerks of the Green Cloth. 2 chamber[lains]. The clerk comptroller. Chief clerk of the kitchen. The offices of the spicery, pantry, cellar, buttery, King's and Queen's robes and beds, jewelhouse, pitcherhouse, confectionary, wafery, chandry, ewery, larders 3, poultry, scullery, pastry and saucery, 2 woodyard; and the offices for porters, and the King's and Queen's groom porters. Pero, the cook.

*P. 1.***R. O. 5. Lodgings to be provided at Court.**

The King, the Queen.

At the King's pleasure: dukes and duchesses, archbishops, marquis, bishops, earls and countesses, viscount and baron, ladies, gentlewomen.

To be lodged. Ordinary: the lord and vice chamberlains, 4 knights for the body in one chamber, 4 squires for the body in one chamber; the secretary, 4 gentlemen ushers to be daily waiters, one or two physicians, and 7 or more henchmen, at the King's pleasure. The King's chapel; the vestry; the wardrobes of robes and beds; the jewel house; the groom porter.

At the King's pleasure: The Queen's chamberlain, chancellor, and vice chamberlain. Gentlemen ushers for the Queen.

To be lodged. Ordinary: the Queen's wardrobes of robes and beds; the Queen's groom porter; the lord steward, the treasurer; the comptroller; the cofferer; the clerks of Green Cloth; the clerk comptroller; the clerk of the kitchen. The offices of the counting house, pantry, cellar, buttery, spicery, chaundry, ewery, confectionary, pitcherhouse, wafery, kitchens for the King, the Queen, and the Halls, the wet and dry larders, scullery, pastry and saucery, woodyard, and porters at the gate.

*Pp. 4.***R. O. 6. The King's lodging and the Queen's.**

The French queen. The lord Cardinal. Lord Chamberlain. Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk. Marquises of Dorset and Exeter. Earl of Rutland. Lord Sands. King's and Queen's Robes. Lord Steward. Mr. Treasurer. Mr. Comptroller. Mr. Vice-Chamberlain. Mr. Secretary. Mr. Chancellor of the duchy. Sir Ric. Wynton. Sir Wm. Kingston. Sir Ant. Browne. Sir Nic. Carrow. Mr. Inglefyfylde. Sir Wm. Compton. Mr. Carre. Mr. Norres. Sir Fras. Bryan. Sir Wm. Tyler. Mr. Bollen. The Treasurer of the King's Chamber. Gentlemen ushers of the Privy Chamber. Dr. Chamber. Sir Thos. Chaney. The King's ushers, daily waiters. The henchmen. The King's Chapel. The grooms of the Privy Chamber. The squires for the Body. The Clerk of the Kitchen. The Cofferer. The Counting-house. The two Clerks of Green Cloth. The Clerk Comptroller. The Jewel House. The King's Wardrobe of Beds. The Spicery. The King's Apothecary. The Pantry. The Ewery. The Cellar. The Buttery. The Pitcherhouse. The Chaundry. The Confectionary. The Wafery. The Poultry. The Scullery. The Saucery. The Pastry. The dry, wet, and usher's larders. The King's groom Porter. The Master Cook. The King's young minstrels. Compton's and Tyler's servants. The King's porters. "The Clerk Controment" (Controller). The second clerk of the Kitchen. The Woodyard.

The Queen's Lord Chamberlain. The duchess of Norfolk. The Vice-Chamberlain. The Queen's maids. Lady Lucy. Lady Pare. Mrs. Phelipes. Mrs. Blanche. The Confessor. The Chancellor. The Physician. The Treasurer of the Queen's chamber. The Apothecary. The Wardrobe of the Queen's Beds. The Queen's gentlemen ushers. Groom porters and pages.

*Pp. 2.***R. O. 7. "A number of persons thought convenient to attend upon the King according to his estate royal."**

The Privy Chamber.—Grooms and other gentlemen, and the treasurer of the chamber.

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The King's Chamber.—The lord chamberlain, the vice chamberlain, knights for the body, daily attendant.

Daily waiters.—Squires for the body, gentlemen and yeomen "huysshers," grooms, pages, sewers, carvers, cup-bearers, the secretary, councillors, young lords, henchmen, messengers of the chamber, minstrels, heralds, and pursuivants.

Daily attenders.—Physicians, surgeons, serjeants-at-arms, the King's almoner, chaplains, clerk of the closet, sewers for the lords and for the chamber.

Quarter waiters.—Knights and squires for the body, gentlemen and yeomen ushers, grooms, pages, sewers, carvers, serjeants-at-arms, messengers, heralds and pursuivants, chaplains.

The King's Household.—*The Head Officers.*—The lord steward, treasurer and comptroller, the cofferer, and other officers, yeomen of the guard, dean of the chapel, and the ministers.

To attend upon the Queen.—*Her Privy Chamber.*—A number of gentlewomen to be chamberers, grooms.

The Chamber.—The lord chamberlain, the vice chamberlain, sewers, carvers, cup-bearers, sewers at the board's end and for the chamber, gentlemen and yeomen ushers, yeomen of the chamber, grooms, pages, messengers, physician, apothecary, serjeants-at-arms.

The chancellor, confessor, almoner, secretary, and chaplains.

Ladies daily and quarterly attendant, noblemen's daughters.

Officers for the Queen in the King's household, as usual.

The above must have servants to attend on them in the King's house, and none other to be admitted. All officers of the chamber and household must serve in person, and attend daily for that purpose.

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R. O. 8. The King's servants in wages.

Paid in the Exchequer: [Sir Da]vid Owen, chief carver; Sir Fras. Brian, chief cup-bearer; Sir Edw. Nevell, chief sewer.

Squires for the Body.—Sir Thos. Tempest, Sir Wm. Sydney, Arthur Poole, Fras. Poyntz.

Paid in the counting-house:—*Sewers and Surveyors*: Ant. Brown, Sir Geo. Selenger, Sir Hen. Penago, Sir Griffith Don.

Gentlemen ushers, daily waiters.—Robt. Knollis, Thos. Palmer, Jas. Vaughan, Sir Rauf Ellerker. *Quarter waiters.*—Thos. Carmynall, Edw. Payton, Wm. Woodall, John Ogan, Sir John Gyfford, Wm. Cotton, Rob. Lygh, John Skydmer.

Sewers of the Chamber.—Wm. Coffyn, Nich. Hyde, Hugh Weldon, Edw. Ryngelay, Walron Coghen (sick), Hugh Sterkey.

Grooms of the Chamber and Wardrobes.—Sir Wm. Compton, Sir Wm. Tyler, Chr. Rochester, John Dyngley, Robt. Baledon, Thos. Carvannell; John Pulteney, for the henchmen; John Antell, Edw. Foreste, Raf Bulney, Walter Badham, Peter Malvesey for tennis play; Wm. Croughton, the King's hosier; Wm. Dawburn, for the bows; John Colenson, keeper of Eltham garden.

Pages of the Chamber and Wardrobes.—Wm. Wise, John Secill, Henry Parker, Henry West, Peter Champney, Massy Vilyard, John Sygwyke, Wm. Garton.

Yeomen ushers.—Thos. Jackson, Robt. à Woode, John Flammok, John Rychemount, James Ap Jenkyns, John Hollond, Robt. Willons, John Rolte, Wm. Haywode, Roger Beke, David Holond, John Davy, John Geynshe, Ric. Pyrry, John Maryner, John à Lee, Ric. Poole, Leonell Standley, Jeffrey Gouth, Roger Wotton, Wm. Poole, Hugh Appoell, Laur. Eglesfeld. Paid with the guard.

Serjeants-at-arms.—Hugh Cholmeley, Wm. Butler, Morey Butler, Robt. Marleton, Thos. Rushe, Jas. Conyas, John Amyas, Ph. Yerley, John Almer, Nic. Downs, Wm. Rolt, Hen. Strete, Henry Thornton, Henry Hill, Hen. Caley, John Thomas, John Smith, — Herper, John Bartilmewe, Nic. Jakson, John Chambre, John Jeffern, Wm. Keby,

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Wm. Almer, Thos. Grenwaye, Wm. Calcott, Ambros Bradman, Christopher Stokehouse, Thos. Jons, Wm. Sayben, John Ap Williams, Ric. Gybson, Chr. Toll, Perys Gryffes, Thos. Vaughan, John Apylston, Robt. Twyford, Raynolde Woulvedon, — Skypwith, Wm. Wentworth.

Serjeants-at-arms with my lord Cardinal. ———

Gentlemen ushers out of wages.—*Lanc.*: Geo. Bekynsale, Hamynet Haryngton, John Caunsfeld, Raff Worsley. *Kent*: Hen. Fane, Wm. Stafford. *Devon*: John Fortescue, Ph. Courtney, John Shelston, John Stille. *Dors.*: John Russell, Wm. Turges. *Wilts*: Ric. Garberdolf. *Yorks.*: Jas. Metecalf, Roger Chomeley, Ph. Constable, Thos. Hopton, Ric. Beaumounte, Marmaduke Constable, Walter Cuny, Thos. Tempest, Wm. Bulmer. *Linc.*: Thos. Totofte, Ric. Bollys, Edw. Villers, Andrew Bilsby, Wm. Barret. *Norff.*: Edw. Yelverton, Ric. Calthorpe, John Cotton. *Chester*: Wm. Smyth. *Notts*: Edm. Busshy. *Essex*: Humfrey Tyrell, Ric. Cooke, Ant. Darsy, John Brown, Jas. Morys, Hugh Boyvyll, John Barnnys. *Leic.*: Everard Dyghby. *Worc.*: Ph. Chatwyn, Wm. Moklawe, Robt. Folyat. *Staff.*: Edw. Lyttillton, John Wells. *Suff.*: Edw. Echyngnam, Ph. Barnerd, Walter Lowdaye, John Jernyngham. *Hants*: Ric. Sandys, John Brokys, Thos. Woodshawe, Thos. St. Martyn, Nic. Fashyn, Edw. Banestre. *Bucks*: John Clerke, Thos. Grene, John Bolstrode, John Stansiall. *Sussex*: Humfrey Banester. *Camb.*: Francis Hasilden, John Hasilrygge. *Surrey*: John Bigge. *Berks*: Henry Brygges, Jas. Strangwysh. *Midd.*: John Morton. *Glouc.*: Jas. Barkeley, John Pauntsfote, John Hurleston, Leonard Poole. *Cornw.*: John Trevanyan, Wm. Godolphyn. *Warw.*: Edw. Willoughby, Ric. Conewaye. *Cumb.*: Wm. Penyngton, Ric. Hirtton, Edw. Fassett. *Salop*: Thos. Kenyston, Thos. Knyght, Wm. Lee. *South Wales*: Thos. Robertes, John Elyott, Howell ap Henry, David ap Rice ap Robert, Edw. ap Gilliam Popkyn, John Lloid, Loyes ap Morgan. *North Wales*: John Apylsten, Jas. Loder, Moreys Lloid, Perys Standley. *Northt.*: Ric. Clement, Ric. Fyshe, John Lane, Ric. Knyghtley, Geo. Kyrkeham, Ric. Willoughby. *London*: Jasper Fylowe, Wm. Emson, Hen. Webbe, Ric. Tate.

Sewers of Chamber out of wages.—*Devon*: Wm. Shelston, Ph. Dennys, Ric. Garlond, Nic. Yowe. *Wilts*: Wm. Bonham. *Yorks.*: John Highffeld, Thos. and Wm. Ellerker, Thos. Dalaryver. *Linc.*: Robt. Blounte. *Chester*: Henry Clayton, Matthew Lee. *Essex*: Wm. Haryott, Geo. Cely. *Leic.*: Barton Hasilrygg. *Staff.*: Edw. Swenerton, Wm. Whyttington, Edw. Comberford. *Suff.*: Leonard Souch. *Hants*: Roger Baynebrigg. *Oxon*: Ric. Harecourte, Thos. Davers. *Sussex*: Thos. Colbronde. *Camb.*: Nic. Sandford. *Surrey*: Thos. Wild. *Glouc.*: Thos. Mereston. *Warw.*: Thos. Ardern. *Herts*: Wm. Graye, Roger Hargest. *Salop*: Stephen Somer. *South Wales*: Thos. ap Ryce, Ant. Cotton, Wm. Adams. *North Wales*: John Clon, Wm. Vaughan. *Beds*: Wm. Parker. *Northt.*: Nic. Wakelyn. *London*: Bartholomew Tate, John Clement.

Grooms of the Chamber not in wages.—Robt. Barker, Ric. Shyvall, Wm. Wynslowe, Jenkyn Lloid, Hugh Ansley, Nic. Tayller, Hen. Ardarn, Thos. Mosgrave, Thos. Jones, Ric. Lloid, John Davy, Thos. Cadbury, Wm. Enderby, John Ap Guilliams, Gilbert Lambert, Humfrey Lloid, Hugh Vaughan, John Wegill, Humfrey Ap Houell Ap Jenkyn, John Huntley, Robt. Davy, Wm. Byrche, Wm. Trussill, Ric. Cacheme, Allen Wellis, John Brown, Giles Talbot, John Barnard, Thos. Cartwright, John Rendolf, Thos. Aleyn, John Rooks, Matthew Seinton, John Rudyng, Laur. Hollond, Thos. Brereton, Walter Vaughan, Hen. Annesley, John Feldyng, Ric. Harebron, John Marten, John Conyers, Ric. Setill, Robt. Mede, John Goderd, Perys Bull, Robert Acton, Wm. Bowman, Thos. Brayne, Thos. Byrche, Humfrey Calvill, John Ratclyf, Fras. Faune, Hen. Sayer.

Pp. 8, slightly mutilated.

R. O. 9. Servants of the King, with their yearly wages.

Cornelius Johnson, master smith at the Tower Copin de Watt, armourer, 20*l.* Nic. Jenyns, tanner, 18*l.* 5*s.* Thos. Stockton, chief joiner at the Tower, 18*l.* 5*s.* John de Parys, tailor, 18*l.* 5*s.* Ant. Cavallary and Leonard Friscobald, purveyors of

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silks, 20*l*. John Thurston, master of the Barge, 11*l*. 8*s*. Wages of 20 bargemen
 Wm. Crane, master of the boys in the Chapel, 26*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Marcellus de la More, surgeon, 26*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Hen. Pykman and Hen. Suthworth, bowmakers at the Tower, 9*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Humfrey Cok, master carpenter, 18*l*. 5*s*. Wm. Gurre, armourer? (*brigandarius*), 10*l*. Azmus Kyrkener, armourer, 10*l*. John Gylmyn, marshal of the minstrels, and seven minstrels, 53*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Robt. Ormeston, under clerk of the House of Commons, 100*s*. Ric. Hole and other players, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Thos. Hert (*struck out*), 50*l*. Ric. Eden, clerk of the Star Chamber, 26*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Ed. Trafford, 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Wm. Gonson, keeper of the storehouses at Erith and Deptford, 18*l*. 5*s*. Jas. Worsley, keeper of the lions, lionesses, and leopards in the Tower, 18*l*. 5*s*., with 6*d*. a day each for 2 lions and 3 leopards. Robt. Bate, master carpenter at the Tower, 12*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. Thos. Sperte, 20*l*. Peter de Bresia, 40*l*. John Parker, as yeoman of the crossbows, 9*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; as keeper of the palace at Westm., 9*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Thos. Foster, comptroller of the works, 18*l*. 5*s*., and 9*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. for his clerk. Geo. Lord, purveyor of the works, 12*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. John Pate, keeper of the Wardrobe at Richmond, 12*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. John Siggewyk, keeper of the Wardrobe of Beds at Woodstock, 6*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*. Ric. Babham, apothecary, 10*l*. Wm. Rote, ranger of Waltham Forest, 9*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Robt. Hasylyrygge, as keeper of the Wardrobe in the Tower, 18*l*. 5*s*.; as gardener at the Tower, 9*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Cornelius van de Strete, arras maker, 18*l*. 5*s*. Robt. Lytell, keeper of the wardrobe of beds and harness at Windsor, 9*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*., and a boy at 3*d*. a day. Wm. Vertew, master mason, 18*l*. 5*s*. Ric. Storer, gunstone maker, 9*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Robt. Long, messenger of the Chamber, 12*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. Nic. Major, saddler, 18*l*. 5*s*. St. Tosso, footman, 12*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. Grooms and pages of the Chamber, 100*l*. John de Pounce, armourer, 20*l*. Sir John Baker, 26*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Sir And. Wyndesore, clerk of the Great Wardrobe. John Shirley, Esq., cofferer of the household for St. George's feast, 50*l*. Sir Ralph Eggerton, standard-bearer, 100*l*. Total, 3,441*l*. 1*s*. 7½*d*.

Ecclesiastical persons.—Dr. Sampson, dean of the Chapel, 33*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Brothers and Sisters of St. Katherine's, near the Tower, 73*l*. 4*s*. Friars Preachers in the city of London, 20*l*. Friars Preachers of Canterbury, 16*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Friars Minors of Canterbury, 16*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Friars Minors of Oxford, 33*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Abbot of St. Mary's, Stratford Langthorn, 5*l*. The boy bishop of St. Nicholas, at the chapel of St. Stephen's, Westm., 20*s*. Milo Wellen, rector of the King's Chapel in the Tower, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Total, 136*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

Heralds and pursuivants.—Thos. Walle, Windsor herald, 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. John de Pounce, Somerset herald, 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Thos. Long, Norrey herald, 20*l*. Thos. Benolt, Clarendieux herald, 20*l*. Chr. Barker, Richmond herald, 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Thos. Halley, Carlyll herald, 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Thos. Blewmantell, Rougecroix pursuivant, 10*l*. Wm. Jenyns, Lancaster herald, 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Ralph Jackson, Mountargull herald, 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Ralph Lago, York herald, 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Robt. Faier, Portculeys pursuivant, 10*l*. Total, 153*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

Serjeants-at-arms.—John Pylleston, Wm. Bartylmewe, Thos. Greneway, Edw. Skipwith, John Eston, Walter Chalcott, John ap Guilliams, Hen. Thorneton, Ambrose Bradman, Davið Cicell, Hen. Hill, Hen. Strete, Nic. Jackson, Wm. Wentworth, John Smyth, Hen. Vaughan, Jas. Conyers, Thos. Russhe, Robt. Twyford, Jas. Ryvett, John Thomas, Wm. Keby, Peter Gryffith, Roger Beke, Wm. Almer, John Almer, Wm. Butteler, Maurice Butteler, Thos. Vaughan, Robt. Marbury, Wm. Sabyan, 18*l*. 5*s*. each. Total, 565*l*. 15*s*.

Valets of the Crown.—Wm. Stondon, John God, John David, Wm. Dycheborne, Thos. Sperte, Robt. Wythes, John Worteley, John Clogge, John Boden, John Suthwall, Wm. à Lye, Wm. Gisnam, Jas. ap Jenkyn, John Evan, Thos. ap Guilliams, Geo. Node, John Brereton, Robt. Layton, Hugh Parker, Simon Burton, John Jackson, Wm. Pole, Thos. Huntwade, John Standford, Edm. Levesley, Hugh Dye, John Rote, Thos. Totheby, and Robt. Bradwell, 9*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. each. Total, 264*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.

The Ordnance.—Sir Wm. Skevington, master of the ordnance, 36*l*. 10*s*.; and for a clerk and a yeoman, 1*s*. a day. Wm. Uxley, clerk of the ordnance, 12*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. Elias Hilton, yeoman of the ordnance, 9*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Gunners:—Chr. Mores, 27*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. John Sandford, John Robinson, Corn. Johnson, Simon Savage, Ric. Baynard, John Sandford, John

1526.

The ROYAL HOUSEHOLD—cont.

Tranfeld, John Mayer, Hen. Cotton, Barnard de Valeys, Hugh Couche, Geoffrey Hughes, John Halfpound, Robt. Fysshier, Hen. Pykman, Robt. Beste, Geoffrey Horne, Chr. Gibson, John Affalley, John Kendall, John Rolff, Laurence Clayton, John Hertley, John Too, John Wystowe, Wm. Verbayt, Thos. Grovys, Thos. Dellyng, Thos. Hart, Clement Wylshire, 6*d.*, 8*d.*, and 12*d.* a day. Total, 456*l.* 5*s.*

Treasurer of England and Officers of the Exchequer.—Thos. duke of Norfolk, treasurer, 365*l.* Sir John Fitzjames, chief baron of the Exchequer, 100*l.* Wm. Wotton, second baron, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Wm. Elys, third baron, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Hales, fourth baron, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Bouchyr, lord Barneys, chancellor of the Exchequer, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Thos. Walshe, King's remembrancer, 55*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* John Smyth, treasurer's remembrancer, 64*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Wm. Purde, clerk of the great roll, 47*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* John Webster, comptroller of the great roll, 15*l.* Edw. Chamber, auditor of accounts, 10*l.* Thos. Tomworth, auditor in the Exchequer and in the Prince's chamber, 20*l.* John Sydley, auditor, 10*l.* John Goldyng, auditor, 10*l.* Wm. Pryce, auditor, 10*l.* John Moreys, clerk of the tallies for Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, 5*l.* John Parker, clerk of the tallies for Sir Hen. Guldeford, 5*l.* Ric. Hyll, marshal, 5*l.* Wm. Assheby, clerk of the estreats, 15*l.* Thos. Pymme, foreign apposer of the estreats, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Robt. Castelton, clerk of the pleas, 5*l.* Wm. Couper, clerk of the summons in the office of the King's remembrancer, 4*l.* Ric. Foster, secondary in the said office, 4*l.* Wm. Copwood, secondary in the said office, 4*l.* John Castell, secondary in the office of the treasurer's remembrancer, 5*l.* Chr. More, secondary in the said office, 4*l.* Wm. Thomas and John Vaghun, secondaries in the office of the Pipe, 5*l.* each. Ushers of the Exchequer, 42*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Total, 999*l.* 15*s.*

Under Treasurer and Receipt of the Exchequer.—Geo. earl of Shrewsbury and Sir Hen. Guldeford, chamberlains of receipt, 52*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Sir Thos. More, under treasurer, 173*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Thos. Danyell, officer for writing tallies, &c., 41*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Uvedale, officer for writing the parchments, 17*l.* 10*s.* Hasyllwod, Robt. Fowler, Hen. Everard, and Wm. Gonson, tellers, 31*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each. Wm. Horde and Ric. Warner, clerks for cutting the tallies, &c. on the part of Geo. earl of Shrewsbury and Guldeford, 10*l.* each. Hen. Pemberton, clerk for the same, 9*l.* Edw. Perrante and John Lambe, clerks for writing the comptrolment of the Pell, 6*l.* each. Sir Wm. Compton, usher of the receipts, 33*l.* 15*s.* 5½*d.* Wm. Gilbert, porter of the bag, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Angelo Uske, Thos. Whyte, Robt. Croxton, and John Hune, messengers, 6*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.* each. Total, 571*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.*

Annuities assigned by Hen. VIII.:—

Dr. Hanyball, master of the Rolls, 37*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* from Robt. Toney, clerk of the Hanaper. The garrison of Berwick, 280*l.* on the customs of Kingston-upon-Hull, and 235*l.* on the customs of Newcastle. Sir Thos. Strangweys, 20*l.* from the manor of Dygton, near Northallerton, 20*l.* Total, 572*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

Total of the roll, 7,161*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Lat., pp. 16, mutilated at the commencement.

R. O.

10. Salaries of the Household.

Groom porter (*name lost*).

Grooms of the chamber, at 40*s.* a year:—Edw. St[anback]e, Bartilmewe [W]orley, John Frogmorton, Ric. Browne, Ric. Woodward, Hector Pyrton, Hen. Annesley, John Parkins, John Varney, John Vaughan, Ric. Smythe, * * * * * (*three names lost*) Ric. Hodges.

Pages of the Chamber, 26*s.* 8*d.*:—John Ridley, Wm. Reskemar, Henry Parker, John Nashe.

Ministers of the King's chapel, 7½*d.* a day:—Ric. Ward, Thos. Haule, Ric. Elles, ... y Dogget, Thos. Wescot, Emery Tuckfyld, Andrew Trace, Nic. Archbold, Wm. Walker, Wm. Crane, Robt. Pend, John Fisher, Hen. Stephinsson, Thos. Bury, Wm. Colman, Robert Johns, Robt. Phillipps, Avery Burnett, Hugh Roodes, Thos. Byrd, Ric. Bower, Ric. Pygot, Edm. Bekham, Robt. Pury, Wm. Barbor, John Fuller, Robt. Rychmount,

1526.

John Alyn, John Stephen. At 4½d. a day :—Simond Gyldar, gospeller, Ric. Greene, verger.
At 3d. a day :—John Singer, epistoler, Ralph Tapping, yeoman, * * *

Pp. 2, mutilated and incomplete.

Royal MS.
7 C. xvi. f. 123.

B. M.

11. The names of the gentlemen pensioners.

Sir Humfrey Ratclif, Edw. Hastyngs, Hen. Strangways, John Wyngfeld, Edm. Bridges
John Chamborn, — Long, Geo. Morgan, Wm. Herbert, Ric. Breame, — Banester,
John Wynkfeld, Blounte the younger, Fras. Knolls, Hen. Jarnyngham, Gawen Carewe,
John Zouche, Peter Carewe, Geo. Zouche, Edw. Skipwith, Palmer of Gloucester's son,
Ric. Freeston, Sir Osborn Hytchyngham, — Mantel, John Candishe, Thos. Asheley,
Wm. Stafford, John Drauer, — Horne, — Pelham, Giles Poole, Hen. Markeham,
Andrew Flammoche, John Gressham, Wm. Calawaye, Sir John Nevel, — Sakvile,
— Fremyngham, Edw. Grymston, Wm. Skipwith, Edw. Vaughan, Edw. Bellyngham,
— Bolles, Thos. Palmer, Raffie Vane, Wm. Ellerker, John Portynarye, Chr. Lydcote
Nic. Arnold, Edm. Harvie.

Pp. 3.

R. O.

12. Almoners.

* * *

Edm. Lyvesay, yeoman, 4l. 11s. 3d. Ric. Mathew, groom, for his wages, 40s.

Almoners.—The King's almoner, for his aprons, 12s. Wm. Turges, under almoner,
wages, 4½d. a day, 6l. 16s. 10½d.; his aprons, 8s. Vycars, the King's surgeon, his fee, 20l.

A fragment.

R. O.

13. A rate of the entertainment of such as shall be discharged out of the King's court.

A gentleman, 10l. a year for life. A yeoman, 6l. A groom, 4l. A page, 53s. 4d.

R. O.

14. "A provysyon for suche as shu[ld] of the Kynges
p"

"Sir William Compton to be undirtresourer of"

"Sir Ric. Weston to be treasurer of Calais.

"Sir William Kynston, stuard of the duchy of Lancashire, and captain of the Kynges
garde Hy . . .

"Gromes :—Wellysborne to be one of the esqueyers du[ring] pleasure].

"Weste to be ge[ntlem]an [uss]her.

"John Parker to be yeoman of the wardrop of the robes.

" to be the Sterrechambre.

"Yong Bolleyn to [have] xx^{li} yearly above the the hath gottyn to hy[m]
a]nd hys wyfe to lyve therapon : and also to admyt [h]ym to be one of the kupberers
when Kyng dynyth [o]wt."

In Wolsey's hand.

Lansdowne MS.
29, f. 23.

B. M.

15. "The appointment of harbigage to be ordinarie for all noble estates
and others, as well for stablinge for their horses as for lodginge and bedes
for their servants, accordinge to a booke made in the xviith yeare of kinge
Henrye the Eight, and signed with his owne hand, as foloweth":—

An archbishop or duke, lodged in the court; stabling for 24 horses, 9 beds for servants.
A marquis, and a duchess dowager; 20 horses, 8 beds. The lord Steward, lord Chamberlain,
and an earl; 18 horses, 7 beds. A viscount, bishop, and a marquis's widow; 16
horses, 6 beds. A baron and a countess whose husband is out of the court; 14 horses,
5 beds. The Treasurer and Comptroller; 12 horses, 5 beds. A baroness whose husband
is out of the court or dead; 10 horses, 3 beds. The Vice-chamberlain, knights, and others
of the Council, the secretaries, marchionesses, countesses, or baronesses, whose husbands are
in the court, and a knight's wife whose husband is out of the court; 8 horses, 3 beds,
The Queen's gentlewomen being lords' daughters or widows, knights, gentlemen of the
Privy Chamber, and the Cofferer; 6 horses, 2 beds. The Queen's maids, among them all

1526.

The ROYAL HOUSEHOLD—*cont.*

6 horses, 3 beds. Esquires for the Body, lords' daughters whose husbands are in the court, and the master of the Jewelhouse, 5 horses, 2 beds. Sewers for the Queen, gentlemen ushers of the Privy Chamber, knights' wives whose husbands are in the court, the physicians, clerks of the Green Cloth and comptroller, and the chief clerks of the Kitchen and Spicery; 4 horses, 1 bed. Chaplains, gentlemen ushers, daily waiters, sewers of the chamber, the surgeons, clerks of the signet, apothecaries, gentlemen ushers, quarter waiters, serjeants-at-arms, gentlemen waiters, secondary clerks, and gentlemen and officers receiving 7d. a day; 3 horses, 2 beds. Grooms of the Privy Chamber, clerk of the marquee, and clerks and gentlemen officers of the household; 2 horses, 2 beds. Grooms and pages of the chamber, yeomen for the Mouth, and other yeomen officers; 2 horses, 1 bed. The guard; 120 horses, 60 beds. The allowances of the trumpeters, sackbuts, other musicians, the leash, the hunts, and the fawknars are not mentioned.

Pp. 3. In a hand of Queen Elizabeth's time.

1940. PRINCESS MARY.

Sydney
Papers, I. 4.

1. "Remembrance of principal matters in the instructions sent down with princess Mary, for proofs of the causes and limits assigned to the Council in the Marches of Wales. An. 17 Hen.VIII."

Mention is made in this document, that on the arrival of the Princess at Thornbury, and after the settling of her house there, they shall proceed to execute the commission of *Oyer and Terminer*. The regulations for the commission then follow.

Vit. C. i. 23.
B. M.

2. Form of the oath to be taken by the members of the Princess's council.

ii. Instructions to the bishop of Exeter, president of the above Council, lords Dudley and Ferrers, Sir Jo. Port, justice, Jo. Denton, clk. chancellor, Mr. Ric. Gidnor [Sidnor], clk. surveyor, Mr. Peter Burnell, clk. almoner, Sir Ralph Egerton, treasurer, Sir Giles Grevile, controller, Sir Edw. Crofte, Sir Will. Morgan, vice-chamberlain, Jo. Salter and Geo. Bromley, learned in the law, Jo. Russell, Peter Lacy, and others.

*Modern copy, pp. 23. Marked in the margin: "17 Hen.VIII."**

1941. OFFICERS IN WALES.

R. MS. 14.
B. xxvii.
B. M.

* * * Sir Ph. Brereton, 26*l.* 10*s.* Sir Rauf Egerton, forester of Snowdon and keeper of Wiggemore park, and Thos. Grymesdiche, 74*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.* John Norton, constable of Flint Castle, 20*l.* Hen. Parker and Ric. Hawkins, auditors of Chester, Flint, and North Wales, 80*l.* The comptroller of Cheshire, 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* John Tatton, clerk of the exchequer of the county palatine of Lancashire, 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* John Grymesdiche, porter of Flint Castle and bailiff of roads in Cheshire, 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Olyver Bolton, master carpenter in Cheshire and Flint, 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Annuities to Edw. Pennant, 10*l.*; to Robt. Wood, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Ric. Parker, 10*l.*; Wm. Pole, 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and Arthur Darcy, 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Sir Wm. Parre, seneschal, chancellor, and receiver of Pembroke, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Maurice Butler, customer of Tenby and Westhaverford, and constable of Pembroke Castle, 9*l.* John Thomas ap Philip, sheriff of Pembroke, 5*l.* The same, and Jankin Lloid, seneschal and receiver of Llanstephan, 5*l.* Maurice ap Henry, constable of Tenby Castle, and Henry Cadern, clerk of the court of Westhaverford, 42*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Thos. Roberts and John Perient, auditors of Westhaverford, Glamorgan and Morgannok, Uske and Caerlyon, and Carmarthen, &c., 100*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Wm. Vaughan, seneschal and receiver of Kylgaran, constable and forester of Kevyndrym, 10*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* John Stephens, porter and constable of Westhaverford, 9*l.* 14*s.* Charles earl of Worcester, sheriff of Glamorgan and Morgannok, constable of Cardiff and Neth Castles, seneschal of Frenclloid, Montgomery, Kerry,

* See also 20 July 1526.

1526.

Kedwer, Dynas, Elwell and Ewyas Lacy, &c., 243*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* Sir Matthew Cradock, receiver of Glamorgan and Morgannock, 20*l.* Nic. Williams, clerk of the exchequer at Cardiff, &c., 15*l.* Sir Robt. Jones, porter of Cardiff Castle, constable of Llantrussan Castle, &c., 31*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Edm. Turner, recorder of Frenclloid and Ruthyn, &c., 9*l.* 11*s.* Chas. duke of Suffolk, seneschal and receiver of Bromefeld, Yale and Chirk, and chief justice of North Wales, 81*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Lancelot Lother, constable of Caerleon, 10*l.* Wm. Edwarde, constable of Chirk Castle, 10*l.* John and Thos. Wrenne, auditors of Bromefeld and Yale, Chirk and Frenclloyd cum Ruthyn, 19*l.* John Wrenne, keeper of the Towneparke at Ruthyn, 40*s.* John Wrenne and John Turner, auditors of Denbigh, Elvell, Buelth, Radnor and Mollenyth, and Wiggemore, 28*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Wm. Edwards, constable of Chirk Castle and keeper of Blakeparke, 13*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Sir Ric. Cornewall and Ralf Hakeluyt, seneschals of Clifford, Glasebury and Wynfreton, and constables of Clifford Castle, 4*l.* 11*s.* Sir R. Cornwall, seneschal of Hereford, and an annuity, 17*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* Robt. ap Griffith, receiver of Frenclloyd cum Ruthyn, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sir Ric. Harbert, porter of Montgomery Castle, keeper of the forest of Vaynoll Llanybrand, and receiver of Montgomery, Kerry, and Kedwen, 17*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Edw. Ateliff, annuity, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* John Pillesdon, receiver of Denbigh, &c., 93*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sir Roger Salisbury, seneschal and constable of Denbigh Castle, 50*l.* John Salisbury, master of the hunt at Denbigh, keeper of Garsnodiok Park, and constable of Conway Castle, 58*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Peter Mutton and Thos. ap Grome, clerks of the works at Denbigh, keepers of the Chekergate, escheators, &c., 13*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* P. Multon, keeper of the park below the castle, 60*s.* 8*d.* Annuities:—Robt. Penne, gentleman of the Chapel Royal, Hen. Page, groom of the hobbies, John Dingley, John ap Ellys, Thos. Bromeley, John Patte, John Parker, and John Avere, groom of the Mouth, 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Thos. ap Rice, lieutenant of Montgomery, Kerry, and Kedwen, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Annuities:—John Dudley and Thos. Starkey, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sir Fras. Brian, constable of Hardlegh Castle, 50*l.* Griffin Llews, porter of Caernarvon (?), 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Sir Rowland Vileville, constable of Beawmares Castle, 200*l.* Wm. Griffith, the King's chamberlain in North Wales, 20*l.* John Lawton, comptroller, 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Roger Bekett, supervisor, 10*l.* Annuities to Hugh Llewes, Ric. Williams, and Jevan Gittyns, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sir Wm. Morgan, seneschal and supervisor of Uske and Caerleon, and constable of Uske Castle, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Thos. Palmer, bedell and coroner of Uske and Trillek, constable of Caerleon Castle, &c., 17*l.* David ap Llewellyn ap Jevan, itinerant bailiff of Cantre, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* David Lloid and David ap Rees, escheators in Kermerden and Cardigan, 10*l.* Sir Wm. Tyler, 10*l.* Wm. John Voya, itinerant bailiff of Llampadern, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Ric. Lloid, King's attorney in South Wales, 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, constable and seneschal of Radnor and Wiggemore, 59*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Sir Edw. Crofte, receiver of Wiggemore, Clifford, Glasebury, Wynfreton, Ewyas Lacy, Herefordsh., Shropshire, and the Marches, and parker of Gateley, 75*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Maurice Clonne, serjeant of Radnor's land, and clerk of the court, 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John and Thos. Amyas, keepers of Moktre chace, 6*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* John Amyas, serjeant-at-arms, 12*d.* a day. Walter Devereux lord Ferrers, keeper of Nethwood park, Heref., 6*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* John Blount, parker of Cleobury, &c., 16*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Sir Wm. Compton, keeper of Beawdelay and Ernewood parks, 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Edw. Sherman, supervisor of the March, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* David ap Howell, from the customs of Radnor, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Walter Badham, from the customs of Knighton, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Jas. Vaughan, from the issues of Wynfreton, 9*l.* John Walaston, from the manor of Cleobury Baynes, 10*l.* Sir Rese ap Thomas, lately dead, chamberlain and justiciary in South Wales, and seneschal, &c. in Westhaverford and Buelth, 235*l.* 9*s.* Sir Wm. Uvedale, lately dead, keeper of Bringewood chace, &c., 8*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Sir Ric. Jarningham, lately dead, parker of Molewike, 4*l.* 11*s.* Sir Wm. Thomas, sheriff of Caermarthen, &c., 57*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

A paper roll. The commencement lost.

1942 DALBY, ARCHDEACON OF RICHMOND.

R. O.

1. Account of the property of Master Dalby, archdeacon of Richmond, at his death.

He left a casket full of money with Sir Thos. Marser, subchanter and vicar choral of the cathedral of York, in the common treasure house, and Marser conveyed it to his own

1526.

DALBY, ARCHDEACON OF RICHMOND—*cont.*

chamber, between six and seven, on the morning Dalby died. Marser also had in his hands a year's receipts of eight deans, 600 or 700 mks. Sir Ant. Appulby, receiver of the provostry of Beverley, has not given account for a year and a half. Master Thos. Barton, Dalby's steward, went off immediately after his death with all the money and stuff he found at the prebend house of Stillyngton, within the close of York. Mr. Donyngton, priest, found 150*l.* in gold in a little chest at York. Ric. Dalby of Dalton owed him 100*l.* For firstfruits of benefices, 37*l.*, or more, is owing. Donyngton has received 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the farmer at Byram. 50*l.*, besides jewels and rings, was found in his purse and casket by Dr. Tait. The fines on testaments for a year and a half are owing; half yr.'s rent for his lands in Estreke, Poklyngton, and Scarborough, the farm of Welwik, held by John Styrlay, gent., the parsonage of Burnbrowghton, Linc. dioc. Vincent Appully, of Copmanthropp, owed him for tithes of Myddelton on the Wold and Copmanthropp. "Devyddel" and oblations were due to him in the churches of York and Beverley. Dr. Tait owed him 8*l.* He was used to have money lying in deposits with Sir Robt. Skelton, vicar of St. Stephen's. Dalby was executor to Robt. Marshall of Byram, and at Dalby's death Marser had the oversight of the goods. Sir John Garthene, late dean of Burwike, Riche-mount, and Catherik, has to account to Dalby for the revenues of benefices which Dalby should have had in time of vacation. The mortuaries of divers beneficed men are due to him from their executors, viz., a horse, a short gown, and other raiment in which they used to ride. His prebends at York and Beverley were to be accounted with certain benefices improprie to them.

ii. Dalby's goods in his house at York.

In the hall, green say hanging and a long table. In the great parlour, hangings of divers colored say, and a long table with a carpet. In the little parlour, green say hangings. In the great chamber, hangings of oversea work, one part silk, the other fine imagery work, 10 or 12 pieces, worth 4*l.* a piece; a long table with a Turkey carpet; carpets for the windows; forms and chairs. In the bed chamber, hangings of beyond-sea work, a table, Turkey carpets, forms and chairs. In the same room, the study and wardrobe, 10 or 12 chests. Three pr. of andirons for the two chambers and the great parlour. 20 down and feather beds, praised at 6*s.* 8*d.* apiece, of which the worst was worth 13*s.* 4*d.* The chapel was hanged with tawny satin; the altar was adorned with satin vestments; two or three satin cushions. In his study, pieces of camlet and silk; 18 long gowns, velvet, satin, scarlet camlet, &c., and some lined with damask. Two silver basins for shaving. In the pantry, much goodly diaper.

Pp. 8. *Endd.*

- R. O. 2. Duplicate of the first portion of the preceding, with slight variations.

Pp. 5. *Endd.*

- R. O. 3. Household implements belonging to Mr. Thos. Dalby, late archdeacon of Richmond.

At York.

Four Arras hangings:—Both sides of the hall hanged with green say, a long table and 3 trestles, a cupboard at the hall side, 2 long forms for the table.

In the great parlor:—Hangings of blue and yellow say. A great table with trestles, and a Turkey carpet for it. 2 qwortayns for the windows. A cupboard and 4 forms, 3 or 4 chairs and stools. A pair of great "landeyronys" with "stomer" and tongs.

In the little parlor:—A trussing bed, hanged with "dorneckys," hangings of green say. A little pair of "landeyrynys."

In the great chamber:—8 hangings of fine silk for the west, and the rest fine "baywoll" of imagery work of beyond sea, worth 4*l.* or 5*l.* apiece. A long table and 3 trestles, with a tapestry-work carpet and 4 forms. 2 chairs. 2 carpets for the windows of Turkey work. A pair of great andirons.

In the bed chamber:—A trussing bed with sarcenet curtains, and covering, paned of

1526.

divers colors. Arras hangings. A table with a Turkey carpet and 2 forms. 2 folding chairs, covered with leather, fringed with silk. 5 stools, a stomer, tongs, and andirons. 2 chests and a cupboard.

In the study:—A table, 2 chests, 2 trestles. A cupboard full of little lockers for writings. A coffer made like a "letterone."

In a little privy chamber:—A bed hanged with "dorneckys," hangings of say.

In the chapel:—Arras hangings, with a picture of our Lord and Mary Mawdland. 2 down cushions, covered with satin. An altar "anowryde" with satin and curtains of the same. 3 altar cloths.

In the wardrobe:—A velvet gown lined with sarsnet or damask. A gown or two of black satin, lined with "fewnys." 2 damask gowns lined, one with velvet, the other with sarcenet. 3 camlet gowns, furred with coney and lined with silks. 10 gowns of scarlet, crimson and murrey velvet and fine pink, lined with silk or furred. 2 short scarlet and 2 short camlet gowns. 2 camlet and 1 scarlet frocks. A velvet and a sarsnet jacket. A chest with broken old-fashioned plate and jewels, "which I have heard my master say he would cause to be copied." 2 gray "awmesses." 2 surplices. A black habit and hood lined with silk. 13 yds. of fine linen cloth, at 4s. 4d., for a surplice. 2 velvet tippets lined with satin. 2 velvet hoods with "taychys." A sarsnet tippet. 7 feather beds, 12 mattresses, 12 pr. of blankets, 18 pr. of sheets, 6 arras coverings, 20 coverlets with bolsters and pillows. 2 great chests, and the sumpter cloth with my master's arms, and in them pieces of damask, &c.

In the steward's chamber:—Hangings of white and green painted cloth. A folding table. 2 chests. A standing bed hanged with curtains of "dornekys." A trundle bed.

In the pantry and buttery.—For the high table in the hall: 3 diaper tablecloths. A coverpane of fine reynys fringed with white silk. 4 doz. diaper napkins. 3 doz. of plain cloth. A diaper drawing towel, 14 yds. One of plain cloth, 12 yds. 4 cloths for the side tables in the hall, 7 yds. 5 towels to wash before dinner. 2 great silver spoons gilt with hind heads in the knops. 3 gilt spoons with angels in the top. 6 gilt spoons without knops. 2 doz. silver parcel-gilt spoons with wheat sheaves. 2 great salts with a cover, whole gilt. 2 other great salts, parcel gilt. 3 little parcel-gilt salts, 2 of them the King's gift. 3 parcel-gilt basins and ewers, with my master's arms. A silver shaving basin. 2 great silver flagons with chains. 6 silver wine pots with my master's arms, gallons, pottles, and quarts. A silver chafing dish, half a garnish of silver vessel. 3 cases of carving knives and 3 chipping knives. 2 neck towels. 5 or 6 little silver cups with covers. 6 silver candlesticks. 18 gilt standing cups, of the King's new year's gift. Refers to Thos. Barton's inventory for the rest of the plate.

In the kitchen:—Divers garnish of pewter vessel, great pots for beeves, pans, spits, &c.

Household stuff at Stelyngton.—In the hall:—Green say hangings throughout. A cupboard and two forms.

In the parlor toward the garden:—Hangings of green say, painted. A counter. A cupboard. 2 forms. A say carpet for the window. 2 chairs. A pair of andirons.

In the parlor where my master died:—A standing bed with a sparver of "dorneckys." A cupboard, a table, a carpet, 2 forms.

In the little parlor next the hall:—A standing bed and green say hangings.

In the great chamber:—Hangings of painted damask work. A carpet for the windows, with divers books. A table, a carpet, two forms, and a clock worth 4*l*.

In the chamber where my master lay:—Blue and red buckram hangings. A standing bed and a sparver like a tent. A chair, a form, and a coffer checkered with bone.

In the chamber toward the garden:—Hangings of red, blue, and yellow say, paned. A trussing bed hanged with green and white sarcenet, and a silk cover. A carpet for the window.

In the chapel chamber:—Hangings of green say. A standing bed. A sparver of dorneckys. A chest and a long settle.

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DALBY, ARCHDEACON OF RICHMOND—*cont.*

In the closet:—Hangings of blue, yellow, and red say, divers images, books, and a carpet.

In the chapel:—3 altar cloths. A mass book, vestment, chalice, 2 cruets of silver, parcel gilt, and a corporax.

In the kitchen:—7 garnish of pewter vessel, 5 spits, a pair of racks and gallows with iron hooks, pots and pans.

In the stable:—16 saddle horses. 6 stags and great store of beeves and mutton at Cornburgh, as appears by John Wyeghall's inventory. Grain and hay off the demesne land and tithes of Steylyngton and Raskell, which prebends Mr. Dalby held.

Household instruments at Beverley.—In the hall:—Hangings of green say and a cupboard.

In the great parlor:—Hangings of blue and yellow say. A great table, a counter, a cupboard, 3 trestles, 2 forms and a carpet.

In the great chamber:—Hangings of painted cloth of damask work. A standing bed hanged with dorneckys. A counter, a form, and a chair.

In the chapel:—Hangings with the story of St. Katherine. 2 altar cloths. A carpet. 2 silk cushions.

In the bedchamber:—Hangings of painted cloth of damask work. A table with a carpet, 2 trestles, 2 chairs, 2 chests, a cupboard, a pair of andirons, a bed hung with red, blue, and yellow.

In the steward's chamber:—Hangings of green say.

In the wardrobe:—A bed, a presser, 2 chests, a table, 6 feather beds, 10 mattresses, 18 pr. of sheets, 15 pr. of blankets, 19 coverlets, 5 arras coverings.

In the pantry:—3 doz. diaper napkins and 2 doz. plain. 3 diaper tablecloths and one plain, for the great table. 4 cloths for the sideboards in the hall, with chipping-knives.

In the kitchen:—Pots, pans, spits, pewter vessels, &c., as by Sir George Lynsay's inventory. 40 couple of great lobbe lings.

Dalton.—In my master's second chamber:—Green say hangings. A table and a carpet with 2 trestles. 2 forms.

In my master's bedchamber:—A bed hung with red and blue sarsenet. The chamber hung with green say. A table with trestles, 2 chairs, 7 feather beds, 9 mattresses, with sheets, blankets, and coverlets.

In the chapel:—Altar cloths, a chalice, a corporax, vestments, crewets, and a clock.

At Chery Burton:—10 cart horses and 2 carts.

Advises [Walsey] to cause the inventory made by Robt. Hodgeson, 6 months before Dalby's death, to be sent to him, as there was another made, not so complete by a 100l. or so.

Pp. 9. Endd.: Dalby.

R. O.

4. Inventory of Dalby's goods.

Also 4 or 5 parcel gilt basins and ewers. Much plate at York and elsewhere, as appears by the inventories. The kitchen furnished with vessels; the scullery with platters, dishes, &c. Certain hogsheds of claret, which came from Hull to York after he died. 2 gray anices. 2 or 3 fine surplices. 3 trussing beds, with coverings, and curtains of sarsenet of divers colors. Divers great silver pots of a gallon apiece. Divers silver flagons. 4 or 5 dozen silver spoons, a dozen of them gilt.

At Beverley:—Green say hangings in the hall. Divers colored hangings in the great parlor. A long table or two with "yoned" forms, and a carpet or two. Damask hangings, painted, in the bedchamber. A great chamber hanged; feather beds and mattresses. Kitchen vessels.

At Dalton:—A hundred wethers. Hangings and a long table in the great chamber. In the bed chamber:—A trussing bed, with sarsenet curtains; 4 or 5 feather beds. In the chapel:—Ornaments, a chalice, vestments, and a cloak worth 40s.

At Barton:—10 horses, appraised at 10s. apiece, some worth 20s. A cart, a wain, and other cattle.

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At Styllington :—In the hall : green say hangings. In the great parlor : hangings of divers colors, a table, a carpet, trestles, and joined forms. In the great chamber : hangings, a long table, carpets, joined forms, chairs ; a cloak worth 4 marks ; 2 chambers hanged with green say. The bed chambers hanged. In the chapel : vestments, chalice, silver cruets, &c. A great barn, with grain, from the prebend at Styllington and other tithes. 30 loads of hay and much wood. 16 or more saddle horses, of which he thinks only a few came to my Lord's grace ; some of 5*l.* or 6*l.* apiece are not in the inventory. Great store of beeves and muttons. A kitchen furnished with vessels, &c. Ponds full of great pike, tench, and other fish ; 20 marks would not store them as they were. 2 short scarlet gowns, and one or two of fine black cloth. 2 tippets of velvet and 2 of sarsnet, with other raiment, as divers frocks of scarlet sarsnet and fine stamell. Stillytories of various sorts.

Pp. 4. Imperfect at the commencement.

1943. VAGABONDS.

Add. MS.
15,091, f. 30.
B. M.

"A new order" for the Knight Marshal to see to the exclusion from the court of "boys and vile persons, and punishment of vagabonds and mighty beggars," also of unthrifths and common women. The lord Steward to keep the court.*

1944. For THO. ALVERD.

R. O.

To be receiver of all lands of the duchy of Lancaster, in Norf., Suff., and Cambridgeshire ; on surrender of patent 25 Jan. 17 Hen. VIII., granted under the seal of the duchy of Lancaster to Edw. Peyton, gent. usher of the chamber.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3.

1945.

GRANTS in JANUARY 1526.

Jan.
GRANTS.

2. John Cripse and Margaret his wife. Licence to alienate the manors of Eton and Colnorton, Bucks, to Henry Cripse, Wm. Scotte, Reginald Scotte, Tho. Hardy, Tho. Moile, Wm. Cripse, Wm. Digges, Edw. Pettite, Tho. Hendle and Geo. Hyllis and their heirs. Westm., 2 Jan.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 25.*

6. Commission of Gaol Delivery.
Newgate Gaol: John Aleyn, mayor of London, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir John Fitzjames, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Sir John More, Sir John Porte, Sir Lewis Pollard, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Wm. Shelley, serj.-at-law. Westm., 6 Jan.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 26d.*

8. John Drewe, merchant, of Bristol. Protection ; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Eltham, 8 Jan. 17 Hen. VIII. *Date of delivery unintelligible.*—P.S.

8. Edw. Redyng, sherman, *alias* cheese-monger, of London. Protection ; going in

the retinue of lord Berners. Eltham, 8 Jan. 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

8. Edm. Scott, mercer, of Antwerp, *alias* of London. Protection ; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Eltham, 8 Jan. 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

11. Commission of Gaol Delivery.
East Dereham Gaol: Sir Roger Townesend, Wm. Wotton, Wm. Elys, John Spilman, Francis Moundeford, John Hynd, John Sturgeis and Rob. Townesend. Westm., 11 Jan.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 26d.*

22. Sir James Worsley, captain of the Isle of Wight. Annuity of 40 marks ; and to have three men at 6*d.* a day, in his office as captain of the Isle of Wight ; in consideration of his surrendering the office of yeoman of the Wardrobe of Robes. Westm., 22 Jan. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

23. Maurice à Parry. Grant of two tene-ments in Fanchurch Street and Distafane,

* The MS. from which the above is taken was formerly the property of lord Robert Dudley, afterwards earl of Northumberland, whose signature "R. Duddley" appears on the first page. It is a handsome vellum volume in old binding, consisting of (1) an English version of the *Modus tenendi Parliamentum* ; and (2) the usages of the office of marshal of England under Gilbert de Strogill, temp. Hen. II., and Thos. Brotherton. The date of the above order is given in the table of contents as 17 Hen. VIII.

1526.

GRANTS in JANUARY 1526—*cont.*

- Jan.** London, lately held by Wm. Meryman. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Jan. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.
- GRANTS.** 23. Petro le Provost, sieur la Mote. Annuity of 20*l.* out of the issues of the lp. of Mark and Oye. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Jan. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.
23. Miles Willen. Grant of the canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of St. George's, Windsor Castle, void by the death of Rob. Bekensall. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Jan. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 9.*
24. Francis Pointz, squire for the Body. Custody of the manor of Holborne, in the suburbs of London, and of all other lands, &c. in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, and in Fletestrete, during the minority of Edward earl of Derby, *vice* Thomas Stanley, deceased. Eltham, 3 Jan. 17 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 33.*
25. Miles ap David. Wardship of John, s. and h. of Richard ap Madok. *Del. Westm.*, 26 Jan. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 17.*
26. Rob. Blaggrave, barber, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Croydon, 26 Jan. 17 Hen.VIII.—P.S.
26. Sir John Gage. Annuity of 100 marks. *Del. Westm.*, 26 Jan. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.
26. Rob. Norton, clothier, of Romsey, Hants. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. *Westm.*, 26 Jan. a^o 17.—P.S.
26. Bartholomew Petyrs, surgeon, of Zealand. Denization. *Del. Westm.*, 26 Jan. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.
26. Sir Ric. Weston, knight for the Body. Custody of the possessions of Anne Conyngesby, deceased, wife of Sir Humphrey Conyngesby, in cos. Westmor., Camb. and York, during the minority of Anne, d. of Chris. Pykeryng, son of the said Anne Conyngesby. *Del. Westm.*, 26 Jan. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 19.*
26. Wm. Wodwarde, laborer, of Assheborne, Derby. Pardon for having murdered Henry Flacket at Stensop, Staff., 20 Sept. 7 Hen.VIII. Eltham, 17 Jan. 17 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 26 Jan.—P.S.
27. Sir Wm. Huse. To be comptroller of Calais from 6 April 17 Hen.VIII. for life, with the same privileges as John Gage or Rob. Wotton, and 80*l.* per annum. *Del. Westm.*, 27 Jan. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Fr., 17 and 18 Hen.VIII. m. 2.*—Modern copy in R. O.
28. Commission of Gaol Delivery. *Cambridge (Town) Gaol:* Ric. Rolf, mayor, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Philip Parys, Rob. Hutton, John Hynde, Ric. Clerke, Rob. Smyth, jun., Geo. Foyster, Tho. Brakyn. *Westm.*, 29 Jan.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 26d.*
29. Wm. Copley and Dorothy his wife. Pardon for alienations without licence; viz. (1.) A fine between Rob. Strey, chaplain, and the said Wm. and Dorothy, concerning the manors of Emly and Hadylsey, ultimately granted to Wm. and Dorothy, with remainder to Christ. lord Conyers, Sir Ninian Markynfeld, Brian Hastynge and Tho. Strey. (2.) A fine between Hastynge and Strey and Copley and wife touching the manors of Sprotburgh and Daryngton, Yorks., and Plumtre, Crumwell and Basforth, Notts. *Westm.*, 29 Jan.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 18.*
29. Henry Harman, of Brideport, Dorset, shoemaker, native of Utrecht. Denization. *Westm.*, 29 Jan.—*Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 25.*
29. Walter Pateshale. To be auditor of the castles and lands, &c. late of Wm. viscount Beaumont, lord of Bardolf and Folkingham, in England, *vice* John Josselyn. Monastery of Reading, 8 Nov. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 29 Jan.—P.S.
30. Chris. Johnson. To be warden of the college of Plecy, London dioc., at the King's disposal by the attainder of Edward duke of Buckingham, *vice* Wm. Stracche, deceased; the president and chapter having, in accordance with the statutes of the college, nominated the said Christopher and John Chalys chaplains of the said college, and transmitted their names to the King as patron. *Del. Westm.*, 30 Jan. 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 23.*

1526.

Feb.

1946. [GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. XXI. 2.

B. M.

Letters from Lyons, of Jan. 30, state that Memoransi had arrived there with certain news of the treaty between the Emperor and the French king, who will marry the lady Ranea with 300,000 (*terc[entis] milibus*) gold pieces for dowry, which the King will increase to 800,000. Autun, Dijon, and two other towns in Burgundy will be restored to the Emperor. The duchy of Milan will be thus divided: to Ferdinand, Milan, Pavia, La[udi], and, some say, Como; to Bourbon, the county of Aste, Alexandria, &c.; and to the duke of Milan, Cremona and Glarea Addæ. This news was received with much applause at Lyons. The prince of Orange and other adherents of Bourbon have been liberated. The King's mother was about to start for Bayonne with the King's two sons, as hostages for the King's fulfilment of the treaty, which he promises in six weeks after his liberation.

These are the news they have at present, but they give them the less credence because the Pope has heard nothing certain from the Legate. Will know whether they are true shortly, and will inform [Wolsey].

Hol., Lat., p. 1.

1 Feb.

1947. RICHARD CROKE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Begs him to refer his articles against Coton, and Parr's misreports against himself, to the duke of Richmond's council here, that they may report on his behaviour, and examine the clerks of the Duke's kitchen and the yeomen and grooms of every office as to what wine, beer, and other stuffs they have known the two Cotons to spend in two years by entertaining friends and servants above their allowance, and in finding Sir Wm. Parr's house, of which the fifth part does not appear in the books by the fraud of Coton, clerk comptroller. Since Croke came, Par has been absent 66 weeks, and when present has seldom given attendance, but spent his time in hawking and hunting. Scheryfhutton, 1 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: Dr. Croke's letter of the 5th of February.

1948. RICHARD CROKE, Schoolmaster to the duke of Richmond, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Ellis, 3 Ser.
I. 333.

Begs he will send directions to the Duke's council:—1. As to the time the Duke shall be occupied in learning. 2. That the Duke be exempted from writing to abbots and mean persons after dinner, "to the dulling of his wits, spirits, and memory, and no little hurt of his head, stomach, and body;" that he writes nothing except in Latin to the King or the Cardinal; and that no man force him to write, except Croke be there to direct and form his hand and style. 3. That the gentlemen about him be at Croke's command, to apply their learning at such times as he shall think convenient. 4. That his time of learning be not interrupted by strangers. 5. That no craft be permitted to alienate him from learning.

To my lord Legate's good grace.

1 Feb.

1949. [WM. EARL OF] ARUNDEL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks him for the goodness he has shown him at all times, and especially now, concerning the wastes attributed to his father and himself, which he never did nor was privy to, nor his father, as far as he knows. Asks Wolsey to prevent any further process, for he will not "try" with the King. Wishes him to appoint judges to find out the truth, and he will abide by their decision. Hears from his auditor, John Wren, that Wolsey wants half a score of oaks from Hatteswode for the roof of his chapel, which he will be glad to let him have. Downeley, 1 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's good grace.

1526.

3 Feb. 1950. DE PRAET to CHARLES V.

Bradford, 1.98.

De Bossu will carry the news. The cession of Burgundy is not liked. The Italians pretend to be distressed at the peace. The prince of Orange is set at liberty. The Regent is pleased at the deliverance of her son, and his marriage with Eleanora. She will be glad if the lady might be sent to Bayonne, and the marriage consummated immediately. She stated that all persons are highly displeased at the cession of Burgundy, and she will be glad if the Viceroy might conduct her son to Bayonne. I send you an account of my replies to her demands. Tomorrow she leaves for Blois, and will immediately proceed to Bayonne with the Dauphin and the duke of Orleans, Lyons, 31 Jan.

P.S.—Further account of his conversations with Madame and with Galeazzo Visconti. 3 Feb.

4 Feb. 1951. EDMUND MOOR to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for his goodness. Asks him to speak in his favor to Mr. Jarmyn, who has not been so friendly since he heard of the trouble Tedlow put him to. Intends to go on a voyage this March, but requires help from Jarmyn and others. Has lost his "occupying" this two years through the cruelty of some of his creditors. Harwich, 4 Feb. 1525.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell, London.

4 Feb. 1952. LORD ROCHEFORD.

R. O.

Four receipts by John Horseman, overseer of the King's works at Tunbridge and Penshurst, of money from Sir J. Daunce, to be used by lord Rocheford on the repairs of the castle and stone bridge at Tunbridge, &c. The dates and amounts are as follows:—1 July 17 Hen. VIII., 20*l.* 22 July, 20*l.* 13 Aug., 40*l.* 23 Sept., 24*l.* Total received, 170*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Signed and sealed.*

Receipt by lord Rocheford for 29*l.* 15*s.* 9½*d.* in full payment of the said repairs. 4 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

5 Feb. 1953. ROYAL MANORS.

R. O.

Account of reparations and wages taken by Thomas Fowler and Edward Blont, deputies to Richard Sydenor, the King's surveyor; beginning Monday 5 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII., in Tykenhall in Bewdeley:—for a master carpenter, 8*d.*, others 6*d.* a day; tilers, 6*d.* and 5*d.*; bricklayers, 6*d.* and 4*d.*; laborers, ditto; limeburners, &c., 5*d.* and 4*d.*; glaziers, 8*d.* and 6*d.*; others by piecework.

II. Cancelled account, as found in another book of Mr. Tamworth, auditor, commencing Monday, 16 Aug.

Pp. 195.

6 Feb. 1954. RICHARD CROKE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Parr cannot obtain letters from the Prince's councillors in Coton's favor, and has consequently threatened to destroy Croke's credit with the King and Wolsey. Is quite willing that Parr's complaints, and his own of Coton, should be examined by all the Council, or by any three of them, except by Parr and Tate. Wolsey will then see that what he stated is correct, and that the great expenditure of the duke of Richmond is owing to Parr's negligence.* An immense quantity of victuals have been wasted

* "Et facile viderit æquitas tua, nec me vanum esse, ut isti prædicant, et pertinacem; horum invicem defensionem, neque sinceram esse, et rei ducalis maximo dispendio Parthianæque negligentiae totam inniti."

1526.

by Cotton in the last two years, in entertaining friends and providing for Parr's family, of which not a fifth is stated in the Prince's accounts; and this, they say, is by a fraud of Ric. Cotton, notary of the Duke's kitchen. Since Croke's arrival, Parr has been absent 66 weeks at intervals, is now absent, and will not return before Easter. He is seldom at home, never attending to his duty, but always hawking and hunting. He sent for my Lord in my presence, and ordered him, while Cotton was absent, "ne in diem tradita a cœna mihi reddat," as had been usual; never to be alone with me, or listen to me, except when reading,—adding that the King did not wish him ever to play, even with my leave. He also appointed his young nephew to say matins and vespers with the Duke. He has thus got the Prince to pay no attention to the requests or threats either of Ambrose, the usher, the nurse or Croke. Fears his disposition will be spoiled by such masters, who care only for their own pleasure and profit. Sheriffhutton, 8 id. Feb.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd. twice.

7 Feb.

1955. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 12.

B. M.

"Ill^{me} a[c R^{me}], &c. Per alias lieteras scribo a[d D.] v. R. ad plenum super rebus Ungaricis. Per has autem solum mihi occurrit ei sig[nifican- dum] quod jam apparent hic aliqua signa effectus illius qui a concordia inter Cæsarem et Regem Gallorum, ut asseritur, facta expectari posse videtur. Pridie, dum omnes oratores pro dictis rebus Ungaricis a S.D.N. vocati expectarent audientiam a Sanctitate sua, quæ una cum certis Cardinalibus res illas examinabat, dixit Romam non esse locum amplius legibus per Papam et Cardinales indicendis, sed necesse erat ut imposterum eas reciperent, et quod congregationes non erant hic fiendæ, sed per Cæsarem et Regem Gallorum; licet postea ex intervallo, dum adverteret nos et oratorem Portugallie ibi præsentem esse, addiderit Cæsⁱ et Rⁱ Galliæ, R. Angliæ et R. Portugallie.

"Deus ignoscat Pontifici, qui ut video noluit facere id quod sibi suaseram, statim ut audi[vi] eum concordasse cum Cæsare. Præagus enim quodammodo eventus, qui successit, ei prædixi quod concordia illa nullum effectum penitus pareret, nisi quod Cæsar cum articulis in ea contentis inniteret* metum Regi Gallorum, ipseque Rex Gallorum videns se frustra sperare in Papa et reliquis Italiæ Principibus, præcipit aliquam concordiam cum Cæsare inire; et propterea Sⁱ suæ suaseram ut de gestis per eum et finem ad quem ea fecisse asserebat, præmoneret Regem Galliæ, ne Cæsar eum non præmonitum reperiendo in sententiam suam ipsum tra[h]eret. Utinam Papa credidisset et sibi ac isset, non enim frustra nuncium pœniteret.

"Dum superioribus diebus Pontifex iterum incidisset in sermonem de Duce Urbini et Duce Ferrariensi,† connumeratis Regibus Angliæ et Franciæ inter confæderatos quasi contra tenorem capitulorum, visum est mihi tanquam ex mea opinione dicere Papæ quod non debebat hoc esse molestum Sanctitati suæ, quia putabam reges non intendere per illa capitula protegere illos adversus Papam sed adversus alios." Rome, 7 Feb. 1526.

Hol., Lat., mutilated, pp. 4. Modern decipher interlined.

7 Feb.

1956. GHINUCCI and SIR G. CASALE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VIII. 18.

B. M.

"Ill. ac R^{me}, &c. Fuimus cum S. D. N. et ei expo[suimus] ea quæ D. v. R. per suas lieteras datas xviiiij. Januarii nobis mandat. [Et] S^{ias} sua respondit non dedisse causam quare Rex noster et D. v. R. tantum altera-re[n]tur, prout ipsæ lieteræ demonstrant eos alteratos, cum S^{ias} sua processerit

* Sic; qu. incuteret?

† z⁶.

1526.

GHINUCCI and SIR G. CASALE to WOLSEY—*cont.*

tantum ante cum Cæsare quantum ipsæ lictæ præsupponunt, et omnia fecerit ad bonum finem, ut per mandatum D. v. R. script[um] est, et quod exitus rerum clarius id ostendet. Et, si vera sit concordia seu pax quæ inter Cæsarem et Regem Gallorum facta dicitur, dilucidius apparebit Pontificem non tantum errasse quantum præsupponi videtur. Et ex eo quod Cæsar non adprobabit tractatum inter eum et S^{tem} suam hic factum, prout tenet S^{tas} sua pro certo quod non adprobabit, apparebit tractatum illum iusta sui tenorem fuisse utilem Italiæ, et consequent[er] toti reipublicæ Christianæ, et magis ad publicum quam Cæsaris commodum. In quantum vero fuit per nos S^a suæ persuasum ut, non obstantibus tractatibus cum Cæsare factis, ad effectum produceret unionem Italiæ principum, et S^{tas} sua dixit putare quod frustra de hoc tractetur, ad præsens, si verum sit quod Cæsar et Rex Gallorum concordasse[nt], prout S^{tas} sua credit, nisi forte Rex Gallorum prudenti et sano consilio usus, voluerit quomodocumque sea carceribus liberari, eo animo et intentione ut cum liber fuerit, non obstantibus quibuscumque promissionibus, id faciat quod regno suo et reipublicæ Christianæ ac bono publico expediat, cogitetque ex omnibus inter Cæsarem et eum tractatis id solum effectum habiturum quod ante ejus liberationem fiet, ut puta consignatio suorum filiorum, reliqua autem post ejus liberationem executioni demandanda et ad illud tempus reservata, ut puta matrimonium cum sorore Cæsaris et consignatio certæ partis Burgundiæ, et similia, non fiant; sicque omnis effectus concordie in hoc se reducat[ur] ut Cæsar loco patris duos habeat filios, quod atteneto statu rerum non multum esset curandum, cum plus possit pater facere pro liberatione filiorum quam filii potuissent pro liberatione patris. Quod si Rex Gallorum decreverit, Papa, nullis parcendo laboribus, periculis aut expensis, omnes suos conatus faciet ut res ad debitum finem perducatur, ostendetque omnibus viis se ad bonum publicum quietemque et tranquillitatem Italiæ et totius reipublicæ Christianæ tendere, et eo efficacius et diligentius id faciet quo viderit, prout nunc videt, Regem Angliæ ad idem tendere, quem imitando et [sua Maj]estatis consilia sequendo se tutiorem et decentiorem viam amplecti certus erit. Hoc autem omnino effectum habiturum[m] se sperare dicit, cum putet quo[d] per Regem Gallorum cum Cæsare factum est, non solum communicato consilio cum Rege Angliæ et D. v. R., sed ex eorum ordinatione factum esse audivit, quippe qui ex eorum prudentia et rerum experientia et ad publicum bonum inclina[tio]ne videntes, quanti momenti et quam necessaria persona illius regis esset, ad res Christianas ad aliquem honestum et æquum statum reducendas, illi suaserint ut melioribus conditionibus quibus posset liberationem suæ personæ curaret, ipsas conditio[n]es postea juxta honestatem et comunis boni exigentiam limitaturus et moderaturus. Hæc sunt quæ in substantia a S^{te} sua habuimus." Rome, 7 Feb. 1526. Signed.*

* f. 14.

Hol., Lat., pp. 3, cipher, with modern decipher interlined. Mutilated. Add. Endd. The two leaves of this document are misplaced, and separated from each other.

7 Feb.

1957. GHINUCCI and SIR G. CASALE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B.viii.13.
B. M.

"Duplicata. Sub die vij. Februarii."

There are the following proofs of peace having been made between the Emperor and Francis. Letters of Jan. 28, from Lyons, say that it was publicly talked of there, and that Momorensi was daily expected with the terms. Letters of Jan. 29 say that he had arrived with them. It is said that the duke of Savoy writes that he had heard from his agents at the Imperial court that peace had been made, but he does not give details. The duke of Suessa says he has letters from Genoa, saying that letters had come from Barcelona with news of the peace. Other letters from Lyons, of Jan. 29,

1526.

say that the prince of Orange has been set free by a commission from Francis. The duke of Ferrara writes that he hears from his agent in France that peace has been made. Recent letters from Venice say that letters had come from Lyons with an account of the publication of the peace by bonfires. The French King's mother showed herself very joyous. Know nothing certain about the terms. It is said the King will give two of his younger sons as hostages; that he will contract marriage with Madame Leonora six weeks after he is free; restore to the Emperor part of Burgundy, including Dijon and Oction (Autun), and two other places of importance, besides other places which will be remitted as the dowry of Madame Leonora, and pay certain sums of money;—that the Emperor has divided the state of Milan into three parts; given Milan, Como, and Pavia to his brother; Novarra, Terdona, and Alexandria to Bourbon; and Cremona, with Chieradata, to the Duke, if he has not injured the Emperor.

The Pope hears from his ambassador in Hungary that a councillor of the Turk, being persecuted by another of the council, has fled with his family to Hungary. He reports that it is intended to attack Buda, and great preparations of rafts for crossing the Danube are going on at Belgrade. He concludes by saying that the Hungarians cannot defend themselves without help. The Pope has called together some of the cardinals and all the ambassadors, exhorting them not to desert Hungary, which intends to submit if not helped; even if other princes do nothing, he will do all he can. The ambassador writes also that there are many other nobles with the Turk, who would desert if they saw preparations for resisting him. The Pope desired them to urge this. Rome, 7 Feb. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

Titus, B. 1. 336.

B. M.

2. A duplicate, headed "Duplicata. Sub die vij. Februarii." *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

1958. ABP. OF GRAN to BARON DE BURG.

R. O.

Has worked all day, and done nothing. The Diet will be held at Buda. Does not know what good to hope for. All the officials of the Marches are desperate. Sends him a letter from the bishop of Olmutz to read and return, and, if he chose, to show the Pope. The Faith is in danger; the kingdom is perishing. Would gladly give up his life, if it would do any good.

Lat., p. 1. Endd.: Copia cedulae archiepi. Strigonien. ad baronem Burgii, Nuntium Apostolicum in Ungaria.

8 Feb.

1959. CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.

R. O.

There are letters and rumors from France that peace has been made between the Emperor and the French king, the terms of which are not very different from what he has written already, but which have not yet been notified to the Pope, and he therefore does not speak of it as certain. The Nuntio in Hungary writes to the Pope that the Turk has an immense force of horse and foot in arms, and a large provision of stores and artillery. The Pope, in alarm, called together six of the older cardinals, including Campeggio, who has been in those parts. The letters were read, and the dangerous state of affairs discussed; the ambassadors of the Kings and Princes were admitted, to whom copies of the letters were given, and the decree of the congregation read. Does not give all particulars, as they have been narrated to the ambassador.

The Pope will do all he can for Hungary, and hopes that the King will also promise help, that the other Christian princes may know that he is truly called the Defender of the Faith. Wolsey must use his advice and authority. Rome, 8 Feb. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

1526.

8 Feb. 1960. CHRISTIERN II. KING OF DENMARK to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

In commendation of his councillor, George Menckevitz, *eques auratus*, who wishes to enter Henry's service, hearing that he was about to prepare an army. Lyræ, 8 Feb. 1525. *Signed*.

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

8 Feb. 1961. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

Letters patent, granting to Wolsey the lands of certain suppressed monasteries. (See No. 1913, § 1.) Westminster, 8 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.

Lat., vellum. Seal gone.

R. O.

2. Similar letters patent for possessions of other monasteries. Same date. (See No. 1913, § 2.)

Lat., vellum. Great seal attached.

1962. WOLSEY'S PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HERETICS.

R. O.

1. Articles [addressed to the Hanse merchants suspected of here sy].

1. Concerning the jurisdiction of the Legate. 2. Concerning the parish where he lives, and how long he has been in England. 3. Whether he can read Latin. 4. Whether he ever read or possessed any books of Martin Luther, and what were their names and contents; at what time he read or had them, how long he kept them, and where they are now. 5. Whether he knows or has heard of the condemnation of Luther and his books, and when he first had notice of it. 6. Whether he was pleased at the reading of these books, or with any opinion of Luther's, and which? 7. Whether he believes that they are excommunicated, or have incurred the pains of heresy, who have favored Luther since his condemnation, or praised or defended any of his writings. 8. Whether he believes the Pope to be the head of the Church, and to have more power than other bishops, or that they are equal. 9. Whether he has eaten flesh on prohibited days. 10. Why the mass of the body of Christ, which the Fellows of the Steelyard used to celebrate every ———* in the parish church of All Hallows the Great, London, has been discontinued.

Lat., p. 1.

R. O.

2. Hans Ellerdorpe confesses the Legate's jurisdiction. Is of the parish of All Hallows the Great, London, where he has been for a year and a quarter. Cannot speak or understand Latin. Found a treatise of Luther's in a chamber of one of his master's agents, on whose death he took possession of all his master's goods. Did not read a whole page of it. Being asked why he did not burn it, knowing it to be Luther's, replies because it was not his own.

Re-examined on 8 Feb. before the bishop of Bath and Wells, the abbot of Westminster, &c. *In margin*: "Clayton — Smyth — W. Mane, prior — Johannes Fulwell, archidiaconus — Thomas Jaye, monachus."

Lat., p. 1.

R. O.

3. Helbert Bellendorpe confesses the Legate's jurisdiction. Belongs to the parish of All Hallows the Great. Came first to England in 1511. Has been in England continually for the last six years, except three times for ten or eleven weeks each time. About a year ago had with him some books of Luther in German, viz., *De Captivitate Babylonica*, *De Castitate*, &c. Read a few pages of the former, and a third part of the letter, and burned the books shortly after Christmas last. Understands little Latin. About

1526.

Whitsuntide last, when he returned from Germany, he brought with him three German books, two of them Luther's and one of Carolus Stadius; also a New Testament in German, knows not whose translation, and the five Books of Moses, which he says are Luther's. He lent some dialogues and a book of Luther's against Stadius to Hans Reussel. He also lent another book of Stadius to George Van Telight, who is now gone away. Has heard of the condemnation of Luther's books, and was in London when they were burnt in St. Paul's churchyard. Heard then that no one was allowed to meddle with any of Luther's books, but knew nothing of the excommunication against those who contravened this order. Has always believed that in the sacrament of the altar there is only the form, not the substance, of bread and wine. Thinks that a priest in mortal sin cannot make (*non conficit*) the sacrament of the altar; but if this do not agree with the precepts of the Church, he is willing to be reformed. Has eaten flesh on three prohibited days, viz., on one vigil, and on two Saturdays;—first, in Gregory's house, when Gerard Catts and Gerard Bull were present; secondly, in the chamber of Gysbard in the Steelyard; and, thirdly, with sailors in the Steelyard. Was led to do so from others eating, and thought it lawful, though he knew it was against the statute of the Church, because the kingdom of God consists not in meat and drink; and he himself said sometimes to his companions that such fasts were not instituted by Christ, but by the Church.

Present at his re-examination, the bishops of Bath and Wells and St. Asaph's, Masters Wolman, Dowman, Showrton, Stephen Gardiner, Bell, Qwarton, Allen, and the abbot of Westminster, 8 February. *In margin*: "Clayton, Smyth, notarii; Will'mus Mane, prior claustralis, Johannes Fulwell, archidiaconus, Thomas Jaye, monachus Westm., testes presentes."

R. O.

4. Answers of Hans Reussel. To the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, he confesses the jurisdiction of the Cardinal. Is a parishioner of All Hallows the Great, London. To the 4th, that he has been in England fourteen months, and before that time was six months in Estlande, where he was born. Was formerly in England one and a half years. Does not understand Latin, but can read and write German. When last in Estland read some books and sermons of Martin Luther. Remembers the name only of one, *De Libertate Christianitatis*. Had seen, even then, Luther's book against the king of England, in German, but had read nothing in it, except the letter at the beginning. About half a year ago, one Helbert Bellonder informed him that he had news from beyond sea; which, on desiring to hear, he lent him a book that Luther had written against Carolus Stadius, in German, which he kept with him for a month, and read through. When Hermann Van Holt was apprehended and committed to the Tower of London, deponent burnt this book. Says the book declares that in the sacrament of the altar is the true body and blood of Christ. During the fourteen months that he has been in England this last time, he has had the Five Books of Moses and the New Testament in Luther's German translation; that he has read them frequently, but not all through. Identifies certain books produced as his own. Had a treatise on the Lord's Prayer, the Articles of Faith, and the Ten Commandments, composed by Luther in German.

Heard three years ago, for the first time, that Luther's books had been burnt in London, and that no one was allowed to keep or read them on pain of excommunication. Did not think a translation of Luther's was prohibited. Heard that Luther's books were condemned at Rome, and a bull against them published. Read the book he had from Helbert since he knew this. Has read the other books of Luther found in his chamber. Acknowledges he was pleased with them. Believes he has incurred excommunication for this. Says further, that he thinks the Pope is on a level with other bishops, and has no more power than they. Heard this stated in sermons in his own country, and also in general conversation. Now, however, he believes as

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WOLSEY'S PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HERETICS—*cont.*

the Church believes, and acknowledges the Pope, with all Christians, to be the Church.

* Further confesses that he, only once, ate flesh on Friday at Gregory's house, because he found meat set down there, and others eating. Thinks he did ill in this.

Examined before the bishops of Bath and St. Asaph, the abbot of Westminster, archdeacons Dowman, Shorton, and Gardiner, the officials Bell and Qwarton, Dr. Duke, and Benet, &c.

W. Cleyton and A. Smyth, notaries. 8 Feb., in the Chapter House, Westminster.

Lat., pp. 3.

R. O.

5. Henry Pryknes confesses, in presence of the lord Legate, that he is of the parish of All Hallows the Great, London, and has been in England upward of two years and a half. Cannot speak or understand Latin. About Michaelmas last the purser of a ship dropped in his chamber a little book in German, which he identified in court, entitled *Opera quædam Martini Lutheri*, in which he read a treatise upon the Lord's Prayer. Had not heard of the burning or condemnation of Luther's books until the feast of All Saints last, when he heard say that all Luther's adherents, and those who possessed his books, were excommunicated. Submits himself to correction.

On the 8th February Pryknes was re-examined before the bp. of Bath and Wells, the abbot of Westminster, Master Stephynis, archdeacon of Taunton, Masters Bell and Qwarton, officials of Worcester and London, and Duke and Benett, professors of theology and law. *In margin*, "Notarii, Clayton, Smyth. Testes, W. Mane, prior, Johannes Fulwel, archidiaconus, T. Jaye, monachus."

Lat., p. 1.

9 Feb. 1526. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. ix. 3.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 5th that the rumor of the peace had not been confirmed. On the vi . . inst. a post came from Lyons from De Prate, and yesterday my Lady told him that De Prate wrote to say that he had received a letter from the Emperor, ordering him to visit and congratulate the lady Regent, in his name, on the peace between him and her son ⁽¹⁾, and that he had sent an esquire with letters to my Lady. De Prate had also inclosed the articles of the peace ⁽²⁾, which she read to Wingfield, but refused to allow him to have them, promising him a copy, of which he has not yet heard ⁽³⁾. Gives the contents as near as he can remember.

1st. That on Jan. 14 the [peace] was agreed to between the French king at Madrid, the Viceroy, one Hwge, who was admiral when the Emperor was in these parts, and John Lalemand, the secretary; that the peace was signed by the French k[ing]; that on the 16th it was concluded between the Emperor and the French ambassadors, to continue for ever between the two houses, as friends to friends and enemies to enemies. 2nd. Francis shall deliver up Burgundy, and quit the resort of the crown of France thereto, for ever. 3rd. He renounces his claims to Naples, Milan, Genoa, and the county of Aste. 4th. He shall restore the castle of Hesdyng, and renounce his title to Tournay, Lyle, Bettwne, and Dwayne, and the resort of Flanders and Artoys. 5th. He shall restore to lady Margaret the county of Charloys, and give her 25,000 cr. in recompense. 6th. He shall provide the Emperor with 500 men-at-arms and 6,000 footmen for 12 months for his coronation at Rome. 7th. He shall save the Emperor "indempne" against the king of England. 8th. He will restore to Bourbon his lands and property, and the same to his

* What follows is on a different paper found apart, which is presumed to be the inner leaf of Reussell's deposition.

1526.

adherents. 9th. There shall be given as hostages, on his liberation, the Dauphin and duke of Orleans, or, instead of the latter, the duke of Vendôme, the count of St. Pol, Mons. de Guise, and other lords to the number of twelve. De Prate has heard that the Regent has already set forward to Bayonne to meet her son. 10th. The French king will do his best to cause the king of Navarre to renounce his title to Navarre, and, if he will not, to take the Emperor's part against him. 11th. The Emperor shall give in marriage with his sister, the queen of Portugal, three towns in Burgundy, Auxsone, Ausaroys, and another on the Soone,* "which I cannot na[me];" and if she have sons, the eldest shall be duke of Alençon, and the others share alike with his previous children. 12th. The Dauphin shall marry the queen of Portugal's daughter, and the duke of Orleans be brought up with the Emperor (1).

When my Lady had read this, my lord of Hoowstrate said that she was much more liberal in showing these articles than Wolsey had been in showing either the Emperor or her what had been concluded between England and France; for when the ambassadors in England asked him, he said he had sent them to Wingfield, and to the bp. of London in Spain to declare to the Emperor, which had not been done, as he had heard from Spain, and Wingfield had said nothing but in gross; and that the Emperor, my Lady, and the Archduke were comprehended, for which comprehension the Emperor is quit, for he is comprised first after the Pope in both parts. Having answered what he thought meet, took his leave, as it was supper time. Antwerp, 9 Feb. 1525.

Hol., pp. 4, mutilated.

Marginal notes to the above, by Wolsey, in Tuke's hand:—(1) "A congratulation for conditions, which, if it be as affirmed, should and ought to be nothing pleasant to the lady Regent.

(2) "[It i]s marvel that Prate [sh]ould inform my lady Margaret of the particularities, seeing that the Emperor sendeth one of his escurie unto her with the specialities of the peace concluded.

(3) "It is to be supposed by [the] delay of giving the copy, that all thing is not true that is affirmed.

(4) "It is to be thought that the said peace is not concluded with such articles as is here rehearsed; for diverse of them concerning alienation of the rights of his crown be not in his power to perform, and the other which be in his power be so great, that, being once at liberty, it is not like that he intendeth to perform them; and specially in actual delivery of the duchy of Bourgoyne, seeing that he reserveth the principal strengths thereof in his own hand, nor also in delivery of the Dolphyn, whereunto it shall be hard to bring the states of France to agree, seeing there is no provision made for his sure re-delivery into France, the conditions performed by the French king the Dolphyn Elyanores . . . It bindeth part forasmuch be not at [y]eres of consent. [Tou]ching the [renun]ciation of [Mil]lain to be made [by t]he French [king], it is of [none] effect, forasmuch [as t]he right is in [his] son the Dolphyn Madame ate as heirs [of q]uene Anne the duke of Bourbon exempt from [the] duty of allegiance . . within the [realm]e of France that wol wise men facilly ne and judge. [As for] the county of Ast, [the Em]peror hath given it to the Viceroy; how long he shall keep it, is easily to be judged.

"Finally, if all be true as is in this letter rehearsed, I cannot persuade to myself that the [Frenc]he king is determined, after his restitution unto liberty, to perform the same; and on[less there] be other qualifications than be spoken of, there is none appearance that the said [arti]cles be true, or

* "Shallon" inserted by Wolsey.

1526.

SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

that they accord with reason. How be it, I suppose because the e of Shrovetide was nigh, my Lady last Easter custumable manner to dally."

10 Feb. 1964. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Grant by Wolsey to John Higden, dean of Cardinal's College, Oxford, of the site, &c. of the late monasteries of St. Thomas the Martyr, Lyesnes, Tonbridge, Begham, and Causay; with various manors and revenues belonging thereto. Thos. Crumwell and John Smyth are appointed Wolsey's attorneys, to take possession of the premises, and deliver them to the grantee. Westm., 10 Feb. 17 Hen.VIII.

R. O.

2. Similar grant of Canwell, Daventre, Littlemore, &c. Same date. *Lat., vellum. The Cardinal's seal attached, in an iron case; very fine impression.*

R. O.

3. Similar grant of Bolles, Shipton, Cuddeslow, &c. Same date. *Lat., vellum. No seal.*

R. O.

4. Similar grant of Thobie, Blakamore, Stanesgate, Typtre, &c. Same date. *Lat., vellum. Seal in iron case.*

1965. LESNES.

R. O.

Leases granted out of the late monastery of Leze[nes].

Parsonage and lands in Raynham, Essex, to George Ardyson, for 30 years at . . vj^{li}. Lands in Lezenes and Heryth to Wm. Abell of Heryth, for 30 years, at 33*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Uplands and marshlands yielding yearly 40 qrs. of malt and 12*s.* rent, to Thos. Draper, for 16 years, at 10*l.* 12*s.* Marshlands, &c. to Wm. Draper, for 30 years, at 43*s.* 4*d.* Half the parsonage of Walthamstede to Sir Peter of Northorpe, of Walthamstede *alias* Bodyston, for life, at 53*s.* 4*d.* Certain marshlands to Thos. Ainsbye, for 23 years, at 20*l.* The parsonage of Elmeden and lands, to Thos. Serle, for 10 years, at 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The parsonage of Alveley to [Thom]as Rawson, for 44 years, at 10*l.* Three pieces of land to Sir Ric. Walden, for 80 years, at 6*s.* 8*d.* Lands in Plomstede to Thos. Spencere, for 21 years, at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Parcels of land to Sir Ric. Walden, for 80 years, at 1*l.* 10*s.* Houses in Crepulgate to Thos. Chamberleyn, of London, pewterer, for 31 years, at 31*s.*

Pp. 2, mutilated. Cromwell's hand?

10 Feb. 1966. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has read his letters, and heard Gregory Casale's charge. Although Wolsey's counsels are prudent, and conducive to the public benefit and to the dignity of the Holy See, has been compelled to act as he has done, by necessity, and does not think any harm will come of it. Wishes he was nearer Wolsey. Doubts not he would approve of his plans, and assist him by his advice. The change in circumstances makes his opinion alter, but his intention is the same. Desires credence for Casale's letters. Rome, 10 Feb. 1526, 3 pont.

Lat., vellum. Add. Endd.: 10 Jan. 1526.

Feb.

1967. ——— to ———

Vit. B. viii. 15.

"Ex literi[s] Febr. datis."

B. M.

He writes that he has received letters in which Wolsey complains of him and the Pope; which letters, as he was ordered, he read to his Holiness, who

1526.

answered that Wolsey was under a misunderstanding, and that the King and Wolsey had more to do with the treaty than he had; that past actions should not be blamed, but rather the future corrected, which can be easily done, as the French king will not be far from Henry when he has concluded with the Emperor, and will fulfil the conditions as justice and reason demand, and as it seems good to Henry and the Pope, about which he thought negotiations should be commenced with the French, especially about the defensive league, which his Holiness thinks just, honorable, and necessary, and the easier now because the reasons which prevented his Holiness are removed. Care must be taken that Francis is informed of the whole matter as soon as he is with his mother, and if he agrees to it a conclusion will follow immediately; otherwise, it need be no more talked of.

Lat., p. 1, mutilated.

11 Feb. 1968. SCOTLAND.

Cal. B. VII. 38.
B. M.

1. "Copy of a letter sent from T. Magnus to the Queen's grace of Scotland."

The King his master will make no treaty with Scotland without comprising her in it, and providing for her feoffment, as she may perceive by a copy of the article in Latin. He will take care that she shall enjoy it without impeachment from Angus, from whom she has sufficient reason to be divorced. If she will not consent to receive him to favor he must be ordered by the Council in everything that she may live at peace as he has promised to do. Since the conclusion of the peace at Berwick, Magnus has waited where he now is, hearing that she was coming from the far North to Edinburgh. Desires her welfare, and trusts everything will come to good effect. Thinks that some things are kept from her by those who study their own interests. Others will not disclose them for fear of her displeasure.

"So it is, report in your absence from the King's person hath been that when your Grace was continually in his presence, oft and many times his Grace was commoved and stirred to displeasure, declared by his many times weeping and withdrawing his pleasant and most comfortable countenance from his lords and good subjects, which, as is said, hath not been at any time sithen your departing from his Grace." Thinks whenever she repairs to his presence she should every day first give to him her most loving blessing, and counsel him to serve God and love his subjects. Begs she will take this advice in good part. Berwick, 11 Feb.

Pp. 3. The heading by Magnus himself.

Cal. B. VII. 46.
B. M.

2. "Copy of a letter sent from T. Magnus to the chancellor of Scotland, the effect whereof is particularly written to the bishop of Aberdeen, the earls of Argyll and Lennox, and to Mr. Adam Otterburn."

The wardens met at Ridon Borne on Monday last, when redress was demanded by Westmoreland and Sir Will. Evres, and refused by Angus, notwithstanding his promise made at Berwick. Begs them to consider the long letter he has sent, and that there will be no prisoners delivered. Angus would only be ruled by Mark Carr and the lord of Boclough. Begs the truce may be kept as it was before the wardenship of Angus, since whose time many a poor man has been ruined. Berwick, 11 Feb.

Has written a letter to the Queen, of which Patrick Sinclair will show him a copy.

ii. "Copy of an article specially written to Mr. Adam Otterborne."

If redress cannot be made by reason of poverty, thinks some of them should be delivered, who are "fawters" for every bill. The English will be satisfied.

Pp. 2. The headings are in Magnus's own hand.

1526.

SCOTLAND—*cont.*

Cal. B. vii. 48. iii. "Copy of a letter from T. Magnus to the lords of the Privy Council of
B. M. Scotland."

On Monday the 5th, when Westmoreland and others had met at Ridon Borne, Angus refused redress on the ground that the offenders were Liddisdale men; so no good was done. He refused to meet them the next day either at Spylawe or Cornell. Not to waste time, Magus and Sir Will. Evres met him at Coldstream; but on the third day, Angus broke his appointment, and sent Geo. Douglas, his brother, and Mark Carr to the lord of Westmoreland. Sees no redress likely. Urges that they should fulfil their promise, as it was openly said by Scotchmen of Teviotdale that no redress should be made. Cannot discover who are the lieutenants or wardens of the East and Middle Marches of Scotland. Regrets the disputes between Angus, lord Home and the Carres should be the only obstacle to the peace of the realms. Berwick, 11 Feb.

Pp. 4. The heading in Magnus's own hand.

11 Feb. 1526. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. ix. 5.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 8th (9th*). Might have waited long enough for the copy of the articles promised him; for on Saturday last, a gentleman of the Viceroy's came from Spain with letters from the Emperor and copy of the articles concluded.† The day following, the town bells were rung, and about 11 o'clock the peace was publicly proclaimed in the market-place. Yesterday a torchlight procession was made, and Wingfield accompanied my Lady to the great Church, which when the procession had entered, she followed the Sacrament, which was borne to her traves near the high altar. High mass and *Te Deum* were then sung. On her return, told her she had not kept faith about the copy of the articles, which she then promised to send, set out in more ample form than those which she had read to him.

About six in the evening Mr. Lawrence Bleew (Du Blioul), the audiercer, came with her excuses for not sending the articles, saying that although she had received a letter from the Emperor, promising to send the perfect instrument of the peace concluded, (the articles sent were not signed by him or corroborated,) and she would not give away a copy of them lest they should not accord in all points; "which answer I was glad to take, because I could reach no better." There were the same night fires and other demonstrations of joy, in which the English merchants took their part. They desired Wingfield's advice about it, and he asked them if they had not triumphed at the taking of the French king. They said they had, with a more costly show than they could make now, as the warning was so short.‡ Told them an honest triumph might be made, that "shrews" should have no occasion to say that the English were not as joyful as others. They therefore made a right honest triumph of fires and torchlight, with liberality of wine to all who chose to drink, which were not a few, as it lasted from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. All the time this house, which is a thoroughfare, lacked no drinkers.

Has obtained from usual friends a copy of the publication of the peace, the articles that were delivered to the governors of this town, and the Emperor's letter to my Lady, which he encloses. They have been hastily written, and will be difficult to read. Has been obliged to write the Emperor's letter himself, though he is not likely to be a good Frenchman this year. Hears

* Apparently Wingfield was a day out of his reckoning, and should have dated this letter the 12th. The 11 Feb. 1526 was Sunday, so that "Saturday last" and "yesterday" must have been the same day; and "the day following" the day the letter is dated.

† The words "also brought the copy of such articles" are underlined by Wolsey, and the passage following is marked in the margin.

‡ This passage is marked by Wolsey in the margin.

1526.

that a letter from the Emperor to the King has been sent hence. Antwerp, 11 Feb. 1525.

Hol., p. 3. Add. Endd.

11 Feb.

1970. GHINUCCI and SIR G. CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. viii.

16.

Repeat the Hungarian news in their letter of the 7th, and the Pope's desire that that country should be assisted. Rome, 11 Feb. 1526.

B. M.

Signed.

Lat., p. 1.

12 Feb.

1971. JAMES V.

Rym. xiv.

122.

Ratification of the peace with England, made by Archibald earl of Angus, George abbot of Holy Rood, and Adam Otterburn, for Scotland; and Ralph earl of Westmoreland, Brian Higdon and Thomas Magnus, for England. Edinburgh, 12 Feb. 1525.

Lat.

13 Feb.

1972. LEE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. vi. 523.

On the 12th, the Emperor left for Madrid to deliver the French king towards his journey into France, intending to pass three or four days with him, and then leave for Seville to meet the Empress, who is at Badajos. It is thought he will then go to Italy. Bourbon has left for Barcelona, to take ship to Italy. The French queen (Eleanor) will leave for Burgos, and on the coming of the pledges will take her journey into France. The Great Master will leave Madrid to take possession of Burgundy. Nothing is sure of the articles of the treaty, except Burgundy. I am told by the ambassador of Savoy that Francis has renounced all claims on Italy, &c., and the superiority of Flanders. I asked the bishop of Tarbes (Grammont) whether they had entered any article to discharge the Emperor for the indemnity. He said the French king had taken this obligation on himself. Your Highness is advertised by the knight of Rhodes of such answer as was made us touching your debts. I moved the Emperor that as the archbishop of Bari was now in good health, and was expected by you touching the debts, he would despatch him. The Emperor replied that he was not in good health, and as soon as he is he shall have ample commission. On Friday, the 16th of February, I leave for Seville. Toledo, 13 Feb.

13 Feb.

1973. LEE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Everything of importance is included in his letters to the King. Does not, therefore, write to Wolsey, especially because of the short warning he has had of this post going to Lyons. Will do all he can about Wolsey's debts when he sends him the commission. Meantime will call upon John Almayne. Toledo, 13 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. Add. : To my lord Legate's grace. Endd.

13 Feb.

1974. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. iiii.

136.

B. M.

"Copy of a letter sent from Robert Loggen to T. Magnus."

Came this Fastings even to Coldstream, hearing that he would still be at Berwick. My lord Chancellor had written to the Pope, desiring to be cardinal and legate, as he had caused justice to be kept in the late and present King's reigns, and got his petition subscribed by the King. It has been stopped by Angus and Lennox, who this Monday beheaded two servants of the earl of Murray for slaying a man. The Queen sent to Angus "for a new assurance for her own person that she be not handled."

P. 1.

1526.

- 14 Feb. **1975.** The DUKE OF URBINO to [WOLSEY].
 Vit.B.viii.16*. B. M. Hearing that the King has named him as his adherent in the League newly made with the French king, writes to express his obligation to him and Wolsey, who, as he hears from the prothonotary Casale, keeps in remembrance the services of his ancestors and himself to the Crown. Verona, 14 Feb. 1526. *Signed.*
Ital., p. 1.

- 14 Feb. **1976.** LANOY to MARGARET OF SAVOY.
 Bradford, 204. The Emperor arrived here yesterday. The king of France met him outside the city. After supper they remained together two hours. The King was allowed to see the Queen. I am to attend Francis, and receive the Princes and the other hostages. It is a great and weighty charge. Perrenot will inform you of the state of affairs. Madrid, Ash Wednesday, 1526.

- 15 Feb. **1977.** LENNOX and ARGYLE to MAGNUS.
 Calig. B. vii. 36. On the same subject as the letters following. Proffer their services. Edinburgh, 15 Feb. *Signed.*
 B. M. *P. 1. Add.*

- 16 Feb. **1978.** The LORDS OF THE SECRET COUNCIL [OF SCOTLAND] to MAGNUS.
 Calig. B. vii. 30. Have received his writing dated Berwick, 11 Feb., containing divers articles, with a memorial of bills filed upon Liddisdale men who have been long inhabitants of Tynedale. They had convened a council to discuss it in presence of Angus, and laid the delay of justice sharply to his charge. He said he was ready to enter a man for the said bills till the defaulters were apprehended, and that he and Westmoreland had agreed to supersede the bills till the two Kings should indent thereupon. At his suggestion the headsmen of Tevidale and Merse and the prior of St. Andrew's, governor of the young earl of Bothville, lord of Lyddisdale, are summoned next Tuesday before the Council; after which days of meeting will be appointed for the two marches. Edinburgh, 16 Jan. (*corrected in pencil, "February."*)
Add. Endd. by Wriothesley.

- 16 Feb. **1979.** JA. ABP. OF ST. ANDREW'S to MAGNUS.
 Calig. B. vii. 32. Received his letter dated Berwick, 11 Feb., complaining that redress is impeded. Angus desires arrangement to be made (as in preceding No.) Has heard from his servant in London that he is much indebted to Magnus for his services. Edinburgh, 16 Feb.
Hol., p. 1. Add.: "To my lord ambassador of England."

- 16 Feb. **1980.** ADAM OTTERBURN to MAGNUS.
 Calig. B. vii. 34. To the same effect as No. 1978. Is sorry to hear that Magnus has been commanded to remain on the "displesand Borders apoun the redressing of the noysum causis there." Fears they will not end in three months. Will do what he can to assist. Thinks he should write to the lord Chancellor, who is not on good terms with Albany, to establish the Borders in good order, that by so doing his affairs will better succeed at Court. Edinburgh, 16 Feb. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add.

1526.

[16 Feb.] 1981. CHARLES V. to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

Harl. 4994,
f. 145.
B. M.
Lanz, I. 192.
Bradford, 216.

As I am giving you the Queen, my sister, for a daughter, I address you as my mother, and beg you will act as such to my sister. I am glad to find that your son is in other health and affections than when I last saw him. He will receive my sister on Saturday next, and will then take his departure; and as soon as he has ratified the treaties, she shall be given up to him at Bayonne.

Fr.

16 Feb. 1982. LOUISE OF SAVOY to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON.

R.T. 137.
R. O.

Is to thank Wolsey for the great zeal he has shown for this alliance, especially in the conversations reported in the Chancellor's last letters, and to request him still to favor them with his counsel. Before leaving Lyons had despatched De Vault, who will leave in two days, well instructed in all that has passed at Madrid. Is about to leave for Bayonne, to be present at the deliverance of the King on 10 March. Has despatched to England a groom of the stable with four mules, two for the King, and two for the Cardinal. Blois, 16 Feb.

Fr., p. 1. Add.

1983. LOUISE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

Calig.E.III.14.
B. M.

Sends a present of mules by one of the squires of the stable.

Hol., Fr., p. 1, mutilated. Add.: [Mons.] le Cardynal.

17 Feb. 1984. The BISHOP OF ABERDEEN to MAGNUS.

Calig. B. VII.
33.
B. M.

To the same effect as No. 1978. Touching the confirmation of the peace under the Great Seal, all is ready. Has heard the credence of Patrick Sinclair touching the Queen. Has seen Magnus's letter to her. The King thinks she should have a security of the earl of Angus, as she desired. Complies with his wish that Will. Meldrum should enter Magnus's service. Edinburgh, 17 Feb., at 5 in the morning.

Pp. 2. Add. as f. 38 b.

18 Feb. 1985. INFORMERS against the late DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

S. B.

1. Pardon for John Dalacourt, of Thornbury, Glouc., chaplain of Edward duke of Buckingham, *alias* rector of Church Eton, Staff. Del. Westm., 18 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10.

2. Pardon for Robert Gilberte, of Thornbury, Glouc., clerk of the chancery of Edward late duke of Buckingham, rector of Worthwyn, Heref., master of Newton Garth, Yorksh., and chaplain of the late Duke. Westm., 18 Feb.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 11.

19 Feb. 1986. CHARLES V. to DE PRAET.

Bradford, 206.

I received your letters by Bossu. Your salary is to be augmented to seven gold ducats a day, and we will have you paid what is due for your services in England. I have sent you a copy of the treaty of Madrid. You had better commit to memory those parts of it which refer to the cession of Burgundy, and our sovereignty in Flanders and Artois. You are to make special inquiry into the hostages, and become perfectly well acquainted with the physiognomy of the French princes, that there may be no trickery,

1526.

CHARLES V. to DE PRAET—*cont.*

especially as they are unknown to the Viceroy. When Francis is at liberty, he is to ratify all the conditions promised. Toledo, 12 Feb. 1526.

P.S.—Since writing the above, we have received the Regent's proposals from you. As to spreading a report of arbitration respecting Burgundy, we think it altogether impertinent. We are quite as anxious for the consummation of the marriage as she is, but our sister cannot pass over into France till the hostages for Burgundy are in our hands. We shall go with Francis to Illescas, where we shall find our sister. After that I shall go to Seville, to my marriage with the Empress. Madrid, 19 Feb.

21 Feb. 1987. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B.IX. 8.

B. M.

Wrote last on the x . . inst., with a copy of the articles, &c. Is sure there are other articles concluded. Went yesterday to ask my Lady for a letter to the governors of the town for poor Thos. Godrych, and said to her, among other things, in merry manner, that he thought she had not sent him the articles, for fear he should have them printed. Indeed, the next day they were printed, but the number of articles was diminished. At this she said she had not for a long time been so displeased as at their being printed, and she had caused the printer and the secretary, through whom he obtained them, to be punished. She told him also that the marriage between the French king and the queen Aly[anore] was fixed for March 22, at Bayonne; that the prince of Orange and the marshal of Borgoy[ne] are appointed to take possession of the duchy of Borgoyne, which the King must deliver in six weeks after his return; and that the Archduchess is with child.

After leaving her, met the marquis of Arscot and lord Fyenys, who were bringing Mons. de Florenge to take leave of my Lady, as being free from imprisonment by the treaty. Yesterday the king of Denmark came hither with the earl of Bwre from Lyre. Believes the ordinance comprised in the Emperor's letter will now be executed, for all the Estates of the countries are here. Thinks the arrest of sentence in my lord of Norfolk's matter very strange, considering the treaty between the Emperor and the King. Has spoken about it often to my Lady and the Council. The sentence is that the Duke shall retain the goods of the Scots, but make restitution of those belonging to the men of Medylborge, which might have been given two years ago. Thinks they waited to see how the world would frame. They consider themselves now so firmly knit with France that they need care for no man. If this ingratitude is as firmly rooted in the Emperor as it seems to be here, the King and Wolsey must provide how to do their "feats" without them.

Howstraate told him expressly that Wolsey had been doing all he could to prevent the treaty, which he knew from the French themselves. Told him that whoever said so, it could never be proved. Sees clearly "that they go about to seek a knot in the rush." Has been here almost a year. Asks to be discharged, as it makes him almost weary of his life to see how the world goes. Antwerp, 21 Feb. 1525.

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. Add. Endd.

21 Feb. 1988. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wrote on the 18th. Letters of the 30th ult. from the Emperor's court confirm what he has often written about the peace; but copies of the articles sent therewith vary in some things in the Emperor's favor. *Need say nothing more of the Pope, who adheres to the same policy.* Rome, 21 Feb. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. One sentence cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd.

1526.

1989. WILL. CANEY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

According to Cromwell's command met the escheator of Northamptonshire "acoro of Sent Matthuys laste past;" but he would allow no fees, "that ys to sey, the stward 4 nobles, and the bayly 40s., and he that kepythe wod 20s.; and morover he seyde that he mowtt by the vertu of his wrytte to synd to my Laydy the best of the threy parttes; and so he hath poynted that that ys most clerest, and for he wolld no nother wyse doo." Encloses a copy of what was done at Allwcuill on St. Mathias even last.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To Master Crumvel beygg w^t mi lord Cardynall.

ii. In the lower margin, and on the back of this letter, are memoranda of Cromwell's to the following effect:—Maurice Byrchynshaw took the benefice of St. Mary's in Chester, 17 Sept. 14 Hen. VIII., of the patronage of the abbot and convent. Galby, in co. Leic., Linc. dioc., of the patronage of the master and brethren of Burton St. Lazarus. The benefice of Ashton, in Derbyshire given to Lupset, 13 Hen. VIII., of the patronage of West Chester. John Halswell, the vicarage of Halifax, Yorksh., 12 Hen. VIII.

25 Feb.

1990. HENRY VIII. to SIR WM. PARRE.

Otho, E. ix.
401* & 401**

B. M.

"Trusty and wel[beloved] * * right trusty and wellbeloved cousin, the viscount Lis[le] * * [con]sent and agreement for certain considerations exempt * * ballasting within our river of Thames, to the intent we * * [a]t our own pleasure, we signify unto you that we, in consideration of [the good and faithful service done unto us by our]e wellbeloved servant Thos. Spert, clerk comptroller of our [ships, have granted u]nto him the said office of ballasting, to have and enjoy the same v . . . [by himsel]f, or his sufficient deputy or deputies, without any sums of money th and for as long as our dearest son the duke of Richmond, your high admiral of England; wherefore we woll and command you th[at on the receipt h]ereof ye do cause letters patent of our said son concerning the said off[ice to be signed] and sealed unto the said Thos. Spert in due and sufficient form, an[d delivered to t]his bearer according to this our mind and pleasure." [Greenwi]che, 25 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.

P. 1, copy. Signed by J. Uvedale. Add.: To Sir Wm. Parre and the council of the duke of Richmond. *Endd.*

* * *The document has been burnt across, in the centre, and the two fragments are on different folios.*

25 Feb.

1991. GIO. MATTEO [GIBERTO], BP. OF VERONA, to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has ventured to desire the prothonotary Gambara to kiss the King's hand for him, and express his obligations and his readiness to serve him. Rome, 25 Feb. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.: The xvth of Feb. 1526.

25 Feb.

1992. GHINUCCI and SIR G. CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. viii. 19.

B. M.

Wrote lately about Hungary. The Pope sends the prothonotary Gambara to England to ask for aid. Rome, 25 Feb. 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

25 Feb.

1993. THOMAS LORD DE LA WARRE.*

His will, 8 Oct. 1524. Proved, 25 Feb. 1525. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 605.

* According to inquisition p.m. 18 Hen. VIII., No. 100, he died on the 11 Oct., "anno dieti domini Regis vicesimo septimo," which must be an error for "decimo septimo."

1526.

26 Feb. 1994. [CLEMENT VII. to QUEEN KATHARINE.

R. O. Recommending Uberto di Gambara, his notary, sent to take the place of Melchior (Langus). Rome, 26 Feb. 1526.
Lat.

26 Feb. 1995. CLEMENT VII. to WOLSEY.

R. O. Is sending Uberto di Gambara to take the place of Melchior Langus as nuncio in England. Rome, 26 Feb. 1526, 3 pont.
Lat., vellum. Add. Endd.: 1526, Carli Eboracen., 7 Feb.

26 Feb. 1996. For WM. LORD SANDYS.

S. B. Reversion of the office of king's chamberlain, now held by Charles earl of Worcester, who is from age unequal to the duties. *Del. Westm., 26 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.*
Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 11.

27 Feb. 1997. G. M. GIBERTO, BISHOP OF VERONA, to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.VIII.19*. In all his difficulties the Pope consoles himself by the devotion of Henry and Wolsey to the common safety. Although he has always communicated his plans to them, he now sends the prothonotary Gambara to explain matters more fully than can be done in letters. Rome, 27 Feb. 1526.
 B. M. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1.

27 Feb. 1998. CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.

R. O. The Pope has determined to send, as nuncio, to England, Uberto de Gambara, prothonotary apostolic, a man of nobility, learning, and faith. He will leave in three days. Recommends him to Wolsey. The conditions of the French king's oath have just come from Spain. They seem hard, and many think he will not keep them. How such a farce will end is uncertain. Many letters have come from Hungary, Constantinople, Ragusa, and other places, confirming the news that the Turk is preparing an immense fleet and army to attack the Christians at the beginning of spring. Wolsey should beg the King to assist in the defence of Christendom. Rome, 27 Feb. 1526.
Signed.
Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

28 Feb. 1999. [TAYLER] to WOLSEY.

Calig. D. ix. On the 1 Feb. the Regent left Lyons for Bleyse. She journeyed two days by land, and the third took her bark at Roane, and arrived at Bleyse the twelfth day. Tayler never had such a journey,—92 leagues. Within two miles of Bleyse the Loire had so increased that the whole country was flooded, "and the wind was so ragious that no man might pass over without great danger." On the 17th Madame went by water to Amboise with the Dauphin and his brother; stayed one night there, and went to Blery, where, being informed by Montmorency that Tayler had come to see her, she made him dine with the Emperor's ambassador. "And after dinner I was brought to see the Dolph[in] and his brother Harry; the which both did embrace me, and asked me of the welfare and prosperity of the King's highness and your Grace, and desired me that in my writings I should lowly commend them to the King's highness and your Grace. Verily they be two goodly children. The King's godson is the quicker spirited and the bolder, as seemeth by his behaviour." Was then brought to my Lady's chamber, who, though troubled

1526.

with the gout in her hand, prepared to go three leagues that night. On her asking if he had any news from England, Tayler said "that all such news as I should have out of England depended on such news as should come from hence," and begged, if she had any to send thither, she would show him. She said she had a summary of all things, but had not yet the specialties, and that Vendôme would convey them to Wolsey; that they would follow the King's counsel, and keep nothing secret. She said the Spaniards had made very rigorous demands. Supposes the French have raised doubts to be referred to the King.

Was requested by my Lady to return to her at Amboise, where he would meet M. Joachim, who would instruct him of all the news. When he did so, Joachim said "he was in nothing despatched with Madame," but promised, as soon as he was rid, to make Taylor privy to his charges. Wishes to know if he should follow to Bayonne, or come home, for he is getting slender in the purse.

Since writing the above went to my Lady on the 25th at Coye, where he dined with Montmorency, and met Vendôme and the cardinals of Lorraine and Bourbon. After dinner my Lady sent him news of a letter from Spain, in the King her son's own hand, stating that he was in good health and well treated, that the bishop of Tarbe would come in four or five days with further news, and that about eight days after the letter was written, which would be about the first Sunday in Lent, he would leave for Bayonne, where he wished Madame to meet him on the 14 March; also that the Emperor had written to her with his own hand, desiring that, as peace was concluded, she would henceforth call him her son. Spoke also with the Chancellor on the 27th, who sent him two letters from Brinon in England, dated 11 and 14 Feb., by which he perceives that Wolsey knows more of the peace than he can learn. Though he was three times with the Regent about it, she told him Joachim would give Wolsey the particulars.

This is his third letter since Fitzwilliam left. Does not know what to do as to following the court to Bayonne. Romorantin in Poitiers, the last day of Feb. *Signature burnt off.*

Pp. 4, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

28 Feb. 2000. MANOR OF GRAFTON, &c.

R. O.

Commission to Sir Will. Pawlet, Sir John Mordaunte, Edmund Knightley, attorney-general of the duchy of Lancaster, Thos. Bonham, receiver-general of the same, John Burgoyne, auditor of the north parts of the duchy, and Roger Wigston, to visit the manors of Grafton, Hertwell, Creyke, Clay Cotton, and Lylburn, Northt., and Wodham Ferres, Essex, and to inquire and report according to their instructions. Westm., 28 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.

ii. Instructions to the above to perambulate the manors before the "moyses of Easter," and report the number of acres belonging to the King, the value of the woods, how much of them are sold or felled, and what injury would be done to the King's towns and mills adjoining if they were all destroyed; what wood sales may be made by lopping, cropping, or felling; how much ground may be "empowered," leaving sufficient common to the tenants; by what title they hold any common, what cattle should use it, and what common they may have in other men's lands; what new improvements have been and may be made; in what case all the buildings are, and what royalties, knight's fees, advowsons, foundations of abbeys, bondmen, or other advantages belong to said manors. *Signed by the King at the top.*

On vellum.

IV. 2.

3 M

1526.

MANOR OF GRAFTON, &c.—*cont.*

iii. Report of the Commissioners, giving all the particulars above required (except for the manor of Lylburn, which is not here included), with the names of all the tenants, and the rents paid by each, &c.

Pp. 45, with endorsement on a vellum cover.

28 Feb. 2001. ST. JOHN'S, BEVERLEY.

R. O.

Names of the prebendal churches, vicarages, chantries, and chapels within the provostship of Beverley and archdeaconry of the East Riding, including Hoveden and Hovedenshire, from the value of 8*l.* inclusive and upwards, 28 Feb. 1525; comprising also their clear annual value, with the thirds and fifths.

Among the more important names are Th. Dalby, provost. Peter Carmelianus, preb. of St. Stephen's. Rob. Toneys, preb. of St. Mary's. John Withers, preb. of St. Martin's. Th. Larke, pensioner of St. James. Th. Hulse, preb. of St. Michael's. Th. Wynter, preb. of St. Peter's. This last is valued at 48*l.*, and is the best piece of preferment, with the exception of the provostship, which is 100 marks. Rob. Carter, preb. of St. Andrew's. John Capon, preb. of St. Katharine's. Wm. Wight, chancellor. Wm. Taite, treasurer. Th. Donnyngton, precentor.

Vicars choral and their stipends. Vicars and rectors in the jurisdiction of Beverley, in the deanery of Herthill and Hull, in the deanery of Holderness, of Dekeryng, of Beweross, in the jurisdiction of Hoveden, &c. In all 141 names.

ii. Names of churches, &c. below 8*l.*, within the same limits. 462 names.

iii. Names of religious persons, &c. within the said East Riding. The convent of Melsa, the priories of Bridlington, Kyrkham, Wartre, Hawten-price, North Feryby, and Ellerton, the nunnery of Swyne, of Nunburnholme, of Wilberfosse, of Nunkeling. Pensions from the same religious houses—of 100*s.* from Bridlington to Sir Wm. Constable, the same to Ric. Piggott.

Signed: Brianus Higdon.

iv. Extracts from the records of Convocation touching the collection of the above subsidy.

Lat., pp. 22.

2002.

GRANTS IN FEBRUARY 1526.

Feb.
GRANTS.

1. Henry marq. of Exeter. Grant, in tail male, of all tenements and lands in the parish of St. Lawrence Pounteney, London, late of Edward duke of Buckingham. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 11.*

1. Tho. Stanley lord Moun[t]egle and Wm. Par. Grant of a weekly market on Wednesdays at their lp. of Sedberh, Yorksh., and two fairs yearly; in Whitsun week, and the other on the eve and morrow of St. Jerome. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 9.*

1. Tho. Poynes, grocer, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berbers. Windsor, 12 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 Feb.—P.S.

3. Justices of Assize.

Western Circuit: Sir John Fitzjames and Lewis Pollard.

Northern Circuit: Sir Anthony Fitzherbert and Ric. Lyster.

Midland Circuit: Sir Humph. Conyngesby and Rob. Norwiche.

Home Circuit: Sir John More and Tho. Ingelfeld.

Oxford Circuit: Sir John Porte and Wm. Rudhale.

Westm., 3 Feb.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 26d.*

3. Ric. Ambrose, clk. Presentation to Cranlegh church, Winch. dioc., *vice* Martin Tyne, deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 3 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 33.*

1526.

Feb.

GRANTS.

5. Wm. Byrte, of Watlington, Oxon, mercer. Pardon for killing Wm. Bullock in self-defence. Westm., 5 Feb.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 25.*

5. Sir Edw. Nevell. Licence to export six score hundred thousand of billet wood from Kent and Sussex. Windsor, 1 March 9 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 5 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

6. Commissions of the Peace.

Worcestershire: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Exeter, G. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, C. bp. of Hereford, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Wm. earl of Arundel, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Walter Devereux lord Ferrers, Edw. Sutton lord Dudley, the abbot of Evesham, the prior of Worcester, Sir Humph. Conynghesby, Sir Lewis Pollard, Sir John Porte, Jas. Denton clk., Ric. Sidnore clk., Walter Burnell clk., Sir Ralph Egerton, Sir Giles Gryvell, Sir Edw. Croft, Sir Wm. Morgan, Sir Gilbert Talbot, Tho. Tornewall, Wm. Rudhale, John Salter, Geo. Bromley, Tho. Nevell, Tho. Lynom, Edw. Conwey, Wm. Nevell, John Ketelby, John Rudhale, Rouland Moreton, Peter Coleyn, Roger Wynter, Peter Blount. Westm., 6 Feb.

Wilts: Tho. card. of York, R. bp. of Winchester, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Edw. lord Stourton, John Tuchet lord Audley, Sir John Fitzjames chief baron of the Exchequer, Rob. Norwich, Ric. abbot of Malmesbury, Wm. Wilton clk., Tho. Benet clk., Ric. Hilley clk., John Burt, Sir Edw. Darell, Sir Wm. Paulett, Sir Hen. Long, Sir Edw. Bayton, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir Edm. Tame, Sir Edw. Seymer, Richard Lyster, Walter Hungerford, Jas. Lowder, Tho. Eliott, Robert Baynard, Anth. Styman, Tho. Yorke, Wm. Ludlowe, Barth. Husse, John Bonham, John Erneley, Chas. Bulkeley, Rob. Wye. Westm., 6 Feb.

Berks: Tho. card. of York, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Cha. duke of Suffolk, Hugh abbot of Redyng, Sir Jo. Porte, Tho. Inglefeld, Sir John Daunce, Sir Ric. Weston, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Geo. Foster, Tho. Hennege, Hen. Briggs, Wm. Yong, Wm. Feteplace, Tho. Warde, Walter Chalcote, John Latton. Westm., 6 Feb.

Cornwall: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Exeter, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. marq. of Exeter, Sir John Fitzjames, Rob. Norwiche serj.-at-law, Sir John Arundell de la Hern, Sir Peter Eggecombe, John Arundell of Talfarn, Ric. Greynfeld, Jo. Carmynowe, John Chamond, Rob. Vyvyan, Hugh Trevanyon, Ric. Penrose, Hen. Trecarall, Wm. Goodolghan, Sir Nic. Carmynowe, Tho. Seyntabyn, Chris. Tredenek, Wm. Carne-sewe, Nic. Opy, Rob. Langdon, Walter Kennall. Westm., 6 Feb.

Devon: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Exeter, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. marq. of Exeter, John Burchier lord Fitzwaren,

Sir John Fitzjames, Rob. Norwiche, Lewis Pollard, Sir Wm. Courteney, Sir John Kyrkeham, Sir Tho. Denys, Sir Peter Eggecombe, Sir Wm. Carewe, Sir Tho. Stukeley, John Rowe, Ralph Pexsall, John Gilbert, Jo. Chamound, Andr. Hillarsden, John Kailwey, John Coffen, Barth. Fortescu, Rob. Yeo, Ric. Hals, Philip Fulford, Humph. Colles, Baldwin Malet, Roger York, Ric. Yerd. Westm., 6 Feb.

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, ms. 2d and 3d.

6. Sir Tho. Tey and Mary his wife. Inspecimus and confirmation of patent 14 June 13 Edw. I., granting to Hugh de Gosebek licence to hold a fair in the manor of Brittwell, Suff. Westm., 6 Feb.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 12.*

8. Anthony, son of Tho. Ellys, John Newton, Rob. Cony, John Tomson, Simon Moynce, and John Hulle. Pardon for acquiring without licence, from Gilb. Pynchebek and Matilda his wife, the manor of Haconby. Westm., 8 Feb.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 18.*

8. Ric. Dodyngton. Livery of lands as s. and h. of John Dodyngton and Eliz. his wife, and brother and h. of John Dodyngton, junior. *Del. Westm.*, 8 Feb. 17 (?) Hen. VIII.—S.B.

9. William earl of Arundel, late lord Matravers, s. and h. of Thomas earl of Arundel. Pardon for all offences against the forest laws committed by or with the assent of the said Thomas or William. *Del. Westm.*, 9 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 41.*

9. James, s. and h. of Sir Tho. Strangweys. Livery of possessions and reversions on the death of Margaret, widow of Sir James Strangweys, grandfather of the said James, tenant in dowry in England, Wales, and Calais. *Del. Westm.*, 9 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 22.*

10. John, s. and h. of Sir Tho. Blont. Livery of his father's possessions in co. Staff., and those of his grandfather, Sir Humph. Blont, and Eliz. his wife. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 38.*

10. Tho. Tamworthe. Wardship of Tho. s. and h. of Geoffry Panell. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 19.*

10. Rawlin Tesserd of Tutbury, Wilts, tailor, native of Normandy. Denization. Westm., 10 Feb.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 25.*

10. Edw. Wotton and Eliz. Hadde, widow. Wardship of Geo. br. and h. of Tho. Hadde. *Del. Westm.*, 10 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 27.*

11. Commissions of the Peace.

Dorset: Tho. card. of York, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Jo. Bourghchier lord Fitzwaren, Rob. Norwiche serj.-at-law, Sir Tho.

1526.

GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1526—*cont.*

Feb.
GRANTS.

Trenchard, Sir Tho. Lynde, Sir Wm. Filoll, Sir John Rogers, Ric. Lyster, John Hoorsey sen., John Britt, Ric. Phillips, John Moreton, Wm. Hody, Nich. Willoughby, Wm. Uvedale, Chris. Marten, Tho. Thornell. Westm., 11 Feb.

Essex: Tho. card. of York, C. bp. of London, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Tho. marq. of Dorset, John earl of Oxford, Hen. earl of Essex, Tho. earl of Rutland, Rob. viscount Fitzwater, Tho. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, John abbot of Gloucester, Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, Tho. Inglefeld, Sir Tho. Tyrell of Hern, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam sen., Sir Ric. Fitzlewes, Sir Roger Wentworth, Sir John Grene, Sir Geof. Gatys, Sir Tho. Tey, Sir Giles Capell, Sir John Reynesford, Brian Tuke, Rob. Norwiche, Humph. Broun, Humph. Wyngfeld, Tho. Bonham, John Barrett, Wm. Pyrton, John Seyntelere, John Broun, Edw. Hales, Edw. Tyrell, Walter Frost, John Smyth, Tho. Audeley, Wm. Bradbury, Barth. Prows, Peter Baron. Westm., 11 Feb.

Sussex: Tho. card. of York, Wm. abp. of Canterbury, R. bp. of Winchester, R. bp. of Chichester, the abbot of Batell, the prior of Lewes, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Wm. earl of Arundel, Hen. earl of Northumberland, Arthur vise. Lysle, Tho. vise. Rocheford, Geo. Nevell lord Bergevenny, Tho. Fynes lord Dacre, Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, Tho. Inglefeld, Sir Tho. Nevell, Sir David Owen, Sir Andr. Windesore, Sir Tho. Fynes, Sir Edw. Nevell, Sir Edw. Oxenbridge, Sir Alex. Culpeper, Sir Wm. Fynche, Sir Hen. Owen, Sir Edw. Bray, Sir Roger Copley, John Hales, Wm. Shelley, Ric. Lyster, Hen. Darell, Ric. Covert, Wm. Pelham, John Sakevile, John Dawtre, Ric. Sherley, Edw. Lewknoure, Ric. Devenysse, Tho. Thetcher, John Thetcher, Wm. Scardeville, Ric. Sakevile, John Baker, John Stanney, Thos. Sherley, Wm. Waller, Wm. Staple, John Parker jun., Edm. Pakenham, Geo. Gifford, Wm. Erneley. Westm., 11 Feb.

Leic.: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Lincoln, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Tho. marq. of Dorset, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Tho. earl of Rutland, Geo. lord Hastynge, Sir Leonard Grey, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Wm. Rudhale, John prior of Landa, Sir Ric. Sacheverell, Sir John Dygby, Sir Wm. Skevington, Sir John Villers, Sir Everard Dygby, Tho. Pulteney, Roger Radelyff, Wm. Asheby, Wm. Dygby, Tho. Trye, Tho. Entwysell, Tho. Haselrigge, Tho. Brokesby, Wm. Turvile, John Fowler, Tho. Harvy. Westm., 11 Feb.

Middlesex: Tho. card. of York, Wm. archbp. of Canterbury, C. bp. of London, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Cha. duke of Suffolk, Cha. earl of Worcester, Tho. earl of Rutland, John abbot of St. Peter's Westminster,

Tho. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, Sir Ric. Broke, Tho. Inglefeld, Sir Tho. Nevell, Sir And. Wyndesore, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam sen., Sir Hen. Wyatt, Sir John Daunce, Sir Tho. More, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir John Briggs, Sir Tho. Exmewe, John Halys, Wm. Elys, John Neudegate, Wm. Shelley, John Spilman, Ric. Page, Tho. Hennege, John Barrett, Hen. Frowyk, John Kyrton, Roger Cholmeley jun., Rob. Wrothe, John Pakyngton. Westm., 11 Feb.

Norht.: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Lincoln, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Tho. marq. of Dorset, Sir John Grey, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam sen., Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Wm. Parre, Edm. Knyghtley, Ric. Knyghtley, Humph. Stafford, Ric. Burton, Geo. Kyrkham, Wm. Spenser, Walter Mauncell, Tho. Brudenell, Edw. Mountegewe, Ric. Humfrey, Tho. Lovet, Wm. Saunders, Rob. Chauntrell, Edw. Warner. Westm., 11 Feb.

Notts: Tho. card. of York, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Tho. earl of Rutland, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, Sir Hen. Willoughby, Sir Wm. Meryng, Sir Wm. Perpoynt, Sir Brian Stapleton, Sir John Byron, Sir John Wyloughby, Ric. Stannop, Wm. Clerkeson, Anth. Babyngton, John Hercy, Rob. Broun, Edm. Molyneux, Nich. Strelley sen., Tho. Meryng, Rob. Nevell. Westm., 11 Feb.

Norfolk: Tho. card. of York, R. bp. of Norwich, N. bp. of Ely, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Cha. duke of Suffolk, John earl of Oxford, Rob. vise. Fitzwater, Tho. vise. Rocheford, Wm. lord Willoughby, Rob. prior of the church of Holy Trinity, Norwich, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Ph. Calthorp, Sir Ph. Tylney, Sir Rob. Clere, Sir Wm. Paston, Sir John Shelton, Sir Roger Townesend, Sir Tho. Wodhous, Sir Edm. Benyngfeld, Sir Jas. Boleyn, Wm. Elys, Wm. Wotton, John Spilman, Rob. Holdyche, Edm. Wyndham, Tho. Strange, John Tyndale, Tho. Wyngfeld, Wm. Conyngesby, Fras. Moundeford, Chris. Jenney, Edw. Whyte, Rob. Townesende. Westm., 11 Feb.

Oxfordshire: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Lincoln, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Cha. duke of Suffolk, Sir Lewis Pollard, Sir John Porte, Thos. Inglefeld, Sir John Daunce, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Simon Harecource, Sir Wm. Rode, Sir Edw. Chamberleyn, Sir Walter Stoner, Sir Wm. Barentyne, Sir Rob. Lee, Wm. Fermour, Tho. Eliott, Lucas Langland, Walter Bulstrode, John Horne, Thos. Denton, John Osbaldeston, John Busterd, John Broun, Wm. Counser, Geof. Dormer, Ric. Weynman, Edm. Nowers. Westm., 11 Feb.

Rutland: Tho. card. of York, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Tho. earl of Rutland, J. bp. of Lincoln, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, Sir John Dygby,

1526.

Feb.

GRANTS.

Edw. Sapcote, Edw. Catesby, Edw. Mountegewe, John Haryngton, Geo. Makworth, John Calcott, Edw. Watson, Sir Everard Dygby. Westm., 11 Feb.

Surrey: Tho. card. of York, W. abp. of Canterbury, R. bp. of Winchester, J. bp. of Rochester, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Cha. duke of Suffolk, Chas. earl of Worcester, Tho. earl of Rutland, Geo. Nevell lord Bergevenny, John Bourghchier lord Bernes, Rob. abbot of Bermondesey, Sir Edm. Haward, Sir John Fyneux, Sir Jo. More, Thos. Inglefeld, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Tho. Nevell, Sir Hen. Wyatt, Sir Ric. Weston, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, jun., Sir Nich. Carewe, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Matthew Broun, Sir John Gainsford, Sir Rob. Johns, Sir John Iwarby, Wm. Shelley, Ric. Page, Tho. Hennege, Rob. Wyntershall, John Scott, Chris. Moore, Wm. Westbroke, John Skynner, Ralph Vyne, Rob. Castleton, John Mores, Tho. Polsted, John Danestre. Westm., 11 Feb.

Staffordshire: Tho. card. of York, G. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Tho. marq. of Dorset, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Edw. Sutton lord Dudley, Wm. Blount lord Mountjoy, Walter Devereux lord Ferrers, John Denton dean of Lichfield, Sir Lewis Pollard, Sir John Porte, Sir Ant. Fitzherbert, Sir Walter Griffith, Sir John Gyfford, Sir John Tailbot, Sir Wm. Smyth, Edw. Aston, Wm. Bassett, John Salter, Ph. Draycott, Walt. Blount, Ric. Asteley, Tho. Partrich, Ric. Selman, John Blount, John Vernon. Westm., 11 Feb.

Salop: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Exeter, G. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, E. bp. of Hereford, T. bp. of Bangor, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Wm. earl of Arundel, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Walter Devereux lord Ferrers, Edw. Sutton lord Dudley, Sir Lewis Pollard, Sir John Porte, Jas. Denton clk., Ric. Sidnore clk., Peter Burnell clk., Sir Ralph Egerton, Sir Giles Grevyll, Sir Edw. Crostes, Sir Wm. Morgan, John Salter, Geo. Bromley, John Leighton, Ric. Horde, Tho. Skryven, Thos. Lakyn, Ric. Foster, Ric. Selman, Tho. Newport, John Corbett of Lee, Wm. Chorleton. Westm., 11 Feb.

Hants: Thos. card. of York, W. archbishop of Canterbury, R. bp. of Winchester, T. bp. of Bangor, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Arthur visc. Lisle, John Tuchet lord Audley, Tho. West lord De la Werr, Wm. lord Sandys, Sir John Fitzjames, chief baron of the Exchequer, Rob. Norwich, serj.-at-law, Sir Wm. Pawlett, Sir Wm. Gifford, Sir Geo. Puttenham, Ric. Lyster, Jas. Worseley, Anth. Willoughby, Wm. Frost, Ralph Pexall, Jas. Bettys, Stephen Coope, John Kailwey, Wm. Dysney, Lewis Wyngfeld, Rob. Bulkeley, Nic. Ticheborn, Ric. Andrewes. Westm., 11 Feb.

Suffolk: Tho. card. of York, R. bp. of Norwich, N. bp. of Ely, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Cha. duke of Suffolk, Rob. visc. Fitz-

wauter, Wm. lord Willoughby, John abbot of Bury St. Edmunds, Sir Rob. Curson, Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke, Sir Rob. Drury, Sir Arth. Hopton, Sir Wm. Walgrave, Sir Anth. Wyngfeld, Sir Wm. Clopton, Sir Ric. Wentworth, Sir Ph. Tylney, Tho. Tyrell of Gipping (Ipswich), Sir Edw. Ichingham, Sir Tho. Tey, Humph. Wyngfeld, Thos. Lucas, John Jernegan, Lionel Talmage, Tho. Barnerdeston, John Sulyard, Tho. Jermyn, Rob. Russe, John Hennyngham John Harvy of Oulton, Edm. Lee, Robert Reynold, son of Robert. Westm., 11 Feb.

Somerset: Tho. card. of York, R. bp. of Winchester, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. marq. of Exeter, W. bp. of Megara, John Bourghchier lord Fitzwaren, Edw. lord Stourton, Hen. Dawbeney of Dawbeney, Sir John Fitzjames, Rob. Norwich, Sir Wm. Compton, Sir Wm. Pawlett, Sir Nic. Wadham, Sir Edw. Gorge, Andr. Lutterell, Tho. Clerke, Geo. Speke, John Horsey, John Britt, Baldwin Malett, John Fitzjames jun., Ph. Fulford, Tho. Jubbes, Wm. Vowell, Roger York, John Cave, John Porter, Wm. Portman. Westm., 11 Feb.

Herts: Tho. card. of York, C. bp. of London, J. bp. of Lincoln, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. earl of Essex, Tho. earl of Rutland, Tho. prior of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, Wm. Blount lord Mountjoy, Sir John Fyneux, Sir John More, Tho. Inglefeld, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Sir Wm. Say, Sir Fra. Bryan, Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Griffin Donne, Tho. Cade clk., Hen. Frowyk, Hen. Barle, Tho. Perient sen., Tho. Leven-thorp, Wm. Purdewe, John Brokett, Rob. Turbervyle, John Periente sen., Humph. Fitzherbert, John Conyngesby, Tho. Knyghton, Ric. Baron, Ph. Butler, John Bolles. Westm., 11 Feb.

Kent: Tho. card. of York, W. abp. of Canterbury, J. bp. of Rochester, John abbot of St. Austin's without Canterbury, Tho. prior of Christchurch Canterbury, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. marq. of Exeter, Tho. viscount Rocheford, Sir Jo. Feneux, Sir John More, Sir Hen. Gulford, Sir Hen. Wyatt, Sir Tho. Nevell, Sir Tho. Cheyny, Sir Edw. Nevell, Sir John Wilshire, Sir Edw. Guldeford, Sir Wm. Crowmer, Sir John Fogge, Sir Ric. Walden, Sir Wm. Hawte, Sir John Norton, Sir Alexander Culpeper, Sir Edw. Ryngeley, Sir Hen. Isley, John Halys, Tho. Wylloughby, Chris. Hales, Rob. Sandys, Wm. Fyneux, Wm. Kempe, Edw. Wotton, Geo. Guldeford, James Walsyngham, Tho. Woode, Ric. Lee, John Colman, John Baker, Anth. Seynleger, Wm. Whetnall, Wm. Rooper, Wm. Draper, John Crippis, Wm. Walsingham, John Pettitt, Hen. Fane, John Monyns, Wm. Waller, Wm. Martyn, Edw. Boveton. Westm., 11 Feb.

Lincoln, Lyndesey: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Lincoln, Tho. duke of Norfolk

1526.

GRANTS IN FEBRUARY 1526—*cont.*

Feb.
GRANTS.

Tho. earl of Rutland, Wm. lord Willoughby, John Constable dean of Lincoln, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, Sir Rob. Dymok, Sir Chris. Wylloughby, Sir Rob. Tyrwhyt, Sir Wm. Askewe, Sir And. Byllesby, Sir Gilb. Tailboys, Wm. Skypwith, Wm. Tyrwhyt, John Mounson, John Seyntpoll, John Topclyff, John Fulvetby, John Hennege sen., Edw. Forman, Tho. Hennege, Tho. Missenden, Ric. Clerke, John Hennege jun., Wm. Dalyson, John Hall, Edw. Forsett. Westm., 11 Feb.

Lincoln, Holland: Tho. card. of York, J. bp. of Lincoln, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Tho. earl of Rutland, Wm. lord Wylloughby, John Constable dean of Lincoln, Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Wm. Rudhale, Sir John Husey, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam sen., Tho. Roberdson, Wm. Husey, John Robynson sen., John Hennege sen., Tho. Holland, Tho. Halgh, Anth. Eyrby, Tho. Gildon. Westm., 11 Feb.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, ms. 3d-7d.*

12. Commission of Gaol Delivery.

York City: Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Ric. Lister and Thos. Stray; and the same for York Castle.

Home Circuit: Sir John More, Tho. Ingfeld and Simon Fitz.

Midland Circuit: Sir Humph. Conyngesby, Rob. Norwych and John Jenour.

Norwich Circuit: Sir Rob. Brudenell, Sir Ric. Broke and Tho. Fitzhugh.

Western Circuit: Sir John Fitzjames, Sir Lewis Pollard, Tho. Elyot and John Dyer.

Oxford Circuit: Sir John Porte, Wm. Rudhale, Rob. Brudynell jun., and Tho. Brudenell.

Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 26d.*

12. Rob. Acton, page of the Privy Chamber. Reversion of the offices of constable and door-ward of the castle of Haverford West, *vice* John Stephyns, marshal of the King's Hall. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII. S.B.—*Pat. p. 1, m. 33.*

12. Wm. Goodman. Licence to fish and take salmon in the river Bawne in Ireland, at the annual rent of 10s. a year, free from all exactions of McWyllyn and O'Cahan, and other Irishmen. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

12. Laurence Hyll, tailor, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Westm., 12 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

12. John David Richard, chaplain. Presentation to the church of Llanbrynaz, St. Asaph's dioc. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 25.*

12. Ric. Scrope. Livery of lands, &c. on the death of Margaret widow of Sir John

Scrope, deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 37. (Undated.)*

12. Tho. Williams, yeoman of the Chamber. To be constable of our country (*patriæ nostræ*) of Bulth, *alias* Biellt, S. Wales, with 50s. a year; without any fees except 20s. 4d. in the Hanaper. Stony-Stratford, 10 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb.—P.S.

12. Edmund Woode, of Lewtrencherde, Devon. Pardon for killing Wm. Bate of Northpederwyn, in self-defence. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 34.*

13. Tho. Hudson, yeoman of the Guard. Grant of "the offices of Metlay and Welay, with the skelderakership, the baxsters' [and] brewsters' farm, and the Wodmalle," Cumberland, of the annual value of 5l. 0s. 12d., *vice* lord Dacre, deceased.—S.B. (*undated.*) Westm., 13 Feb. *Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 9.*

13. Rob. Mounteney, soldier, of Calais. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Westm., 13 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

14. Fras. Poyntz, squire for the Body. Wardship of Tho. s. and h. of Tho. Thorp of Waunswell, Glouc. *Del. Westm.*, 14 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 19.*

16. John Lovett. Wardship of Tho. s. and h. of Ric. Adams. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 34.*

16. Tho. Story and John Story, late of Dotryche, in Ryddesdayle, in the parish of Ellesden, Northumb. Pardon of all offences before 1 Feb. *Del. Westm.*, 16 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

17. Rob. Dobbes, haberdasher, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Windsor, 12 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 17 Feb.—P.S.

17. John Francks, merchant, of Hastings, Sussex. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. *Del. Westm.*, 17 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

18. Tho. Lenton, abbot of Pipewell. Inspecimus of several grants to the monastery, bearing various dates. The earliest cited is of Hen. II.'s reign. Westm., 18 Feb.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 30-32.*

20. Wm. Carey, squire for the Body. Grant of the manors of Parva Brykhill, Burton, and Essyngton, Bucks, and the borough of Buckingham, part of Buckingham's lands, held by John lord Marney, deceased. Also licence to hold fairs and markets, with other liberties, in Parva Brykhill and Buckingham. Westm., 20 Feb.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 8.*

20. Tho. Leche, yeoman, of Walecote, Norf. Pardon. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

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Feb.

GRANTS.

20. Sir John Seymer. To be forester of Groveley, Wilts. Westm., 20 Feb.—*Pat.* 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 20.

22. John Stubbys and Chris. Stubbys, founders, of London. Pardon for felony. *Del.* Westm., 22 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

22. Sir Wm. Compton. Pardon and release as collector in the port of London, sheriff of co. Worc., the King's purse-bearer, and keeper of the King's moneys and jewels. *Del.* Westm., 22 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 41.

23. John Borneford of Chadsey Corbet. Lease of all lands and tenements called Cassies Ferme, in the manor of Wichebold, Worc., parcel of Warwick's lands, and lately held by Ric. Camme, with reservations, for 21 years; rent 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and 6*s.* 8*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 23 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 12.

23. Wm. Horewood. Wardship of John, s. and h. of Peter Blyke. Westm., 28 Feb. *Del.* Westm., 23 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 21.

23. Ric. Taylor. To be keeper of the hare warren and woods in the lp. of Spellesbury, Oxf., *vice* Rob. Wyghtill, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 23 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 34.

25. John Shirley, cofferer of the King's household and comptroller of customs in the port of London. Licence to export wool and other merchandize of the staple of Calais, also to import goods. Greenwich, 4 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 Feb.—P. S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 8.

27. Roger Elys, B. A. Grant of the free chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, Rounsivale,

near Charyngerosse, Midd., *vice* Ric. Bromefeld, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 27 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 36.

27. Rob. Johns, squire for the Body, and Ralph Johnson, steward of the Chamber. To be constables of Lantrisham castle and keepers of Colune (or Colnne?) park and Barre Island, Glamorgan and Morgannok, S. Wales, in survivorship., 3 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 Feb.—P. S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 10.

27. Wm. Stutfyld, salter, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Windsor, 12 Dec. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 Feb.—P. S.

27. Tho. Umpton. Lease of all lands belonging to the manor of Mynsterlovell, Oxf., and the fishery of Wynrich, for 21 years; rent 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 27 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII.—S. B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 9.

27. Ralph Worseley, page of the Wardrobe of Robes. Grant of four tenements, &c. in the parish of St. Mildred in the Poultry, London, lately held by Ric. Birte, Tho. Wylby, John Haselwood, and Tho. Warner, forfeited by the attainder of Sir Humph. Savage and Sir Ric. Charleton:—on surrender of patent 20 Nov. 4 Hen. VIII. by John Estreke and John Sigewike. Greenwich, 22 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 Feb.—P. S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 9.

28. Martin Pendre, yeoman of the Crown. Reversion of the offices of bailiff and receiver of the lps. of Aylwarton and Pensance, Cornw., now held by John Turnor by patent 7 July 7 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 22 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 Feb.—P. S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 12.

1 March.

Calig. B. III.

f. 114.

B. M.

2003. BORDER CORRESPONDENCE.

I. Henry earl of Cumberland to Magnus.

He and lord Maxwell had met at Lowmabell Stone, Feb. 26, for redress to be made on Thursday the 15 March, at the same place, by his brother Sir Thos. and the lord Maxwell, for offences committed since the peace taken at Norham by Norfolk and Arran. Proclamation has been made under their hands. As Maxwell will not answer for Liddisdale and Vysdale (*sic*), wishes to be certified of the King's pleasure in that behalf. Carlisle, 1 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. at f.* 116*b*: "To the right worshipful master Magnus, ambassador to the King's most noble grace."

Calig. B. III.

f. 115.

B. M.

II. "Copy of a letter sent to the earl of Cumberland from T. Magnus."

Has received his letter dated Carlisle the 1st. Commends his proceedings. Has written to the Chancellor of Scotland respecting Liddisdale and Ewesdale. Advises the Earl, when he has a difficulty, to do the same, especially as he has many kinsmen here by the Somerset side. Magnus will not stay long. The countess of Bothwell, lord Maxwell's wife, is the Earl's near kinswoman. It is not easy to manage the Armstrongs, such "wild and misguided men," by the sword. He must sometimes have recourse to policy.

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1 March.

2004. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. II.

114.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 442.

Has not yet been surely ascertained by the Scotch Council, either of the next day of true, or of the order to be taken for redress. They have answered, however, most honorably, both by their general letter and by their special letters, touching the effect of his long letter, of which he sent a copy with his last. Lord Hoome and the Carres have not gone to Edinburgh as they expected, except Mark Carre, with others their deputies. New summonses are issued that they be at Edinburgh on Friday next, to make redress or be treated as rebels. Has sent to the Council to be diligent, as he believes they will, according to their letters enclosed. Their goodwill is specially shown in an article in the bishop of Aberdeen's letter, which also mentions that the peace is already confirmed under the Great Seal of Scotland, and is waiting for the confirmation of England. Mentioned the Chancellor in his last, who is the best and most powerful friend of England there. By letters which have lately come from France it appears he has entirely lost favor there, especially of Albany. This partly appears in Adam Otterburn's letter lately sent to me. Thinks the Chancellor has reason for his complaint that his interests are not considered in England. Hears that he has learned from the Lombards what are to be his charges, both to be cardinal and legate, for which he has obtained the consent of his King and the lords. It is not desirable that the promotion should take effect, except by means of England.

It is expected lord Dacre will be made steward of Hexham and captain of Norham, with his uncle Sir Christopher as his deputy; which would tend to keep the Borders in order at less expence. Will explain more fully at his coming. The Borders were never better ruled. The issue of the redress is doubtful; for though the Council are willing, Teviotdale is not able to answer for its offences. Many, both rich and poor, are willing to endure their losses rather than make more business. Hopes the offenders at least will be delivered. Berwick, 1 March. *Signed.*

Add.: Unto my lord Legate's good grace.

1 March.

2005. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. IX.

10.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 21st ult. My Lady intends shortly to return to Malines, spend Easter there, and then proceed to Flanders to assemble the Estates for a grant of money. Brabant has granted 150,000 fl., half to be paid in March, and half at Midsummer. Since his last letter, 10 persons, two being women, and one an Austin friar, have done open penance, in a solemn procession, for being Lutherans. It is thought there are many in the town. It is likely that this summer will be troubled with such folks, especially in Almayne, though there they have smarted at the full.

The servants of some merchants of Paris say that at the publication of peace, making fires or any outward rejoicing was forbidden, on pain of death; that the Parisians will not consent to the delivery of the duchy of Borgoyne; that the Regent is on her way to Bayonne with the Dolphin and his brother; and that the parliaments will not consent to the Dolphin's leaving the realm. Letters from Italy contain news of great preparations of war being made by the Venetians and the Pope, who have obtained promise of assistance from the Swiss, "whereby it seems that Mars is not yet sufficiently buried; wherefore it is to be feared that, an he rise again, he will be as fierce or more than ever he was." There is no fresh news from Spain.

Wrote from Brussels before Christmas about Hanz Poppytter, the gun-maker, and Wm. Lelegrave went to England about the same time, so that Wolsey must now know all about the King's munitions here. Mr. Hanz, not having heard from Lelegrave, is in great despair and danger for the money due to him from the King, and says he has no remedy, but "to make

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finance" with the artillery. The King's powder here will be lost, unless it is soon provided for. Antwerp, 1 March 1525.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. and endd. at f. 12.*

2 March. 2006. JOHN LORD BERNERS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Received his letter by Ric. Rütter, and on the last of Feb. swore him in to the room of 8*d.* a day in the retinue, lately held by Andro Flammok. The same day two servants of Geo. Carowe and Chamberleyn were brought before the Council, and said they came from Boulogne to take passage to England, and had left Flammok there. Wrote to the captain of Boulogne to detain him, and laid out men to take him, but at the end of dinner he came in booted and spurred. Examined him about his leaving England. He said that at Exeter he met Geo. Carow and Edw. Rogers, who asked him to go with them to Calais by water, promising to make his journey worth 20 nobles. Not knowing of any "malfayt" committed by them, he went with them to Dartmouth, and embarked in a Breton ship for Calais, but they were driven by the wind to Conquet, and went thence by land towards Paris. At Blois, Carow and Rogers offered their services to the lady Regent, but she would not retain them without a letter from the King or Wolsey. They then went to Paris, and lodged at the Four Sons of Eymond, where Flammok left them, and has come hither to clear himself of the charges brought against him, as the master porter, the bearer, will show. He has Flammok's confession in writing, and two "caskes" with letters and tokens sent by Carow and Chamberleyn to their friends in England. Has committed Flammok and the said servants to gaol. Calais, 2 March.

Signed.

Pp. 2. Add.

3 March. 2007. TREATY of the MOORE.

R. O.

Obligation of the city of Orleans to observe the treaty of the Moore.

Rym.xiv.123. Hotel de Ville, 3 Mar. 1525.

Lat., sealed.

4 March. 2008. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.viii.20.

B. M.

"Ill^{me} ac R^{me}, &c. Superioribus diebus *Papa mi[sit]* *unum suum in Franciam*, et prout per alias D. v. R. significatum est, *eti u m isthuc*; nunc autem cum audiverit illum quem in Franciam mittebat in civitate Florentiæ in infirmitatem incidisse, decrevit ut quidam servitor [*Ducis*] Mantuæ, qui nuper ex Hispania venit, loco illius infirmi in Franciam vadat, crediturque a multis quod melius res succedet medio istius, cum Dux* predictus et sui grati sint Cæsareis, et tamen ipse Dux* est deditissimus Papæ. Papa ostendit cum maximo desiderio expectare a Rege nostro aliquid intelligere de mente tam Majestatis suæ quam Regis Gallorum erga res Cæsaris, ostendendo se in his plus solito virilis animi, quod ego potissime puto causari a ministris Regis Gallorum, quos per aliquas conjecturas et signa quæ video puto persuadere Sanctitati suæ ut virilem animum i[n]duat, dando ei spem quod eorum Rex dum liber fuerit, spretis promissionibus Cæsari factis, vires suas cum Sanctitate sua et aliis interponet, ut monarchiæ per ipsum Cæsarem ambitæ resistatur. Et licet putem hujusmodi ministros hæc non nomine Regis Gallorum aut ejus matris Papæ dicere, sed tanquam ex se ipsis, ne forte, si aliquid penetraret eorum Regi adhuc in manibus Cæsaris existenti noceret, tamen pro certo teneo Papam crede[re] talia non ab ipsis solis procedere, præsertim cum exorbitanti[bus] capitulis quæ hic publicantur, si modo vera sint, satis persuadeat quod Rex Gallorum nullo modo sit e[a] servaturus, et ex con-

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GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

sequenti sit animum applicaturus ad obviandum magnitudini Cæsaris. Hæc autem licet a S^{to} sua aut suis non in[t]e[ll]e[xerim] sed solum per aliquas conjecturas et signa, ut dixi, circa hæc viderim, sciamque si quid sit non latere D. v. R., visum tamen mihi est non ab re id sibi significare. Quod Cæsaris exercitus qui in Lombardia est par in territorium Placentiæ, quæ ditionis Pontificiæ est, Papa inconsulto, venerit, *non sine Sanctitatis suæ displicentia*, credo D. v. R. notum esse. Per alias communes D. v. R. intelliget ea quæ a S. D. N. habuimus. Alia non occurrunt," &c. Rome, 4 March 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2. Cipher undeciphered.

4 March. **2009.** JOHN TAYLER, Archdeacon of Bucks, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

After writing his letter from Romorantin (Romiū) followed with the court. Madame told Vaulx daily that he should be despatched when they came to Barbazens, and now says that he must wait till Robertet comes, who, they understand, will meet Madame at Bayona, for he has such a disease in his eyes that he may not labor. Vaulx, seeing that he is thus put off, has gone to Burdugale touching the obligation of the town. Has heard him say many times that he would never return to England without bringing with him everything concerning the peace concluded. Never saw any man so dismayed about his delay. Since he came from Lyons, he has been promised to be despatched from day to day. Has no news but that the bishop of Tarbes came to my Lady at Coy on Feb. 25, told her that her son would be at Bayona on March 10, and asked her to meet him there on that day. Does not think she can do so conveniently, though she journeys every day. It is said here that she is 44 leagues distant from Bayona. Barbazeus, in the county of Angulesme in Aquitania, 4 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To my lorde Car^{ls} grace. Endd.

4 March. **2010.** H. DUKE OF RICHMOND to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Writes to show him his progress in writing, and to ask the King's blessing and pardon for having so long forborne to write. Will endeavor to obtain learning and virtue correspondent to his advancement, as Magnus the bearer will tell him. Sheriffhutton, 4 March.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

4 March. **2011.** H. DUKE OF RICHMOND to WOLSEY.

Vesp. F. III.

186.

B. M.

Ellis, 1 Ser.

I. 267.

Writes to show him his progress in writing, and to ask for his blessing and pardon for having so long delayed to write. No creature living is more bound to his favor than he is. As the King by Wolsey's means has advanced him in honor, will try to attain learning, virtue, and cunning correspondent to the same, that he may hereafter serve the King, which is his only intent and purpose, as Magnus the bearer will show him. Sheriffhutton, 4 March.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

5 March. **2012.** GHINUCCI and GREGORY CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 21.

B. M.

" Ill. ac R. in Christo, &c. Fuimus cum S. D. N. dixit quod Cæsar respondit capitulis alias de mense Decembris factis inter S^{tem} S. et M^{tem} Cæsaream Cæsarem non contentare quod Dux modernus remaneat in statu, sed asserit intuitu Papæ esse contem[platum] ut Dux Borboni habeat ducatum Mediolani. Scribunt etiam ex Hispania quod Dux Borboni mi[ttitur] a Cæsare in Italiam cum 300,000 ducatis, et ut cito venire possit. Scripsit Cæsar Januam ut statim mittantur illuc

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triremes quas postea vult iterum in Hispanias redire cum quatuor magnis navibus quas caracas vocant ad hoc ut serviant Cæsari hac ætate in Italiam venturo. Scribunt etiam viceregem Neapolitanum ire cum Rege Gallorum usque Baionam et inde venire in Italiam ad S. D. [N.,] et deinde in regnum Neapolitanum. S. D. N. misit in Angliam nuntium ad sollicitandum Rege[m] nostrum pro subsidio Regis Ungariæ in periculo constituti ob apparatus Turcarum. Misit etiam alium ad Regem Gallorum, tam ob hoc quam ad congratulationem ex sua liberatione, sed hic in civitate Florentiæ incidit in ægritudinem. Speratur tamen quod cito sanabitur et iter suum proseguatur.

"Pontifex et reliqui principes ostendunt expectare quam resolutionem suscepturus sit Rex noster super rebus Cæsaris, asserentes omnia a Magestrate sua pendere et eos [ip]sam velle sequi. Nos, ut per alias scripsimus, fecimus quantum D. [v. R.] nobis mandavit per ultimas literas, quæ datæ fuerunt xviiij. Januarii, scripsimusque responsum nobis datum. Nunc autem cum nova hæc de pace venerint, nescio quæ sit mens Regis nostri et D. v. R., præsertim cum nullas alias literas istinc habuerimus post confectionem dictæ pacis. Supplicamus D. v. R. ut dignetur nobis significare quid facturi simus. Et illi nos humillime commendamus. Romæ, 5 Martii 15[26]."

Signed.

Lat., p. 1, mutilated. Part cipher, with modern decipher interlined.

6 March. 2013. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. ix.

14.

B. M.

Wrote last on the . . . instant. The king of Denmark was discontented with the arrangements for his maintenance, and for providing for his children apart from him, and he returned to Lyre. My Lady altered her purpose of coming straight hither; went to Lyre on the 2nd, and stayed there till yesterday, arriving here about 7 p.m. with the King's children in her company. He came hither this morning, not pleased at their being separated from him. The earl of Ga . . . will reside at the court, and is made second . . . the finances. Howstrate will remain with his wife at Howstrate during Lent. It is reported that the French estates would prefer their King to be in perpetual prison, rather than give up the hostages or the duchy of Burgundy. If so, Howstrate will have to come hither, and have cause to esteem the old friends of this house more than he has done since the capture of Francis.

In Almayn, the Princes are determined to take all temporal jurisdiction from the Church. The landgrave Van Hessyn has ejected the abbots and monks of Fulden, being the principal abbot in Germany. Prays God it be not true, for the example is too perilous. Malines, 6 March 1525.

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

6 March. 2014. [WOLSEY] to the BISHOP OF CHESTER.*

R. O.

Sends the instrument of composition relating to the monasteries in his diocese which Wolsey has suppressed for his college at Oxford. Desires him to have the conventual and chapter seals of Coventry and Lichfield affixed, and then sent back that he may affix the seal of the college, when the document shall be left in the Bishop's custody. Richmond, 6 March. *Not signed.*

P. 1. Add.

R. O.

2. Blank duplicate of the same.

* i.e., of Coventry and Lichfield.

1526.

6 March. 2015. WILLIAM SHARPAROWE.

R. O.

Will of Will. Sharparowe, of Suthwark, Surrey, miller, dated 6 March 1525. To be buried in the church of St. Olave's, Southwark, within St. Anne's isle. A marble stone to be set over him, with laten or copper images of himself, his wife and children. Bequests to the altar of the church, the mother church of Winchester, the brotherhoods of Our Lady and St. Clement, and St. Anne's sisterhood in St. Olave's church, and to the Rood light. For three trentals of masses, two at St. Olave's and one at Wandsworth. For a priest to sing masses for a year, for himself, his father, mother and children, at St. Olave's, 7l. 6s. 8d.; and another at Wandsworth, 6l. 6s. 8d. Releases his son Will. Sharparow of all debts to him at his decease. "Item, I bequeath to every of my servants being a leader with me at time of my decease"——

Pp. 3. *End wanting.*

6 March. 2016. [GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.]

[Vit. B. viii.
21*.

B. M.

" Ill. ac R. &c. Per literas datas quarto h[ujus] scripsi quæ occurrerant D. v. R. Deinde quia immoratus est hic nuntius per duos dies citra opinionem visum mihi est E. D. v. R. significare quod nihil aliud postea occurrit nisi quod S. D. N. cognoscens, ut multi affirmant, *male sibi successisse ex consiliis Datarii* quæ secutus est, vocavit ad consilium ultra patrem Card^{em} de Salviatis duos alios Florentinos, viri,† ut dicunt, gravis judicii.* Unde creditur quod si hoc procedat maxime remanebit dictus Datarius* exautoratus. Hi autem, ut fertur, multum *abhorrent monarchiam Cæsaris.* Habui hoc mane a viro gravi et tali cui credi potest quod *mater Regis Gallorum per bonum medium et secretum significavit Venetis ut in resolutione rerum suarum supersederent donec Rex Galliarum esset in Francia, quia tunc ostenderet quicquid cum Cæsare egerit per vim egisse.* Alia non occurrunt," &c. Rome, 6 March 1526. *Signature cut off.*

Hol., p. 1, mutilated. Cipher, with imperfect modern decipher interlined.

7 March. 2017. The LORDS of the SECRET COUNCIL (OF SCOTLAND) to MAGNUS.

Cal. B. iii. 294.

B. M.

Received his letter, dated Berwick, 5 March, stating he had received confirmation of the peace, with a commission for interchange, desiring some person may be sent to him to Berwick for that purpose, as, since the late diet kept at Riden burn, he has had great dolor by ane disease fallen in his legs. Thank him for diligence in this matter. Will do as he wishes. Have taken pains to repress disorders, and written to the earl of Westmoreland on the subject. In reply to my lord of Cumberland's complaint that lord Maxwell would not answer for Eskdale and Ewisdale, he must answer for Ewisdale and Eskdale; "and as for Liddalsdale that ye write Lytherisdale," it belongs to Angus, who has written to Westmoreland on the subject, and made arrangements with the young earl Bothwell. Edinburgh, 7 March.

P. 1 (*broad sheet*). *Add.*

7 March. 2018. TREATY of the MOORE.

R. O.

1. Obligation of the city of Bordeaux to observe the treaty of the Rym. xiv. 124. Moore. Hôtel de Ville, 7 March 1525.

Lat.

* h^s.

† So in cipher.

1526.

R. O. 2. Obligation of the city of Tours for the same. Hôtel de Ville, 7 March
Rym. xiv. 125. 1525.
Lat.

R. O. 3. Obligation of the city of Rouen for the same. Hôtel de Ville, 7 March
Rym. xiv. 126. 1525.
Lat.

7 March. 2019. SCOTLAND.

R. O. Commission of James king of Scotland to Thomas abbot of Kelso
Rym. xiv. 127. and George Ker, provost of Druglas (Douglas), to deliver his ratification of
the treaty of Berwick. Edinburgh, 7 March 1525.
Lat.

9 March. 2020. ADAM OTTERBOURNE to MAGNUS.

Calig. B. i. 74. The abbot of Kelso, or Master George his brother, will meet him at
B. M. Berwick for the interchange of the seals of the two princes. My Lords did
not think it necessary to send any one from the court. Angus has prom-
ised redress at the next diet, and has received the thanks of the King and
Council for it. The Chancellor complains that his servant at London is not
admitted to the Cardinal's presence; but his presence there is a proof of the
cordiality between Wolsey and the Chancellor, and of the indignation of the
latter against Albany. Edinburgh, 9 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: "To my lord (*sic*) Archdene of Estriden, counsalor
to y^e Kinges grace of Ingland, &c."

At the beginning is written in a different hand: "From Mr. Adam
Otterbourne."

12 March. 2021. THO. PADIGNAY to the ABP. OF COLOTZ.

R. O. The emperor of the Turks is making great preparations for an expedi-
tion into Hungary. They say he will not wait so long as he did before.
They have sent all their men, even old men, to Nicopolis, where their ships
are assembled, and have issued proclamations on the frontier that none, on
pain of death, should dare to sell their sheep, fruit, or corn. They have
brought great chains of iron to Nandoralba (Belgrade) by 13 camels. The
Sephkoni has sent Wrathkowsygli a horse, and given him the chief captaincy
called Kalaywzz (?). The greater part of the Emperor's forces are
assembled in the island of Ipzada Vetanⁱ, between Drianapol and Gallipoli.
It is unhappily known in Turkey that the king [of Hungary] has not re-
warded or employed the waywode Paul Bachygk (*ut Regia Majestas nullum
bonum fecit cum vaywoda P.B.*), who, everybody says, has done much
service for Hungary. They say the Turk will not cross the Danube, on
account of the great waters, but will penetrate to Buda. Varasti, Monday
after Lætare Sunday 1526.

Copy, Lat., pp. 3. *Endd.*: Nova Hungarica. *The Latin is very strange,
and sometimes unintelligible.*

R. O. 2. Another copy with some marginal notes in Italian.
Endd.: "Exemplum literarum Thomæ Podwynay ad Archiep. Colocen."

12 March. 2022. LEE to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. C. III. Before leaving Toledo, sent letters of 13 Feb., advertising the Em-
223. peror's answer touching the sending of the archbishop of Bari for arrange-
B. M. ment of the debts. Arrived at Seville, 6 March, which the Empress had
St. P. vi. 526. entered on Saturday the 3rd. The Emperor came on the 10th, and was
privately married on the 11th, about two in the morning. He is preparing

1526.

LEE to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

for Italy, with great speed, because he has heard that the Turk is ready to invade Italy and Hungary. The Turk has made truce with the king of Poland. *How the Pope will take the Emperor's coming into Italy you doubtless understand. It is said they are treating of a marriage between the illegitimate son of the magnifico Julian and the Emperor's illegitimate daughter.* Seville, 12 March.

Hol., pp. 2. The passage in cipher is deciphered by Tuke.

12 March. 2023. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.

224.

B. M.

Your letters dated Richmond, 24 Dec., arrived 10 March. "After recomforting of my lord of London and master Dean, which, as your Grace benignly writeth, causeless feared blame," took into consideration the two points in Wolsey's letter of the 2 Dec., viz. touching the Chancellor's answer about the King's debts, and their refusal to require the King's consent for the Portuguese match. Followed Wolsey's instructions in showing the Emperor the King's liberality in advancing him money,—his promise to make ample repayment, and urged him to send an ambassador into England to arrange this matter. Were told that he had resolved to send the archbishop of Bari for that purpose, and that he would have been already sent had he not been ill. Could get no other answer. This was a mere excuse, as Lee had met the Archbishop, and saw he was recovered. Hearing that the Emperor intended to depart much further from England, repaired to him and urged the Archbishop's departure, but received from the Chancellor the same answer as before, and that if he had been well enough "he should now have gone with the French queen into France," as I wrote from Toledo on 13 Feb.

Is perplexed, as he has no commission to receive ready payment if they should offer it. As much money has been paid for the Emperor's marriage, thinks it a good opportunity to urge the King's claims. The archbishop of Bari is now here, and has "made as short a journey hither from Toledo as I have, which is no token that he is much sick."

Has received no part of Wolsey's "pension of Palence." Almaine could do nothing, as the Bishop was sent to conduct the new Empress. Cannot live here on his allowance. His charges increase daily. Civil, 12 March.

Hol., pp. 4. The passage in cipher deciphered by Tuke.

13 March. 2024. LANDS of WOLSEY'S COLLEGE.

R. O.

Names of the cottagers and their rents* in Alderbrughe. Total of cottages, 229½. Rent, 19s. 1½d.

Rental renewed 2 March 17 Hen. VIII., in Fawkenham; 2 freeholders and 26 copyholders (named). Total, 9l. 2s. 5d.

Similar rentals for—

Thorney Lesonnes, 20 copyholders. Total not given.

Snape, 42 [copyholders].

Friston, 10 [copyholders], including John Abell of Wangford.

Hasyllwood, 9.

Werkesylver, 9.

"Patria," 12.

Onyell, 26.

Dodnasshe Charles, 5 March 17 Hen. VIII.

Barfold, 8.

Capell, 5.

Bentby, 6.

* The rent is 1d. per annum per cottage.

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Tadyston, 8.
 Stutton, 7.
 Braham, 3.
 Whereham, 1.
 Holbroke, 1.
 Wykys, 2 farmers of the demesne lands.

Names of the tenants, with their rents, 7 March 17 Hen. VIII., 24.
 Tendering, 4.
 Fratyng, 4.
 Mistley, 3.
 Bradefeld, 10.
 Wrabmas, 1.
 Wyrmyngford, 11.
 Westberhold, 1.
 Fordeham, 4.
 Bernston Hall, 1.

Tolshunt Major, 9 March 17 Hen. VIII.
 Tolshunt, 1. Maldon, 1. Purley, 1. Norton, 4. Tolshunt Manor, 8.

Typtre, 9 March 17 Hen. VIII., 37.
 Stannesgate, — March 17 Hen. VIII., 17. Tyllingham, 7. Stannesgate
 and Ramesey, 11.* Tolshunt Mauger, 1. Messing, 1. Tolsshunt Tregos, 2.
 Maldon, St. Mary's, 2. Wodddham Martyn, 1. Steple, 5. Tolham Magna, 9.

Bluntwalls, 13 March 17 Hen. VIII.
 Toby, 11. Bursted Magna, 9. Bursted Parva, 2. Ramesdon Bellus, 1.
 Wyndehyll, 3. Ramesdon Cray, 3. Total, 75s. 4d.
 Dunton Bassett, a member of Canwall, 10. Ragedale, 1. Hyll, 12.
 Sutton Parva, 10. Betterscote, 1. Fairesley, 3. Drayton, 2. Pakyngton, 1.
 Tomworth, 2. Elford, 1. Whyttinton, 2. Whytacre, 1. Bynsey, parcel
 of Fredyswyde, 13.

Pp. 24.

ii. Lands in Essex and Suffolk leased to different persons by the late
 priors of Snape, Wykes, Dodnashe, Horksley, Typtre, Stannesgate, Thoby,
 Blakamore, Tykeforde.

Pp. 15.

iii. Account of the dimensions of certain altar stones and other stones.
P. 1. *In same hand as the preceding.*

iv. Debts of the late prior of Blakamore.
P. 1.

v. "The contents of the site of the late monastery of Blakamore," viz.,
 images, candlesticks, a pair of organs and a sacring bell, &c. in the middle
 aisle, Our Lady's aisle, St. Peter's aisle and the body of the church.

Pp. 2.

vi. Memorandum of recognisance entered into, 4 March 17 [Hen. VIII.],
 by Thos. Crumwell and Thos. Russhe, of Ipswich, before the King's justices
 [at] Ipswich, that Geo. Fastolf should keep the peace towards John
 Smyth.

P. 1.

14 March. 2025. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. ix. 13.

B. M. Wrote last on the 6th. Went to the court on Sunday last, to hear

the serm[on]. Told my Lady he was going to Antwerp next day on

* Some of these rents are in cocks and hens and eggs.

1526.

SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

business. She said she had heard from the ambassador in England of the solemnities kept by Wolsey and the clergy on hearing of the peace, and that the same day the ambassador dined with his Grace, and had large communication with him; but of what she did not say, but changed the manner of her sayings, so as there lacked none appearance of the small affection she bears to Wolsey. It is like enough to be as small towards the King, but of that she gave not so much outward semblance.

While he was with her, the prince of Denmark and his two sisters came to visit her, "which be right goodly and fair children, specially the daughters." Went to Antwerp on Monday, by water; for so much water has come down from the high countries, that between this place and Antwerp neither horse nor cart can easily escape. While there a post came from Spain to the merchants. Heard from a friend that the Emperor had staid a few days at Madrid with the French king, but had left on the 13th ult. to meet his spouse at Seville, and that Francis would leave for Victoria on the following day; that some French merchants had said that the lady Regent had left Bloys with the Dauphin for Bayonne, whither all the estates and great men are drawing. Yesterday, after returning hither, was told that the king of Denmark had gone towards Almayne. Supposes he has had some news of comfort from his friends, but if he is short of money, as Wingfield thinks, he will not get much assistance. It is said that the duke of Holstein, his uncle, is dead. Malines, 14 March 1525.

Hol., pp. 2.

14 March. 2026. FOR BRADNESTOK PRIORY, Salisb. dioc.

P. S.

Assent to the election of Wm. Snowe, canon there, as prior. Westm.,

14 March.

Pat. 17 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 12.

16 March. 2027. JOHN, WAYWODE of TRANSYLVANIA, to the KING OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

Has already informed him of the state of the affairs of the waywodes of Moldavia and Transalpinen, who have arranged their differences. The Turk has prepared a bridge in Oblosmeza, which he can carry where he will by ship. Is informed he will certainly attack Transylvania, but first means to besiege Brasonia and Cibirus. Entreats him to send men and guns, especially men-at-arms (*armigeri*) and *pedites pixidarii*. There are no *pixidarii* here, except Saxons, who will not remain in the field, and will hardly even stay in cities. The cities also are in want of engines. Expects within a month (*ad unum usque mensem*) the enemy will endeavour to occupy the Alps. The nobles of Hungary have sent messengers to his Majesty to ask for aid. Zoazsebes, Friday before *Judica* Sunday.

Lat., pp. 2. *Endd.*

R. O.

2. Another copy.

P. 1. *Endd.*

16 March. 2028. WILLIAM ABELL.

R. O.

Will of Will. Abell the elder, of Erith, yeoman, made 21 Jan. 1525, 17 *Hen. VIII.*, including a number of local benefactions, bequests to his wife Joan, to his sons John, William, and Heury, and an unborn infant (who is mentioned before them); also for a chapel in the churchyard at Erith, over the place where his brother Ric. Abell, priest, is buried.

Pp. 28, as numbered, the first two being blank. Annotated in the margin.

1526.

R. O. 2. "The sayings of the *Testes*," an alteration of the bequest for building the chapel, for which his eldest son John is to pay 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and residuary legacies to his children.

P. 1. *Endd.*

R. O.

3. Another copy of § 2.

P. 1. *Endd.*:—"These be the words of Abell's witnesses."

R. O.

4. Copy of a proviso in the will in case of the decease of any of his sons before attaining the age of 20, and the provision for the chapel.

P. 1.

R. O.

5. Protest by Sir Ric. Blagge, vicar of Erith, and John Sympson, of London, haberdasher, executors of Will. Abell, against the conduct of their co-executors Will. atte Mere, of Sutton atte Hone, Kent, and John Pemsey, of Erith, for detaining 255*l.* 5*s.* in their hands, against the will of the testator. Dated 15 March 17 Hen.VIII.

P. 1 (*large paper*). *Endd.*

R. O.

6. Deed by which John Sympson, with the concurrence of Sir Ric. Blagge, authorises John Abell, son and heir of William Abell, to receive all goods belonging to him as executors. 16 March 17 Hen.VIII. Signed by Blagge, Sympson, and others.

Pp. 2.

R. O.

7. Bonds of William at Mere and John Pemsey to John Sympson, and *vice versa*, upon the renunciation of his executorship by the latter.

Pp. 3.

R. O.

8. "Articles touching the breaking of William Abell's will by his executors William at Mere and John Pemsey."

P. 1.

R. O.

9. Another copy, § 2; to which is subjoined "The Requests of John Sympson" for a proviso in the arbitrament of his dispute with his co-executors.

P. 1.

R. O.

10. Another copy of § 8 and 9. The former signed "Per me John Sympson."

17 March. 2029. TREATY of the MOORE.

Rym. xiv. 129. Obligation of Francis I., king of France, for the payment of 2,000,000 gold crowns to England. Bayonne, 17 March 1525. *Signed.*
Lat.

17 March. 2030. TREATY of the MOORE.

Calig. D. ix. 67. B. M. Copies of the confirmations by Louise and Francis I. of the treaties at the More; viz., the confirmations by Louise, dated 25 Sept. 1525, of the treaties of peace and of obligation (see No. 1663, § 1, 2), and by Francis of the latter, dated 27 Dec. 1525 (No. 1842); the obligations of Louise, dated 25 Sept. 1525, to obtain Francis's confirmation of both treaties (No. 1663, § 7, 8); and the engagement of Francis, dated 17 March 1525[-6], for payment of 2,000,000 crowns. (No. 2029.)

Mutilated. These copies all follow in the above order, and Wolsey's signature is at the end, f. 78.

1526.

18 March.

2031. SCOTLAND.

Calig. B. I.

105.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 447.

i. Angus to [Magnus] the English ambassador.

Received his letters of the 14th March, stating the lords of the Council had written to him that the ambassador should have advertised the earl of Westmoreland of the day appointed for the meeting. Had been prevented (1.) by news from Albany in France, by which his adherents had grown more bold. (2.) Certain borderers that should have entered pledges to make redress, hearing this news, departed without licence. (3.) Will not leave the King for danger;—all my lords have left, except Glasgow and Levynnox. Thinks they would not desire it. Begs, therefore, he may be excused to the earl of Westmoreland. Edinburgh, 15 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: "To my lord Ambassator to the king's grace of England."

Calig. B. I.

106.

B. M.

ii. "Copy of a letter sent from T. Magnus to the earl of Anguisshe."

Has received his letter dated Edinburgh the 15th inst., excusing himself for not keeping the day of truce appointed by the Council to be held on the 20th, and confirmed by their letters and one of his own. Considering how many days of truce have been appointed and not kept, he might have ordained the deputies to observe the same. As things are, it will be impossible to preserve the peace of the two countries unless he or his deputies personally assist once a fortnight. The abbot of Kelso has been here to exchange confirmations, and has pledged Angus's credit to answer for any injuries done in Tevidail. Hopes Angus will apply himself to the matter better than he has done. Is shortly going southwards, when the King and the Legate will expect a good account of these things. They will look to Angus, Argyle and Lennox to secure the King if Albany arrive in Scotland. Berwick, 18 March.

Pp. 2. *Copy by Magnus's clerk.*

Calig. B. III.

295.

B. M.

2. "Copy of a letter from T. Magnus to the Council of Scotland."

The abbot of Kelso and himself met on Friday, and made collation of their books for ratifications of peace; exchanged confirmations on Saturday. Angus has appointed the 20th as a day of truce, which has been disappointed like former ones, though it was so substantially mentioned by their Lordships to him and Westmoreland. These days must be kept at least every 14 days, or it will be impossible to keep good rule on the Borders. Will report everything as they desire, on going South, to the King and Wolsey. Berwick, 18 March.

P. 1.

18 March.

2032. [TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Calig. D. IX.

171.

B. M.

Ellis, 2 Ser.

I. 331.

Late in the evening of the 15th, my lady Regent came by torchlight to Bayonne, and was received with great triumph of gunshot. Tayler spoke with her on Monday after dinner, when she desired him to have patience two or three days. "She was in such great anxiety for the sending forth of the Dolphyn and his brother, and for great desire to see the King her son, that she could attend to no other thing;" but as soon as the King was come Joachyn should be despatched to England. On the 17th, the Dauphin and his brother were delivered to the Spaniards upon a bridge on the river Handay, between Fontarabia and St. John de Luce, and between 2 and 3 the same day the King was received into Bayonne with much shot of ordnance. By my Lady's command, Tayler, with the Chancellor and others, were stationed a quarter of a mile outside the town. Was presented by the Chancellor to the King, who took him in his arms, and, after receiving his congratulations, promised to speak with him more at large, and said he would never forget the King's kindness. He told Joachyn he would honor Wolsey as his father. Joachyn is to be despatched in all haste with all

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things concerning the treaty, and the ratifications by the King's own hand, and the secret of the peace with the Emperor. Baiona, 18 March 1526.

Hol., mutilated, p. 1.

19 March. 2033. TAYLER to WOLSEY.

Calig. D. ix.
172.
B. M.
Ellis, 2 Ser.
1. 333.

After he had closed his letters the King ordered M. Vaulx to send forth no man till he had spoken with Tayler, whom Joachyn was to bring to Wolsey at 3 p.m. on Passion Sunday.* The King, however, was so long in Council, it was past 5 before he had audience. "His mule was brought forth to ride on solace;" but he sent for Tayler, embraced him, apologized for keeping him waiting, "and took me by the hand, and led me to a window." Tayler briefly declared to him the King's message of congratulation, and said he was to remind him to confirm the amity and the deeds done by Madame in his absence. "His Grace would suffer me to speak no more, but said 'Monsieur Ambassadeur, I know well the good mind of my kind brother of England, whom, after God, I thank of my liberty. He hath done at this time in my captivity such an act by the which he hath got etern[al] memory or glory, and bounden me ever and all mine to do him service. And I assure you that after I had seen him and spoke with him, if he had been no gentleman nor I nother, I was so affectionate that I would have done him service. And howbeit that there was war moved betwixt us, I know right well it was but ceremoniously done; for if he would have warred in deed I should have felt it grievouslier and much sorer. And it would never sink in my heart but that he loved me.'

"Then said Mons. Joachin, 'Sir, I do know right well that oftentimes when in his Council it was communed and disputed to make war, his Grace ever defended your part; and I assure your Grace that if his Highness had been born of the same mother that ye were, he could not more studiously nor more affectionately study for your liberty and honorable deliverance than he hath done. I am a necessary witness, for I have heard his Grace oftentimes speak more than I could either think or desire.'" The King said he knew all this, and trusted if God gave them both life "they should have a great saying with all princes Christian;"—that he trusted the King would be a greater aid to redeem his sons than ever his sons would have been to redeem himself; and that he would not only ratify all things done by Madame, but maintain them with his blood, and if Henry could find means to make them stronger he would perform it. On making Wolsey's congratulations to him, he said he knew all this goodness came of him, and that while he lived he would honor him as a father, and do nothing without the advice of the King and Wolsey. He said he would despatch Joachin in two days "with all things, both secrets, and also concerning this amity between the Emperor and him." He told Tayler and Joachin some secrets the Emperor had spoken to him at his departure, which the latter will report to Wolsey. Desires to know what he is to do. It is said Francis will keep Easter at Bordeaux. Bayonne, 19 March.

This morning Joachin showed him two letters of the King's own hand, addressed to Henry VIII. and Wolsey, which he forwards with this post, who will arrive before Joachin. 19 March 1526. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 3. Add. Endd.

2034. FRANCIS I. to [WOLSEY].

Cal. D. ix. 174.
B. M.

Desires evidence for the sieur De Vaulx, the bearer, who will report the circumstances of his deliverance, and what has been [concluded] between

* 18th March in 1526.

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FRANCIS I. to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

the Emperor and him. Thanks Wolsey for what he has done in his behalf during his absence, which has been the principal cause of his deliverance. Esteems [the King's] friendship more sure than any other.

Hol., Fr., mutilated, pp. 2.

20 March. 2035. MAGNUS to WOLSEY.

Calig.B.II.112.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 445.

Received on the 3rd his letter of the 26 Feb., with the confirmation of the peace by England, and the commission to himself to deliver it and receive the counterpart. Sent immediately to inform the Scotch Council. Would not agree to any place but Berwick for the exchange of ratifications. The Scotch confirmation was brought here by the abbot of Kelso, the headsmen of the Carres of Tevidail, with a company of 40 persons. The confirmations were exchanged on Saturday, being market day here, in sight of much people, who were greatly pleased. Was told by the abbot, who is brother to Danne Carre of Farnehirste, that the requests which had been made to him to meet at Coldstream, Cornhill, or Norham, instead of Berwick, were in order that his brother Dan Carre and Mark Carre might have spoken with him. They have made divers efforts to see him, but he has been so ill for 40 days past, and still continues, as Tuke can report, that he caused Lyell Gray, porter of Berwick, to meet them in the East Marches, and Rob. Colingwode at the fells of the Middle Marches. Sends their reports, showing that the Carres are well inclined to the peace, and willing to make redress. The Abbot, too, offers himself as a pledge for all the Carres. The only obstacle to redress is the quarrel of the Homes of the March and the Carres of Tevidail with Angus, for they will all obey the Council, but not him.

Angus promised to the Council and also to Magnus that he would keep a "day of true," on the 20th inst., to see redress made for the six bills of Liddersdail and other causes; but it is overshot, for feigned reasons, as Magnus suspects. Sends Angus's letter on the subject, with a copy of his own answer, and of a letter that he wrote yesterday to the Chancellor and Council of Scotland, who are now preparing every man to go to his own country for Easter. Must communicate with the borderers that good rule be kept till the officers on both sides can meet. Sends a letter from the earl of Cumberland with his answer, showing there is good rule on the West Marches.

Means to come southwards, if possible, in three days, as he is likely to be in peril by a humor in his right leg, leaving Westmoreland and Sir Will. Eures to attend to the redress. Wolsey will see that the Scotch Council have put an order for Liddersdail. Has distributed to his acquaintance at Edinburgh certain cramp-rings brought by Mr. Wiat; among others, to Mr. Adam Otterbourne, "who with one of them relieved a man lying in the falling sickness, in the sight of much people." Advises that more be sent, as they are now in great request. Berwick, 20 March. *Signed.*

Add.: Unto my lord Legate's good grace.

2036. [WOLSEY] to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

R. O.

The King and the whole country are pleased to hear of her son's deliverance, and return into France, and of the recovery of his health, which has been certainly due to her prudence. Doubts not that she will take care that the dishonorable and unreasonable treaty violently extorted from him will not be observed in any part, as he is not bound by it either in honor or conscience. Thinks God will move all Christian princes to concur in resisting the tyranny and ambition of those who have no regard to the honor of God and the advice of their friends. Has communicated with the chan-

1526.

cellor of Alençon, who has behaved with wisdom and policy, to the honor of his master and the content of the king and nobles of England.

If it had pleased her, would have kept him till the matters between the two princes were brought to a perfect conclusion.

Fr., pp. 2. Endd.: The copy of my Lord's letters to the lady Regent.

2037. WOLSEY to FRANCIS I.

R. O.

The King is rejoiced at Francis's return to his realm. Sends Sir Thos. Cheyney to reside as ambassador with Dr. Tailleux. Desires credence for him.

Fr., copy, p. 1. Endd.

20 March.

2038. WOLSEY to ROBERTET.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

The King is sending to Francis a gentleman of his privy chamber to congratulate him on his deliverance, and to remain for a time as ambassador along with Dr. Taylor. Adds his own congratulations on Francis's return. Westminster, 20 March.

Fr., p. 1. Add.

2039. FRANCIS I.

Calig. D. ix.

164.

B. M.

Instructions to Sir Tho. Cheyney, one of the six gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, now sent to Francis I. to act along with Dr. Tailleux already resident.

1. He is to go with Tailleux to the French king's presence, deliver the King's letter of credence and his address, and say that though the King had already given hasty instructions to Tailleux to congratulate him on his deliverance, and express Henry's satisfaction at the peace made between him and the Emperor, he could not forbear sending "one of his most secret familiars" to show that the great love he had felt towards Francis since their interview, and which could not be quenched by any storms or clouds engendered since that time, is now renewed and augmented. He is to deliver the King's congratulations, "well couched in the French tongue, not as an oration, but as a familiar, fre[ndly], and kind message," adding any appropriate words in conference with the lady Regent and others. This is all the first part of his charge.

2. The second part must be handled with great dexterity. They are to find out whether the conditions of the peace made with the Emperor accord with those published and sent to Dr. Tailleux; how far they are acceptable to the French king himself, the Regent, the Lords and the Commons; whether any difficulties will be raised about its fulfilment, or whether it will be observed in good faith. If they find an opportunity, allowing the matter rather to proceed of the French king and others than of themselves, they may in secret conference, "as of themselves soberly and in manner [of] stupefaction and marvel," say of the terms which affect the rights of the French crown in Burgundy, Naples, &c., "These be great and high conditions, the like whereof have not been heard, and such as wise men here thought were either never agreed un[to], or, being agreed, should never be performed." If they find Francis and his ministers disposed to be frank they may enlarge on the advantages the Emperor will gain, and the danger to France from the increase of his power, being "environed on three parts, and situated, as it were, in the midst of the Emperor's countries," and having the sea on the fourth side, where "their course is also involved and wrapped both on the [East] partie and on the West. In the Mediterranean, too, they have Spain on the one side, and Italy on the other. They may say

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FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

that [in] their opinion a realm thus situate shall seem rathe[r to] be in servitude and perpetual captivity, and the prince th[ereof] with his heirs continual prisoners." These words will "show a vehemence of th[eir] opinion, and nevertheless nothing in the same can sound either to the derogation of the Emperor (but rather to his p[rofit]), or to the discontentment of the French party."

If the French say nothing in answer to this, but appear uncertain, the ambassadors may ask them if they consider themselves bound in conscience to fulfil the said conditions; "whereunto they shall su[ffer] them to make answer." Cheyne may ask Taylor what he thinks "by such learning as he hath in the law;" who, "ensuing the truth," may tell them of what small effect in conscience or law is a bond or treaty made in captivity;—which will encourage the others to give their opinions. Any overtures, however, must be allowed to proceed from the French; and the ambassadors, "using a temperate moderation, as though they would rather counsel procure," may say, if convenient, that there is no doubt the Pope, the Venetians, Florentines and Swiss, whom Francis would otherwise lose entirely, would beware how they let the Emperor have further hold on Italy or Burgundy, if they saw Francis, or at least his mother, "go about to seek meaner and reasonable conditions of his peace." And though Francis himself might be willing to fulfil the conditions *bonâ fide*, the states of France might reasonably refuse, and my Lady, showing the difficulty of complying with the terms, might demand some composition for the redemption of the hostages; which the ambassadors may say they are sure the King will mediate to promote. In all this the ambassadors must use great caution not to say anything "that may sound against the Emperor" until assured of the disposition of the French.

3. After Francis has entered his realm, and "made a convenient pause" in it, they may ask him for the ratification of his treaty lately concluded with England, and to make his oath for its performance, which was to be done within a certain time after his re-entry. A commission is given to Cheyne and Taylor for the purpose. They shall also require, if it be not passed already, the obligations and ratifications of the cities, towns, &c., saying that the King is ready to make the like ratifications and oath on his part; and they shall see everything done according to a minute given to Cheyne.

They shall make often mention of the King's great cordiality, and the great concordance of qualities in the two princes, and may say, if they find Francis disposed to perform the conditions of the peace with the Emperor, that if he might speak perso[nally] with the King's highness, without great ceremony or pom[p], "such things might be devised as would make the Emperor less exacting. This, however, must appear as their own suggestion.

Lastly, they are to work all these matters "by the addr[ess] and assistance of my lady of Angoulême, delivering to her the King's letters, and showing how much the King esteems her wisdom, ascribing mostly to her the thanks of her [son's] deliverance, and hoping she will conduct the rest of his affairs to perfection. They shall also commend her zeal for the promotion of amity with England, and take her advice in everything. They shall also deliver the King's letters to the duchess of Alençon, congratulating her on her brother's deliverance; and those to the Chancellor and the Treasurer Robertet; "not omitting in a[n]y wise, upon the arrival of the French queen, if she come, to m[ake] unto her the King's most hearty recommendations, with congra[tula]tions" both on her marriage and on her having been the means of peace with the Emperor, and requesting that if there be anything the King can procure for her in England he may be informed of it. Signed at top and bottom by the King.

Pp. 13, mutilated.

1526.

21 March. 2040. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.

227.

B. M.

Spoke with the Chancellor on the 14th March, the day after the despatch of his letters of the 12th. Wished to know what he meant by saying, in reply to my lord of London and Mr. Dean, when they asked for answer about the Emperor's debts to the King, "You begin at the foot," &c.; also to arrange about seeing the Emperor on the matters in Wolsey's letters dated Richmond, 24 Dec. Unless the Chancellor be present, the Emperor will not give audience; for, "although he well understand, yet he will not gladly make answer in Latin."

The Chancellor did not remember why he spoke the words, and acknowledged that the Emperor was bound to discharge the debts, unless the old league should be dissolved, which God forbid, "and avowed the words which I spake, that debt was debt between enemies,"—saying that, 'whatever should come of this amity, the Emperor will pay his debts. He promised to ascertain the Emperor's pleasure next Saturday the 17 March, and next Sunday we both came to his presence. Told the Emperor that the King, having been informed of his answer by my lord of London and Mr. Dean, viz., that he would send an ambassador to England to arrange about his debts to Henry, trusted that his Majesty, considering "the great manifold gratitudes" shown both to his father and to himself in lending them great sums of money when it was much wanted, would not be grieved to make ready payment now, when he was receiving such great sums for the marriage with Portugal; adding that if he did not do so now, when he was able, it would look as if he did not intend it. Reminded him how solemnly he swore to make repayment at the days prefixed in the obligations, which are now passed by more than four years, though he promised to sell his patrimony sooner than delay payment; how the King, nevertheless, had forborne to press his claim till now, when the Emperor "floweth in money," so that he is never likely to be better able to afford it. Added, further, that Wolsey had stood surety for the Emperor to the King, and trusted his Majesty would save him harmless.

The Emperor took the Chancellor apart, and, without any consultation, made him answer that, as his Majesty was sending an ambassador on the subject to the King, he could make no immediate reply, but would take deliberation. Lee said this reply had been so often made, and no ambassador yet sent, that the King might think either that he had not got a good solicitor here, or that the Emperor only wished to procrastinate. His Majesty said that, upon deliberation taken, he would make me answer. Begged him not to delay, as he was now writing to the King, and to appoint a time when he should come to him. He replied in French that he would make me answer the morrow after, or, at the furthest, next day, adding *si vous plera*.

This answer he gave on Passion Sunday. On Monday forbore to visit him, but on Tuesday went to court, "and at the time of his coming towards the closet stood within the privy chamber door, where he must needs pass (for he then came out of a garden), to show myself to him, and to perceive whether he would, of himself, remember his promise. He, coming towards the door where I stood, gave me some countenance, but without any further, intended to pass, as I well perceived; wherefore I offered myself to his Majesty, demanding whether he had yet delivered to make the King's highness answer." He answered in French, "Not yet." Begged him again to consider that if the King received no answer he must impute it either to Lee's negligence or the Emperor's ingratitude, adding that, if he meant to make answer, he needed no great time for deliberation. Suggested, as of his own mind, that, if the Emperor would pay the greater part of his debt in ready money, especially the sum for which his honor is so charged, and send his ambassador to take order for the rest, the King would probably be satisfied.

1526.

LEE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

Could get no answer except that the Emperor would make answer to the King with all possible speed. "Here I said again, 'Sir, I must now needs write to the King's highness, and, if I have none other answer, I must needs write this. Your Majesty will consider that I must do, for my discharge, as in like case your orator should do.'" He said he would give me answer by his Chancellor, and so went to the closet.

Lee then went to the Chancellor, told him the Emperor had promised to answer by him, and urged him, for the sake of the King's friendship and the Emperor's honor, to mediate in the matter; which he promised to do. Has always found him willing to go to court upon the King's affairs, and sometimes he has "taken great pain in long and late tarrying; for he is aged, and not meet nother for long standing ne for long attendance," though he never grudges it. Thinks he should have the King's thanks conveyed to him. *Thinks the Spanish nobles are jealous of him, though he has always found him upright and inclined to do the King service. He owns this procrastination is not to the Emperor's honor, and wonders at his treating the King so. He says, "Some that be about the Emperor might do better than they do." Learns from him that the archbishop of Barry has made his excuse, and as yet no one is named in his place. Told the Chancellor he understood that the Emperor, in answer to the request that he would marry the sister of Portugal, said that he was bound to marry the daughter of the king of England, to whom he was so much in debt that he could not deliver himself from the marriage unless he were delivered from the debt;—that on this they granted him, besides the accustomed service of 400,000 ducats, other 400,000 on condition of his marrying the daughter of Portugal. Said if this money were got on this pretence, what excuse had the Emperor for not discharging his debt? The Chancellor said it was all true, and shook his head, "declaring himself not to hold with such handling of this matter." Thinks the Emperor might be quickened by a letter from the King, "couched with such sentences as ye could devise," a copy of which might be sent to him that he might deliver it or not, as he saw fit. If they offer payment before the commission arrive here, has devised with the merchants here two or three ways by which to offer them indemnity.* Civil, 21 March.

Hol., pp. 9. Part cipher, deciphered by Tuke.

2041. HENRY VIII. to FRANCIS I.

Capt. de
François I.
523.

Rejoices at his deliverance, and arrival in France with entire recovery of his health. Anything Henry may have done to the advancement of this has been to him a pleasure, from the esteem in which he has always held him, as the bearer, the chancellor of Alençon, will explain to him more at large. Compliments the Chancellor highly on the manner in which he has conducted himself in England.

Fr. Add.

The original is holograph, and a fac-simile of it is given in the work.

22 March. 2042. HENRY VIII. to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

R. T. 137.
R. O.

Has heard, to his great satisfaction, of the conclusion lately taken upon the return of Francis to his kingdom. Sends Sir Thos. Cheyny to visit him, and reside there for a time, along with Dr. Taylor; with instructions to do the same to Louise, and congratulate her upon the success of her maternal efforts. Richmond, 22 March.

Fr., p. 1. Add.

22 March. 2043. HENRY VIII. to the CHANCELLOR OF FRANCE.

Capt. de
François I.
525.

On the same subject. Richmond, 22 March.

1526.

22 March. 2044. WOLSEY to LOUISE OF SAVOY.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

The King is sending Sir Thos. Cheyny, a gentleman of his privy chamber, to congratulate Francis on his return to his kingdom, and to remain with Dr. Taylor. Congratulates her as having been the chief conductor in bringing the matter to so laudable an end. Westminster, 22 March.

Fr., p. 1. Add.

22 March. 2045. JAMES ABP. OF ST. ANDREW'S to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Sent lately Peter Houstoun to Rome with instructions to see Wolsey on his way, and solicit letters from the King and Wolsey in the Abp's. favor; which, however, Houstoun could not obtain, as Wolsey was occupied with greater matters. Desires credence for the bearer, his familiar clerk, whom he now sends on a like mission. Refers to Magnus for further particulars. Edinburgh, 22 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal.

22 March. 2046. ST. PETER'S, DUNSTABLE.

Congé d'élire on the death of John Wastell, prior. Westm., ———
(blank).

2. Assent to the election of Gervase Markham as prior. Westm., 22 March.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 29.*

25 March. 2047. [BERNERS] to WOLSEY.

Calig. D. ix.

316.

B. M.

In the present month of March, Hector the French [spy] came hither, and said that, though he was discharged, he has so strong a liking for the King, he will not fail to inform him of whatever is prejudicial to England. Sends a written pledge to that effect. What he writes of Nic. de St. Martin, who is now in England, he affirms to be true; "for he cam this way, and wen he was he[re] he inquiryde wer as he shuld fynd in Inglon[d my] lord of Suffolke." He was secretary to queen Mary in France; probably the Duke's servants know where he is. "[If] your Grace woll speak with him it seemeth by his . . . [tha]t he is a false shrew and a spy." * * * * * If he should fortune to return, wishes to know whether he should be stopped. Has given Hector a reward. Wishes to know whether he shall retain him. Has already disbursed nearly 40*l.* stg. Calais, 25 March.

A messenger is come from France "[with] letters into England." He says the French king is come into France. It was reported by Hector that he was dead.

Hol., badly mutilated, pp. 3. Add.

24 March. 2048. LEWIS II. OF HUNGARY to CLEMENT VII.

R. O.

Thanks his Holiness for his care for the safety of his kingdoms, and for sending his nuncio, Lo. Antonio, baron de Burgo, to him. Hopes while peace is being secured in Christendom, the Pope will procure aid for Hungary against the enemy, who is sure to come. Writes with this letters to all Christian princes, which he requests the Pope to forward. Cannot urge his need of assistance too strongly, and trusts the Pope will hasten the sending of it as much as possible. Sends through the Nuncio a copy of letters received by the abp. of Colotz concerning the coming of the enemy. Buda, 24 March 1526, 10 Lewis II.

Lat., copy, pp. 2. Endd.

1526.

25 March. 2049. LEWIS II. OF HUNGARY to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. F. 1. 75. Requesting aid against the Turks, or at least a supply of money to
 B. M. raise troops. Buda, Palm Sunday, 1526.
 P. 1. *Add.*

25 March. 2050. HUNGARY.

R. O. i. Lewis II. of Hungary to the Archduke of Austria.

Received yesterday letters from the waywode of Transylvania, showing that the Turk is preparing to invade that country, and has made bridges over the Danube. Has no doubt he will attack them in all quarters. Trusts the Archduke will do all in his power to meet the common danger, and exhort the Emperor and others to aid them. Needs money for the Bohemian foot. Buda, Palm Sunday, 1526.

Lat., p. 1. Headed: Copia literarum S. Regis Ungariæ ad S. Archiducem Austriæ.

ii. Ladislaus Nagh and Gregory Palos, Castellans of Titul, to Nicholas Werthesy, Provost of the Church of Titul.

Titul is in great danger. The Turks are mustering forces at Nandoralba (Belgrade), and preparing also for naval war. There are very few here in the castle. Desires him to beg the King for at least 100 foot, as he knows for certain that they will be besieged. "Datum in Titulio," Monday* after *Judica* Sunday, 1526.

Copy, Lat., p. 1. Endd.

R. O. 2. Another copy of § i. P. 1. *Endd.*R. O. 3. Another copy of § ii. P. 1. *Endd.*

25 March. 2051. CHARLES V. to ARCHDUKE FERDINAND.

Bradford, 238.

Advises him to be as conciliatory in dealing with his subjects as possible. Wishes he could have suggested some plan for dealing with such towns of the empire as are practising with princes unfavorable to our interests. I have sent you a clause touching instructions to the Diet at Spire. I am determined not to meddle nor change anything in our Faith, or suffer it to receive any injury from the German nation. Before I take my leave on St. John's Day in the month of June, I must ascertain how the Italians and French are disposed to act. I have had a letter from the Pope, touching the invasion of Hungary by the Turks. Such reports are so often spread, I know not what to believe. Henry duke of Brunswick has been here to treat of proceedings against Luther. I am sorry to hear of the death of the queen of Denmark. Her children are with my aunt in Flanders. Francis was restored on the 17th. The princes have been sent to Burgos. Seville, 25 March 1526.

26 March. 2052. SIR CHR. DACRE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

As commanded by Wolsey when he saw him, met the Chancellor of Durham at Norham on Tuesday, 13th March, but could learn nothing further from him of Wolsey's mind how he was to receive Norham Castle. Received it accordingly by indentures made with Wolsey's Chancellor, copies of which he sends. Begs Wolsey to have the castle repaired and furnished immediately, for there is not a house in it that keeps out rain. The timberwork and main walls are rotten, and no part of the outer ward is finished as it

* 19 March,

1526.

should be, except one gatehouse; nor is there half enough ordnance, even if it were all serviceable. The guns are undecked,—not six guns in all the house ready to shoot; the gunpowder useless for the present, from lying in a vault; bows, arrows, and strings rotten from the moisty house they lay in.

It will be hard for him to occupy the office of sheriff of Cumberland, to which he has been this year admitted by the King, unless he is protected against my lord of Cumberland, who has entered on a great part of the lands belonging to it, and let them to divers tenants. If allowed to have the lands will make such account thereof as no sheriff has done this 20 years. Offered my lord of Cumberland, and “my cousin his brother,” Sir Thos. Clifford, his deputy in Carlisle Castle, as much land as they pleased for themselves, but they said they only wanted the meadows for their own use, and would maintain their farmers. Recommends that Sir Jo. Louthier, Sir John Radclif, and Thos. Beverley, be put upon the commission of the peace, as there is no other justice in the shire but himself and Geoff. Lancastre. The late bishop of Durham let Wolsey’s fishings in the Tweed belonging to Norham, for a term now expired, to some inhabitants of Berwick, who are no good friends to your shires of Norham and Eland. Requests a lease of them.

Has put good order in Hexham. The gaol is a great charge, some prisoners having remained this twelvemonth, viz., three servants of the late lord Dacres, and the gaoler himself, for the escape of the prisoners. Desires letters to Wolsey’s chancellor of Hexham to put in the commission Sir Thos. Tempest, Jo. Bentley, or others, to keep sessions and gaol delivery. Carlisle, 26 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate’s grace.

26 March. 2053. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. IX.
12**.
B. M.

Has just received a letter from Sir Gregory Casall, with a packet directed to Mr. Pietir Vanii, which he sends to Wolsey as Casall desired. Wrote the news yesterday to Tuke. Has since heard that it is not true that Bourbon and the Emperor’s chancellor have been dispatched to Italy, for they both went with the Emperor to Civyll; that the Chancellor has not framed the article of peace in as ample a form as he might have done; “but the Viceroy, as an imp of the lord Scheevyrs, has brewed the drink. I pray God it may prove savoury and wholesome for the weal of Christendom.” Hears that the league of Swave has levied 800 horses, who go from village to village to find Lutherans; the laymen they behead, and as for priests, “they fair hanged them up to dry,” to the number of 800 or 900 already. Malines, 26 March 1526.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

26 March. 2054. THOMAS WYNTER.

Fiddes’ Coll.
p. 227.

Grant of arms by Thomas Wrythesley, Garter, Thomas Benoult, Clarencieux, and Thomas Tonge, Norroy, to Thomas Wynter, dean of Wells, prebendary of Lutton, archdeacon of York and Richmond, prebendary of Strensall, chancellor of Sarum, prebendary of Bedwin, provost of Beverley, prebendary of St. Peter’s there, prebendary of Milton, Lincoln, prebendary of Norivell in Southwell, rector of Rugby, and rector of St. Matthew’s, Ipswich. London, 26 March 1526, 17 Hen. VIII.

Lat.

27 March. 2055. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. IX.
15.
B. M.

Wrote last on the 25th from this town. Mons. de Re[ux] is come hither. Met him today at mass. Asked after the Emperor’s health, and expressed his satisfaction at the peace. He said that if all England had been of the same mind, the Emperor would have made a peace much more

. 1526.

SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY—*cont.*

honorable and profitable both for himself and the King. Said he wondered he should think that the King, or any belonging to him, at all desired to derogate from the Emperor's honor or weal, or that of Christendom, for no man could say that the King had not done more than any prince had ever done for another; and as to the weal of Christendom, if the King had not regarded that more than his own profit, there would be no likelihood of a peace. He answered that the King will not fail to have the Emperor's love and favor, though the latter cannot forget that he has been unfriendly dealt with, as well concerning his own authority as that of his servants, without the King's knowledge or consent, as he esteems, bringing forth things which Wingfield did not know. Said he was ignorant of them, and had small fantasy to believe them. "Left none of his sayings uncut off or answered," and though they parted in good amity, he evidently would have liked Wingfield to have consented more to his purpose. He said he left the Emperor at Toledo when he took his journey toward Seville; that Bourbon was sent to Milan, and the Chancellor had gone with the Emperor; he thought the Emperor had been married about mid Lent; that he intended to go to Garnad, and thence to Arragon, to assemble the Estates, and go to Italy in September. He is made governor of Artoys and the castle of Hesdynghe, and will remain here till Sept., when he will set out to join the Emperor. He did not know certainly whether the French king had been delivered, but said that by Easter the truth should be known; that my lord of London and Mr. Dean were at Loochis in Gyen when he passed, and he thinks they are at Calais by this time, for it is eight weeks since he left the Emperor at Toledo. He is going to M . . . to keep his Easter in a cloister near Brussels, but will be back by the holidays, for the Estates are summoned hither for the 4th "of this month." It is not yet certain whether the king of Denmark has gone to the Emperor or to Almain. An embassy from the duke of Hoolste and the city of Lubeck is here to treat for an appointment, for the ban imperial has been published against those concerned in his expulsion. Malines, 27 March 1526.

Hol., pp. 4. Add.

27 March. 2056. HUNGARY.

R. O.

Copy of the letters of the Nuncio in Hungary to the Pope, dated Buda, die Martis Sancti 1526.

After his last, a letter came from [the bishop] of Colotz that the Turk had arrived with 13 camels from Belgrade, loaded with chains for bridges, now being made with all speed; that sailors had been sent to Nicopolis opposite Transalpina on this side of the Danube, to bring back many ships that had been built there; that proclamation had been made that none of the country people should sell victuals. A man has come to John Thaiz, Ban of Croatia, sent by a relative of his, who had turned Turk, and serves the Bassa of Bossina, to tell him to provide for his safety because it was certain the Turk would enter Hungary by Selanovia this year; that he had himself seen 100 camels loaded with chains for the bridges over the Drave and Save, and that the army would enter by Buda; and finally he commended his sons to the Ban, in case the Hungarians were victorious, and promised to take care of the Ban's sons if the Turk was. The Ban had always found this man truthful; had the first news from him of the attack on Belgrade, and had often obtained corn and victuals from him when he was Ban of Jaijeza. The inhabitants of Titul say that it is certain the Turk will attack them, and they ask for a garrison of 100 foot. Yesterday an ambassador came from the Waywode of Transalpina, reporting that the Turk had had three portable bridges built at Nicopolis; that he will certainly invade Transylvania this year, and that he had issued an edict that no one should take victuals out of the country for three years; that the Waywode and his barons were good

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subjects to the King, and would join the Waywode of Transylvania against the Turk; he wished the King to promise him a place in Hungary if his province were lost, otherwise he asked pardon if he should assist the Turks under compulsion. Same day letters came from the Waywode of Transylvania begging for forces and guns, stating that a man had seen the bridge already built above Nicopolis; and that he had information that the Turk would invade Transylvania, and besiege Baxonia and Sibinium.

From these news and the accounts of the bridges, thinks they will invade Hungary in three places; by Transylvania, Peter Waradin and Selanovia. The princes have appointed the assembly on St. George's Day outside Buda, or at Seghedin or Quinque Ecclesiae, about 20 Hungarian miles from Buda. Half the people will be immediately sent to the frontier; the other half will come to the Diet armed, with provisions. Each person with 10 vassals must provide one foot soldier when required by the King. It is thought that the King's presence in the camp would do much good, because he would have the armed nobility with him, encourage his men, keep the Croats in subjection, and frighten the enemy by his promptness. Thinks this a wise arrangement, but neither the princes nor the Nuncio can persuade him to call a diet outside Buda. He said he would go if they would arrange for him to go out with proper dignity,—that is, at an expence of 20,000 ducats, which cannot be found in such short time. The King is in the greatest necessity, borrowing pence from day to day. Matters have come to such a pass now that no one will lend more. Has advanced 1,000 fl. of this bad coin from the Pope's money, which are already spent. Has done this lest necessity should compel the King to appoint a treasurer, as the princes advise. Wishes this to be put off till the Diet, or perhaps the bishop of Colotz might be appointed.

There are only 28 days from now to St. George's Day, and the letters are not sent out for convening the Diet, nor is the place fixed, either because some one has made the King fear the tumults of the princes, or because he is ill prepared for going thither. He told the Nuncio that he was more afraid of the Turks of Hungary than of the Turks of Turkey. Told him he ought most to fear negligence; if he went out to the Diet he would probably satisfy every one, and shut their mouths. Has not yet been able to persuade him, as the Queen opposes it. And if the King consent, there is another difficulty, as the Queen herself wishes to be present at the Diet. The Waywode of Transylvania asks for aid in money and infantry, but the King does not hope for money except from Transylvania, and has entrusted this matter to the Secretary. For 11 months none has been paid to the bishop of Colotz for the wages of his men, and he has supported them by his friends' money and the revenues of his church, which have now failed. Has been at Buda for some weeks to ask for money. While here, his men made a sally, and lost 100 of the best light-armed horse. He has at last returned without leave, as he could get neither what was owed nor any further sums. He intends to fortify Peter Waradin, and keep it till the Diet.

The counts of Theinesval have resigned their post, and the King has taken it, promising to send a force to keep it within four days after Easter. The time is near, and he has as yet found no one to undertake it. The bans of Croatia have no authority; the King has promised to change them, but has not done so yet. The bans of Jaijeza have also resigned their office. Every one despairs of obtaining money, and gives up such duties. The princes spend the whole time in deliberation and mutual accusations. They accuse the King of not taking their advice. He asserts that he has acted according to their opinions, and has spent all he has. Private persons pay little or no obedience to the princes, who all envy each other. The King is disliked by all. There is no preparation, no order, and, what is worse, many have no wish to defend themselves. Has given the bishop of Colotz 1,000 florins of this coinage and 600 gold pieces, for he was not sure whether the soldiers

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HUNGARY—*cont.*

would take the other. He will levy another 100 horse in the Pope's name. Sends his receipt, with letters from the King. He charged the Nuncio to levy 200 foot for him, but he can find no one to take this money, and there is none better. Has told the Bishop to bring back, at the Pope's expence, the 50 ships which were built at Selanovia last year, where they are rotting for want of 300 florins. There are some guns, called *petiæ*, lying neglected on the ground, but he can find neither carpenters nor smiths to work. Fears it is of no use; but he will do what he can. So little money is not enough for so many places, and there is no more.

Lat., pp. 7. Endd.

28 March. **2057.** BRINON and JOHN JOACHIM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Arrived safely at Dover. For their greater safety persuaded the companion Wolsey had given them to cross the sea with them, and they arrived at Calais with a most favorable wind. Ask for the liberation of six Boulognese at Dover, taken prisoners by the English fleet, who, by the laws of Rhodes, which are observed throughout the world, ought to have been freed when their ransom was paid. They have, however, been kept eight months longer in chains on three pretexts, and have thereby incurred debts for food, which they will scarcely be able to pay. The first reason is, that the captains demand for their passport a gold piece each, instead of one for all, as is usual. Next, they demand payment for their food before they were landed, although there was food in the ship when taken, and some of the men worked. The third pretext is, "*quod illic erant mesonautæ quos pagios appellat,*" for whom a new ransom, besides the sailor's amount, is demanded. This is a new exaction contrary to maritime law. Philip, a servant to Joachim, was taken by Flemings, on his way to London. Ask Wolsey to insist on his restoration and that of the ship, which was English.

For fear of the threats of the Burgundians, were sent on to Boulogne with a trumpet. Boulogne, 5 cal. Apr. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add.: Ill., &c., D. Thomæ cardinali archipræsuli Eboracensi et totius Angliæ legato et cancellario.

28 March. **2058.** ITALIAN NEWS.

Vit. B.viii.22.

B. M.

Extracts from [Gregory Casale's] letters, dated 28 March.

Letters came on the 26th from the Duke and some merchants of Genoa, stating that Andrew Doria and another captain of galleys named Baron had taken five Spanish and Genoese ships, one of which was named Lumellina. The last was taken about ten days ago. No one understands this, as Doria has hitherto spared the Genoese. Many think it was done at the Viceroy's instigation, to prevent Bourbon's journey to Italy, for the galleys which were ready to bring him have not dared to leave Genoa to go to Spain, though the wind has been favorable. This opinion is the more probable, as the Viceroy had secretly told the Legate to warn the Pope to arrange that the duke of Milan should hold the duchy against Bourbon. The Venetian and French ambassadors do not approve of the Pope's having sent no one to the French king, except D. Capino, for the affair is so important and secret that it is not thought likely that Francis will trust him, as he is not a servant of the Pope, nor very well affected to the King. D. Theodorus wrote to encourage the Venetians in the name of the lady Regent, assuring them that the King would soon be liberated, and would never desert them, and desired them to encourage the allies.

From letters of the prothonotary Casale, dated Venice, 23 March.

On hearing of the Emperor's intended journey to Italy, went to the Senate, showed the Lords the great danger, and urged them to provide

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against it. Told them they must not expect much exhortation from the King, who had sufficiently declared his intentions concerning the Signory, public quiet, and the preservation of Italy; he would never fail them unless they failed themselves. For these expressions they thanked him. The French king has written kind letters to several princes of Italy, showing his intention of making changes there. He writes in other letters about a person who has come from Spain to the duke of Milan, and about the dispute between the Viceroy and the Chancellor. In the Imperial Court there are many parties at variance with each other.

Lat., pp. 3.

28 March. 2059. WOLSEY'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

P. S. Ratification of a bull, dated 15 March 1525, appropriating to the college various parish churches, formerly belonging to monasteries now suppressed, in the dioceses of Linc., Cov. and Lich., Salisb., London, Norw., Rochester, Winch. and Chichester. Greenwich, 22 March 17 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm., 28 March.*

Pat. 17 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 38 and 39.

30 March. 2060. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R O. Has shown the King what came to Wolsey's knowledge yesterday morning. His Majesty approves the order Wolsey has taken. Reminds him that the King wished him to speak to Massey, serjeant of the Ewery, about vacating his office. As Wolsey has not done so, Fitzwilliam and the Comptroller cannot discharge him, and the King expects a new serjeant this Easter. Advises him to attend to it. If not, will excuse him as well as possible, if the King mention it. Greenwich, Good Friday. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

31 March. 2061. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Informs him of the treaty he concluded with Francis on the 14th of Jan. last. Henry is comprehended, and, if he wishes to be included, must send letters patent to both parties within six months. Seville, 31 March 1526, regni Romani a^o vii. aliorum xi. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

31 March. 2062. THOMAS WINTER to WOLSEY.*

R. O. It will be a great loss to them when the Bishop (*præsul*), who has been their companion on the journey, leaves them. He has been extremely kind, has asked them to dine at his expence, and takes as much trouble in getting the ship ready for them as for himself. Asks Wolsey to repay his kindness in some measure. Dover, 31 March.

Hol. Lat., p. 1. Add.: Ampliss' meo patrono D. Card. Eboracen. Sealed.

31 March. 2063. DUKE OF RICHMOND.

R. O. Expences of the household of Henry duke of Richmond and Somerset and earl of Nottingham, from 12 June 17 Hen. VIII. to 31 March next; 9 months, 19 days.

Bakehouse and Pantry:—Bread, 290 doz., from 3½d. to 12d. the doz. Wheat, 343 qrs., 123l. 10s. 3¾d. Carriage, 40s. Total, 140l. 0s. 7¼d.

* The year of this letter is uncertain, but it can hardly be later than 1526.

1526.

DUKE OF RICHMOND—*cont.*

Buttery and Cellar:—Gascon wine, 24 tuns 1 p. 1 hhd. 1 barrel 1 p., 155*l.* 17*s.* 0½*d.* Ale, 162 tuns 1 p. 1 barrel, 176*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Beer, 251 qts., 39*l.* Hops, 5½ cwt. 12 lb., 53*s.* 8½*d.* Empty barrels, &c. Total, 400*l.* 0*s.* 8½*d.*

Wardrobe and Spicery:—Wax, 801 qr. 28 lb., 20*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* 46 doz. torch staves, 69*s.* Honey, 76*s.* 6*d.* Salad oil, 26*s.* 9*d.* Washing napery, 8*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.* &c., 313*l.* 17*s.* 0½*d.*

Kitchen and Emptory:—178 oxen, 160*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* 916 sheep, 110*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.* 251 calves, 29*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* Hogs, 26*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* 194 porkers, 4*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.* 82 eels, 4*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Fish, 123*l.* 14*s.* 6¼*d.* Cod, stockfish, salmon and hering, 123*l.* 17*s.* Salt, &c. Total, 1,010*l.* 17*s.* 9¼*d.* *Poultry*, 281*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

Scullery:—Coal and wood, 89*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* Pots, &c. Total, 119*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Saucery and Pastry, 11*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* *Hall and Chamber*:—Underwood for the fires, 16*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Rushes, 13*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.* Total, 34*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.* *Stable*:—Hay, &c., 36*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* Shoeing, 12*s.* 2½*d.* Total, 37*l.* 5*s.* 9½*d.*

Wages, 672*l.* 13*s.* 8¾*d.* *Necessaries and boathire*, 52*l.* 2*s.* 4¼*d.*

Total, 3,073*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.*

Daily expence, 10*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* Monthly expence, 290*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*

Pp. 4. *Endd.*

R. O.

2. "Charges of the Garde of Robes and Beds" and of the Stable of Henry duke of Richmond and Somerset and earl of Nottingham, from 12 June 17 Hen. VIII. to 31 March next, with payments for repairs at Shereffooton.

Garde of Robes:—Apparel for the Duke, 88*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* *Garde of Beds*:—7 scutcheons of the Duke's arms, 7*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Hangings, &c., 63*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.*

Stable:—Horses and harness, 68*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Repairs at Shereffooton, 321*l.* 19*s.* 10¾*d.* Expences of the Duke's council determining certain causes at Duresme Place, and sitting to administer justice at York and elsewhere, 47*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* For "rowlling" his patent, with fees at his installation at Windsor, 37*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* New year's gifts, 6*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* Rewards to persons for new year's gifts, 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Expences of greyhounds and other hounds, 4*l.* 10*s.* To players and minstrels, 3*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* To lord Ogle, by way of preste for keeping Tyndalle, 20*l.* To the Almoner, for poor people, 11*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* Total, 682*l.* 1*s.* 8¼*d.*

Pp. 2.

2064. [N. SEYNT MARTYN to WOLSEY.]

Cal. E. i. 132. Has received his letter, written at London the 12th Feb. The Chancellor has written from Lyons for the accounts of the Queen's treasurer, to determine the "allowances of the first quarter in the entering of the Queen's dowry." Can do nothing till we are with the Court. The King stays in no place two days together. He has sent an usher with letters of evocation to the parliament of Bordeaux, "and to adjourn the parties here the vj. day of April." "The fellow hath [left] Paris." Fears he may do Wolsey a "high displeasure, for he h[ath] in his] hands the obligation of Martin du Pin."—Suit against Madame Bondet.

B. M.

Pp. 2, mutilated. A leaf wanting.

2065.

GRANTS in MARCH 1526.

March.

GRANTS.

1. Wm. Assheby. Wardship of John, s. and h. of Tho. Kebell. *Del.* Westm., 1 March 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 13.

1. Chris. More. Wardship of Mary, d. and h. of John Moreton. *Del.* Westm., 1 March 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

8. Edw. Vaux, yeoman of the Cellar, and

Thomas his son. To be bailiffs, in survivorship, of the fee of Richmond, and warreners of Swaffeham, Norf., with 40*s.* a year and 2*d.* a day; on surrender of patent 3 Hen. VIII. by Edward. Also lease to Edward and Eliz. his wife, of the demesne lauds of Swaffeham; rent 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Del.* Westm., 8 March 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 35.

1526.

April.

GRANTS.

9. Lawrence Bonvixi, merchant of Lucca. Licence to export 300 sacks of wool, paying 5 marks for each sack, as customs. *Del. Westm.*, 9 March 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

12. Sir John Byron. Lease of the manor of Bollesover, Derby, late of the duke of Bedford, the herbage of the park, the site where the castle was lately situated, demesne lands called Calsehowange, eight pits or coal mines in the waste, a clay pit, and the pannage of hogs; with reservations; for 21 years; rent 11*l.* 4*s.*, and 22*s.* 8*d.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 12 March 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 35.*

12. Simon Mountfort. Commission to the prior of Makstok, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Sir Edw. Ferres, Tho. Combford, Rog. Wigston, and Tho. Holt to make inquisition on his possessions. *Westm.* 12 Mar.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 12d.*

12. Ric. Story. To be priest or chaplain of the chapel within the manor of Eltham; with 10 marks a year; on surrender by Henry Rowte. London, 12 March 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

16. Ric. Eytton. Wardship of Edward s. and h. of Thomas Thurland. *Del. Westm.*, 16 March 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

17. Philip Connor, brewer, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. *Westm.*, 17 March 17 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

17. Jeremy Molyne, of London, *alias* of Venice, merchant. Pardon for the murder of John, son of Alex. Palmer. *Del. Westm.*, 17 Mar. 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 35.*

17. John Stannton, beer-brewer, of Aldborough, Suff. Pardon for having murdered Stephen Preston. *Del. Westm.*, 17 March 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

18. Chris. More. Wardship of Edmund, s. and h. of John Agmondesham, and custody in reversion of all lands in Surrey and Bucks now held by Emma wife of Sir Wm. Herbert, formerly wife of John A., grandfather of Edmund. *Del. Westm.*, 18 March 17 (?) Hen. VIII.—S.B.

20. Wm. Cartwryk. To be bailiff of the manor or town of Amphyll, Beds, with 4*l.* a year, *vice* James Dutton. Hampton Court, 20 March 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

19. Anne countess of Derby, widow of Thomas the late Earl. Lease of the manor

of Colham, Middx., in the King's hands by the deaths of the late earl of Derby and Tho. Stanley, and by the minority of Edw. Stanley, s. and h. of the late Earl, for that Ric. bp. of Winchester, Cha. earl of Worcester, Tho. Lovell and Hen. Wiatt, were seized of the same, to the use of the said Tho. Stanley, and after his death to the use of the said Earl and his heirs, as appears from an inquisition taken at Westminster before John Cheyney, late escheator of Middx.; reserving to the King all woods, mines, quarries, &c.; to hold from the death of the said Tho. Stanley during the minority of the said Edward, at the yearly rent of 40*l.* payable to the general receiver of the late Earl's lands, or to the Treasurer of the Chamber. *Del. Westm.*, 19 March 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 36.*

28. Rice ap Gli. To be receiver of the lp. of Ewell (Elvell?), marches of Wales, *Westm.*, 28 March.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 28.*

28. Nich. Clerke, salter, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Richmond, 12 March 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 March.—P.S.

28. To Tho. Hanyball, master of the Rolls. To cancel a recognizance in 2,500*l.* by Henry earl of Essex, Rob. Bolte and Wm. Botery of London, mercers, Hen. Brewster, merchant tailor, and Lawr. Bonvix, merchant of Luke (Lucca), 29 Oct. 23 Hen. VII., for payment to the King of 2,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* within two months after demand; the money having been paid. Greenwich, 28 March 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

28. Rob. Holt. Lease of the manor of Wichelford, Warw., during the minority of Edw. Stanley, s. and h. of Tho. earl of Derby; rent 31*l.* 15*s.*, and 5*s.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 28 March 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 35.*

28. Tho. Lowe, groom of the Chamber, To be paler of the great park, with 2*d.* a day, and of the little park, with 1*d.* a day, within the manor of Amphyll. *Del. Westm.*, 28 March 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

28. John Thomas, yeoman of the Chamber. To have the fee of the Crown of 6*d.* a day, *vice* John Jakson, deceased. Waltham, 17 April 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 March 17 Hen. VIII. (*sic*).—P.S.

1526.

2 April. 2066. TREATY of the MOORE.

R. O. Commission of Francis I. for delivering and receiving confirmations of the treaty of the Moore. 2 April 1526.
 Rymer, xiv. 133. Lat. Sealed.

3 April. 2067. For ST. PETER'S, DUNSTABLE.

Writ to the escheator of Herts for restitution of temporalities on election of Gervase Markeham as prior. Westm., 3 April.

Similar writs for Beds and Bucks, Northt., Derby, Leic., and Oxon.
Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 29.

4 April. 2068. [TAYLER to WOLSEY.]

Cal. D. ix. 175.

B. M.
 St. P. vi. 527.

Since the 19 March, when he wrote of the King's arrival at Bayonne, has had nothing to write about, except that on the 20 March, the third day after his arrival, there were processions through the city, and lauds to God for his liberation. The bp. of Vance preached at the cathedral on the text *Domine, in virtute tua letabitur Rex*. The same bp. made the sermon the day Madame took her oath. "The cardinal Bourbon bare the sacrament under a canopy. The King and his mother followed with tapers of virgin wax brynnyng in their hands, and all the lords torches, and so went a procession about the cloister, and after solemnly the Cardinal sung high mass." On the 21st the King and Madame departed by water three leagues from Bayonne. On the 28th Francis came to Montmarchant in Aquitaine belonging to the king of Navarre, where he kept Easter, "to my great patience, for in 8 days no servant I had come in any bed." Received the same day Wolsey's letters, dated York Place, the 13 March, which comforted him so much, "that in good faith I could not of [long] time read them for weeping, and specially for that I had know[ledge] that the King's highness and your Grace were content with my poor ser[vices] in these parts." Most of their contents were "implied" in his letters from Bayonne; but Francis, on hearing that he had letters from England, sent for him by Joachyn; "and [at] . . . of the clock in the night upon Good Friday, after he had made [his] collation, his Grace come to me into his gardaroba, where were [but] few persons; and there to his Grace sitting upon a bed side, b[eing] present Mons. Joachyn, I made cordial salutations on the King's behalf," and from Wolsey, as instructed, showing their great satisfaction at Francis's return, and the peace he had made with the Emperor, but complaining that they had had no particulars of the latter from France, though articles of it had reached England from Spain, Rome, Venice, and Flanders, and imputing negligence to M. Joachin. He then showed Francis copies of Wolsey's letters to himself; adding that the King would shortly send a gentleman of his secret chamber to show him more effectually his desire for the increase of his honor.

Francis made answer by again acknowledging his obligations to the King and Wolsey, saying they had made him and his realm their slaves and bondmen for ever; that he would never forget their kindness; "that he spake those words both as king and as a gentleman, the fidelity whereof he set as much by as by his Majesty;" and that if they continued in this amity he trusted they would give laws to all the world. He took the blame himself for the delay of the treaty and articles, because, after promising at Bayonne that Joachin should be despatched in two days, he heard that ambassadors had come from the Pope and the Venetians, and wished to let Henry know the effect of their coming, as he meant to do nothing without his counsel. He promises that Joachin shall be despatched shortly, as Tayler is informed by the Chancellor, who will write to him by Wolsey.

1526.

Francis also said there came to him yesterday from the Emperor De Pratte and Schamler Spinulose (Penalosa), "that wa[s with] your Grace in England, from the Emperor after the field," who required him to confirm all things done in Spain. He asked if they had authority to ask and receive such things of him, and, if so, they should come on the morrow, and his Council would make them. De Prat was somewhat moved with this, and said, "Sir, these things concern your own deed, and require no counsel. Y[e] have promised to perform them as soon as ye come into your r[ealm]." The King answered "that he had learned that in S[pain] of the Emperor, for there was never an article in the treaty of pey[ce but] he had with his Council well examined, discussed and determined to his most profit, where he had nother counsel, nor was in liberty to dispute it; wherefore now he would as well use his own cou[nsel] in the confirmation of the same as the Emperor did in the making." These delays he makes, that he may in the meantime show the treaties and particulars to Henry.

He had a letter in his hand, which he said he had received from the Pope, and had not then read. He expected it was an answer to what he had desired of the Pope when in Spain. When he heard that the Pope had taken delays with the Emperor while the peace was negotiating, he desired the Viceroy and others who had charge of him not to let any Italian come to him, for they would not be content that he should renounce the title of Italy. On this the Italians were the more anxious to get access to him; and one, a knight of St. John, he sent to the Pope, desiring him to make no new treaty till he had returned to France. He said also the Viceroy had written to him "that he would confirm the promise made in Spain that he might bring the lady Eleanor into France, for if it was longer deferred he could not do it," as he was commanded to go to Naples. Francis answered that he might bring her when he would, but he was sure she would not be brought till he had confirmed the treaties. He said also he would resort more to Picardy, to hear more speedily from England. My Lady has been ill, but he will deliver Wolsey's commendations to her as soon as possible, and also to Madame d'Alençon. "She is a wise and marvellous well-spoken woman, and speaketh much honor of your Grace."

Thanks him for a promise of money. Has received visits from the Pope's nuncio and the Venetian ambassador. The former says he has been desired by the Pope to consult with Tayler about everything. So also writes Gregory de Casalis, who has sent him a cipher, and, as it were, orders him to write to him the secrets here, which he thinks overstepping his province. Told the Nuncio he would willingly do him any service, but touching his office he would not *communicare cum Deo* without Wolsey's orders. In answer to inquiries about the peace Tayler told him the truth, knowing that they had sent copies of the articles into England from Rome and Venice, though nothing was known here.

Other news Wolsey will learn by Joachin, who has been very friendly to him. Montmarchant in Aquitaine, 4 April 1526. *Signature burnt off.*

Pp. 5, mutilated.

4 April.
R. O.

2069. BRIAN HIGDON, GODFREY FOLJAMBE, W. FRANKLEYN,
WM. TAITE and JOHN PALSgrave to the ABBOT OF
[ST. MARY'S ?]

Desire him, by virtue of the Cardinal's warrant lately sent to him for repairs at Wark castle, to pay to Geo. Lawson, cofferer of my Lord's household, 50*l.* for the said repairs. Shirefhton Castle, 4 April 17 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1.

1526.

5 April.

R. O.

2070. BERWICK.

Receipt by George Lawson of 300*l.* for repairs on the walls of Berwick, from Edm. abbot of York, by virtue of a warrant from Wolsey, dated 23 March. 5 April 17 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*
Endd.

6 April.

R. O.

2071. JAMES V. to WOLSEY.

Thanks him for the advice and instructions sent by Patrick Sinclair, by which he will be guided. Hears that sundry great matters relating to other princes and to the Pope are not to be discussed before the King by their ambassadors. Begs Wolsey to stand good friend to him and his kingdom, and, if need be, to send him advice. At our palace of Edinburgh, 6 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To, &c. the card. of York and legate of England.

6 April.

R. O.

2072. JAMES V. to MAGNUS.

Asks him to forward to Wolsey the writings which the bearer Patrick Synclair will give him, and to send hither any answer that may arrive. Desires to be recommended to the duke of Richmond. Edinburgh, 6 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To, &c. Maister Thomas Magnus, Arsdén of Estryden.

6 April.

R. O.

2073. ADRIAN DALEWYN or DYRCK.

1. Recantation before Wolsey's commissaries, Ric. Duke, D.D., canon of [York], Will. Benet and John Bell, LL.D. canons of Sarum and Lichfield, of the following heretical opinions:—1. That we should not pray for the dead. 2. That there is no purgatory. 3. That all prelates but the Apostles are false prophets and anti-Christ. 4. That no image ought to be honored. 5. That fasting is not obligatory, and was not instituted by Christ. 6. That pilgrimages are not profitable. 7. That no prayers should be used but the Paternoster. 8. That he had read Luther's books "in the Dutch tongue" since they were condemned, and praised his opinions. 9. That he had written a little book, setting forth texts of Scripture in defence of his error. *Signed.*

The above-named abjured his heresies in the Chapter-house of Westminster, 6 April 1526, in presence of Alan Cooke, LL.D., John Underhill, LL.B., John Sympson, LL.B., and others.

R. O.

2. On 6 April 1526, in the chapter-house at Westminster, Andrew Smyth, notary public, presented to Richard Duck, S.T.P., William Benet, and John Bell, doctors-of-law, a commission from cardinal Wolsey, by virtue of which they proceeded to decree, in presence of John Stretly, vicar of Hyllingdon, and Matthew Grefton, notary public, and examined Adrian Delevyn *alias* Deryke, on oath, in certain articles touching heresy.

On the afternoon of the same day he appeared again before the judges, was absolved from the sentence of greater excommunication, and read his abjuration.

Lat., p. 1.

2074. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

Calig. E. i. 13.
B. M.

Sends John Joachyn into England, who will communicate with Wolsey.

Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add. : "A Mons. le Legat mon bon amy."

1526.

7 April.

R. O.

2075. SIR THO. CHEYNE to WOLSEY.

Arrived here between 7 and 8 a.m. yesterday, and heard that Dr. Tayler would be at dinner. When we met, we communicated to each other our charges; and at the same time John Joachyn, the bearer, came to us, saying that he was going to your Grace. He showed us some great parchments under the French king's seal, and said, "Masters, here is for you, and now I am going to the King and my Lady to take my leave." Hope he will satisfy you with everything concerning our charges, as you will see also by Tayler's letter. Have not yet seen the King, and shall not do so till Monday, as he comes tomorrow night or Monday morning. Tayler and Joachin advise staying till he comes. Bordeaux, 7 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

7 April.

R. O.

2076. G. EARL OF KILDARE to WOLSEY.

Writes in favor of the young lord of Slane, who is the King's ward, and has few friends in England, that a decree may be observed which was given in favor of the late Lord by Wolsey and the Council, touching the possession of the manors of High Bray and Credehoo, with the advowson of High Bray church, in Devonshire, when his claim was contested by Nicholas Dillon and Patrick Belleu, chaplain. By virtue of this decree Elizabeth, the late Baron's wife, afterwards wife of Wolsey's servant, Thomas Dudley, obtained possession, which she enjoyed till her death; but on the death of the parson of High Bray, Belleu and Dillon's heir presented to the advowson, and ordered the tenants of the manor to pay no more rents to the Lord's feoffees. Belleu is still in the Tower for disobeying the decree. Requests Wolsey to command Dudley to give up the evidences to the prior of Barnstaple, who has the custody of other documents. Begs also that he will dispatch Sir Bartholomew Dillon, who has been so long a suitor to the Council for Kildare. "At my manor of Kilcaa," 7 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

7 April.

[Cal. E.I. II. ?]

L. 218.

2077. ——— to the GRAND MASTER DE REUX.

Has received his letters. Cannot allow him the use of the men that he wishes. Sands and his lieutenant, who have the charge of Guisnes and Newlan (Newnham) bridge, are away in England, and the writer has no authority. His men belong to the ordnance, and are only sufficient for the defence of the town. . . ., 7 April.

Fr., p. 1. Add.

8 April.

R. O.

2078. LOUISE OF SAVOY to WOLSEY.

The King her son sends the bearer, De Vaulx, back to England, to inform Henry of his deliverance, and of what has been treated between the Emperor and him. Desires credence for him. Cadillac, 8 April.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. Add.: A Mons. le Cardinal, mon bon filz.

8 April.

Calig. D. ix.

178.

B. M.

2079. TAYLER to [WOLSEY].

After Joachin's despatch at Mont Machant, Tayler came straight to Bordeaux with the Chancellor. Arrived on the 6 April, and found Mr. Cheyny, who had arrived that morning, very weary with the great haste he had made. Read Wolsey's letter and the instructions to them both. By the letters sent with Joachim he will see the French king's mind, and those of his mother and the Council, about the observance of the contracts made in Spain. Was told by Francis himself nothing should be done about them or the marriage of Madame Eleanor till Henry's advice is known. For this purpose he studies delay. Cannot perceive that he purposes to fulfil any

1526.

TAYLER to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

of the articles, and he would neither hear nor read them when Tayler offered to show them, but referred everything to Joachim, adding these words, "After I have my dear brother's council and my lord Legate's, I shall take off my maskyr;" that is, he will refuse to perform the promises made in his captivity. On Wednesday in Easter week, Madame told him that her son would send one of his secret chamber into England, and draw near the Borders for more easy communication; and, "rownding in my ear," she said she trusted they should come nearer together. "I think she meant that the two Kings should speak together." Wishes to hear from Wolsey what more he would have done, as the "Chancellor telled me there remaineth nothing to be do by the King, saving the renewing of the oath in his own person." Burdoyse, 8 April 1526.

Hol., pp. 2, mutilated.

9 April. 2080. PATRICK SINCLAIR to MAGNUS.

R. O.

Was sent by the King with a letter to Wolsey, and one to Magnus. On the 8th, while passing towards the new castle at Wollar, was met by a servant of the captain of Berwick, who came to tell him of Magnus's departure, and asking him to meet the captain at Berwick, if he had any business; which he did that night. The letters Sinclair sends come from the King's loving mind to Wolsey and Magnus. Hopes shortly either to come to Wolsey, or else to post more letters to him. An ambassador is coming from France. The King will ask advice of Henry and Wolsey about his charge. The King is much altered, and given to virtue and good manners. "I have ben weray wak in curt thes quhell by past, consernying my fawwor towart Ingland." The Queen and archbishop of St. Andrew's are out of credence at the King's hands. Has gained over James Erskene, the secretary, and Sir Jas. Ingles, who is pleasant in verses and making plays, and that passes well the time with young princes. Encloses a copy of the King's letter to Wolsey. Letters should be written to Erskene and Ingles, and also to the King. Berwick, 9 April.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.

9 April. 2081. BRIAN HIGDON, W. BULMER, GODFREY FOLJAMBE, WM. TAITTE, ROBT. BOWIS, JO. PALSGRAVE, and JO. UVEDALE to [WOLSEY].

Cott. Appx.
(36), XLVII.

133.

B. M.

In behalf of Agnes Clerc, widow, the bearer. Symon Prior, lately appointed by him yeoman purveyor to the duke of Richmond, contrary to their orders, took 200 fat wethers and 30 fat oxen of hers for 60*l.*, at Willoughby on the Wold, on pretence of their being for the Duke's household, but none were delivered to his use.

Hear that his goods have been arrested for some misdemeanor at Tottenham, Middx., and they wish her to be recompensed from them. Sheriff-hutton, 9 April. *Signed.*

P. 1.

9 April. 2082. ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

S. B.

Licence to Ric. bishop of Winchester, John bishop of Rochester, and Chas. earl of Worcester, executors of Margaret late countess of Richmond and Derby, to give lands and revenues to St. John's College, Cambridge, to the yearly value of 200*l.*, on surrender of patent 10 July 7 Hen. VIII., which was invalid. No fees to be paid in the Hanaper beyond 20*s.* *Ad. Del.* Westm., 9 April 17 Hen. VIII.

1526.

9 April. **2083.** For SELBY ABBEY, YORK.

Congé d'élire on the death of John Barwick, abbot. Westm.,

9 April.

Pat. 17 *Hen. VIII.* p. 1, m. 29.10 April. **2084.** HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS.

15,387, f. 174.

B. M.

Theiner, p. 554.

In favour of James archbishop of St. Andrew's. Greenwich,

10 April 1526.

Lat. *Modern copy.*10 April. **2085.** For ROB. GILBERD or GILBERT, Chaplain to the late Duke of Buckingham.

S. B.

Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. *Del.* Westm.,10 April 17 *Hen. VIII.*11 April. **2086.** HAWKS and HAND GUNS.

Harl. 442,

f. 60.

B. M.

Proclamation for the due execution of two several statutes, one against transportation of hawks, and another against shooting with cross bows and hand guns. Westm., 11 April 17 *Hen. VIII.*12 April. **2087.** CHEYNE to [HENRY VIII.]

Calig. D. ix.

179.

B. M.

On Monday the 9th, the French king, his mother and sister, arrived here by water about 3 p.m. After supper Tayler and he were sent for, and as soon as they had entered the gate were heartily welcomed by the Grand Master, and brought into the King's presence. He advanced almost to the middle of the chamber to meet them, "and embraced me after a very kindly manner." After offering their commendations, Francis said, "I like your coming a great deal better now than I did at your last being with me;" adding, "My brother hath begun that thing with me which I had thought to have begun with him." Morette is appointed to go to your Grace. He then took them apart, and heard their message. His answer to the same Master Tayler and I have written to my lord Cardinal, as it is somewhat long. "He commanded me to use myself in his chamber at all hours, as your Grace have appointed me in yours." Delivered their letters next day to my lady Regent and my Lady his sister, who received them very lovingly, "as and they had been your own subjects." Bordeaux, 12 April. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated.

12 April. **2088.** HENRY VIII. to LORD BERNERS, Deputy of Calais, LORD SANDYS, Captain of Guisnes, and SIR RIC. WESTON, Treasurer of the Town and Marches.

R. O.
Chron. of
Calais, p. 208.

Has appointed Sir Rob. Jerningham keeper of the new fortress at Newnhambridge. He will retain his wages as a spear at Calais, and have four "dede pays," at 6*d.* a day, for his own use. They are to appoint 20 men to serve under him,—archers on horseback at 8*d.*, and footmen at 6*d.*,—to be taken from the men of the Treasurer, the Lieutenant, Thos. Tate, Rauf Broke, John Rawlyns, Fisher, Ric. Gildforde, and John Highfild. Indentures must be made of the ordnance, &c. in the fortress, which is to be considered as a member of Calais, and to be governed accordingly. Greenwich, 12 April 17 *Hen. VIII.*

Pp. 2.

Calig. E. ii.

162.

B. M.

2. Duplicate (?) of the same.

Pp. 3, *mutilated.*

1526.

12 April.

R. O.

2089. CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.

Is much pleased to hear of the measures taken by Wolsey against the Lutheran heretics when he ordered their books to be burned. Cannot express how much the Pope was gratified. Has assured his Holiness that Wolsey will persevere. Hears that Francis was delivered on the 17th, and had reached Bayonne. Reports are daily increasing that the Turk will attack the Christians next summer by sea and land, especially Hungary. The King, nobles and clergy have subscribed each to his power for the defence of the kingdom; but they rely on other princes, especially England. Stephen Brodoricus, formerly Hungarian ambassador at Rome, has been created Chancellor of the kingdom, and bishop of Sirmisch (*Sirmiensis*, corrected from *Jauriensis*.) He is held in very high esteem. Rome, 12 April 1526. *Signed*.

Lat., pp. 1. Add. Endd.

12 April.

R. O.

2090. G. EARL OF KILDARE to WOLSEY.

Recommends Dan John Sale, of the order of Cisteaux, for the now vacant by the [death] of William late incumbent. The place is in the West, among the King's Irish disobedient subjects, where it is important to have a loyal man. The revenues are so small that few persons in the Englishry would care for it. Dublin, 12 April. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add.: My lord Cardinal.

13 April.

Calig. D. IX.

180.

B. M.

2091. CHEYNE and TAYLER to WOLSEY.

On the 9th had an audience with Francis, who received Cheyne very graciously, and after he had discreetly declared his charge, answered him as he had done Tayler, adding that his deliverance was due "to his good brother and best friend, the king of England;"—"for if any man had occasion to have been cruel against him, considering the war betwixt them and the time of his captivity, it was the king of England." He avowed he would make no conclusion with the Emperor until he had contented the King with such sums of money as the Emperor owed him. He said, as a great secret, when he took leave of the Emperor, the latter said, "Now, brother, you shall return into your realm, I pray you, if the king of England do molest or trouble my Low Countries by you in Flanders, that you will aid and succour them;"—showing he had no trust in England. Being in captivity, he said, he would make no promise; "and of his own courage, without any motion, he began to [tell] us how he was intreated in Spain, and that they menaced him [to] lay irons upon him, and to keep him in prison during his life. Upon which threatening and evil entertainment he had good occas[ion] to make protestations that whatsoever he did there in durance and captivity, he did it for fear." Francis has certified the King and Wolsey of this by Joachim. He will not deliver Burgundy, for the Spaniards demanded hostages of him, and if he delivered Burgundy they would keep both. He is willing to redeem his children by money. He says also that the Pope and Italians are afraid of the Emperor, fearing to be treated worse than Francis was treated in Spain; "and, to tell your Grace the truth, he wished them all at the Devil." On this Cheyne, whom Francis had commanded to come to his chamber whenever he pleased, delivered him Wolsey's letters; to whom he professed himself much bounden, as one to whose counsel he owed his deliverance. Next day visited the ladies, who expressed their pleasure at the amity, and their hope of its continuance by Wolsey's means. On Wednesday delivered the letters of Robertet and the Chancellor, who told us that his master read the King and Wolsey's three times, professing, *quasi cum lachrymis*, he were greatly unkind if ever he could forget their goodness.

1526.

At his entry into Bordeaux, the Portuguese ambassador would have had my place next the Emperor's ambassador, and because he would not come after me he went with the Emperor's ambassador. When the Great Master ordered him to keep his place, for he should make no new laws there, he rode still, and at the next lane end one took his mule by the head and turned him up the lane, and so he departed with shame enough. On referring to this subject in the evening, Tayler told the King that he trusted his Grace would consider the honor of the King of England. He answered, "Yea, by his soul, as much as his own (with these words): What, a poticary orator w[ould] presume to go before the King of England's orator! Let him [go] to Calicut, and there make laws among his specieries (spiceries), for here he should make none." Bordeaux, 13 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace. Endd.

14 April. **2092. CHEYNE to [WOLSEY].**

Calig. D. ix.

182.

B. M.

Whereas in his and Tayler's last letters it was mentioned that Cheyne should resort to his chamber at all hours, he would not be so presumptuous; whereupon Francis sent Morette to state that he was afraid Cheyne was not satisfied. Went to court, found the King in his night-gown looking out of the window with Robertet and six others. Entered with Morette and about 24 more. When the King was washing his hands the Grand Master made Cheyne present the towel, "saying that the King my master used him so at his being in England." Then the King went to mass, "riding on a fair jenet; and as he was going forth of his gate, came in my Lady his sister on foot. And as I was going forth before him to leap upon my horse, I met her, and bade her good morrow, and began to fall further in communication with her. Whereupon the King alighted from his horse, and talked with her more than a quarter of an hour." On remounting, he ordered Cheyne to ride beside him, and talked on the subjects contained in their last letters, saving that he said that the Pope would make four or five Cardinals, of which the Emperor's Chancellor should be one, and Friar Nicolas that was in England another. There is at present no sure word of the Queen's coming. Morette desired him to say that his master had promised him he should never ride more in post; nevertheless he is right well contented, and says that he would rather ride into England, were it as far again, than a quarter so far to any other prince living. Bordeaux, 14 April. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 2.

14 April. **2093. THE SAME to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

To the same effect. Bordeaux, 14 April.

St. P. vi. 87.

Add.

15 April. **2094. LEE to [HENRY VIII.]**

Vesp. C. iii.

239.

B. M.

Has at last, after many delays, of which he has written to Wolsey, received the Emperor's answer by his Chancellor touching the King's debts, &c., that he had now determined to send, as ambassador to the King, Don Inigo de Mendosa, the Constable's nephew, "a man having spiritual lands, an abbey with other things, but not as yet being within order, ne bearing the habit thereof," although 50 years old, and wise, as I am informed; that he should be despatched with all speed, and had promised the Emperor, who had taken order with him for payment of the 150,000 cr., by bills, to make all possible diligence. For the indemnity, the Emperor sends to the French king "to declare to you his Highness his bond to discharge the Emperor thereof;" and as for the old debt, he writes to my lady Margaret to see in the books what it is, on which the ambassador shall take order with the King. Could get no other answer, and hardly expected to have been able to write

1526.

LEE to [HENRY VIII.]—cont.

this, as this answer was given at 9 p.m., and the post was to have gone off that morning.

The Emperor doubts if the French king will keep his promises. Francis has asked that his wife be sent to him, and that he may "redeem the restitution of Burgoyne with money." A secretary of his has come hither, who has sent Lee word that he would come to him but for the suspicions it would excite; that his master had informed the Emperor he would willingly fulfil his promises, but the nobles and realm of France would none thereof. This will nearly constrain them to the King's purpose in all things. "The Emperor hath also tidings out of Italy that pleaseth not. The ambassadors of Milan from the city be of late comen hither; and they, with the Pope's ambassador and all other ambassadors of Italy, make request to the Emperor to suffer the duke of Milan to live in rest, and to withdraw his army of Spaniards out of Italy," as they cannot tolerate them any longer, especially the Milanese, whom they devour with intolerable charges. "Now the stern is in your Highness' hand. The affiance of Italy is in your Grace. The French king trusteth you most of all princes, as he hath cause." The Emperor, like a good Christian prince, has patiently abstained from communion, on account of the commandment he gave for the execution of the bp. of Samora, before he was degraded or committed to the lay power. The absolution has not yet arrived.

The Emperor has marvellously altered since his marriage. "He is full of dumps and solitary musing, sometimes alone three or four hours together. There is no mirth ne comfort with him." It is thought if he had to marry he would not do as he has done. He is afraid how the King will take it. Declares, when he hears anything said, that the King is resolved to maintain the old amity. Thinks that this is the wisest course, as it will put affairs in better trim, and serve the tranquillity of Christendom. Thinks that the Emperor is swayed by La Chault. "He is yet young, but time and experience of successes shall drive in him, perceiving how he hath been led out of the way." Civil, 15 April.

Hol.; part cipher, deciphered by Tuke; pp.6.

15 April

2095. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.
232.
B. M.

Wrote from Civill, on the 12th and 21st March, of the Emperor's answer touching the Emperor's debts to the King, and his intention to send an ambassador for that purpose; his declining to answer Lee that day, promising to do so the next. Went on the third day, and found him as unready as before. Told him he was writing to England, and if he had no answer he would be accused of negligence, or the Emperor of ingratitude. My eyes are so bad I can scarce sustain to write. Perceiving their unwillingness to disburse so great a sum at once, and much crying for money, as well of the Emperor's servants as others, I proposed, if the payment at once of the 150,000 crowns was too large, that if the Emperor would pay the greater part in ready money, and give security for the rest, I would move the King to be content. Could get no other response than that the Chancellor would make him an answer as soon as possible. Had this answer on 21 March.

After four or five days asked the Chancellor whether he had spoken to the Emperor on that subject. He replied he had not, but would keep it in remembrance next time he saw the Emperor. Saw him three or four days after, and was told that the Emperor had commissioned La Chaulte and others to speak with certain persons for one to be an ambassador in England. Went to La Chaulte, and asked whether any arrangement had been made for the King's debts. He replied that he doubted not the Emperor would make good answer therein, and it should be considered at the next Council. This

1526.

was the week before Easter. They deliberated about sending an ambassador, but nothing about the King's payments. On Tuesday or Wednesday before Easter "the Emperor sequestered himself *a communione seu excommunicatus* by reason of commandment given for execution to be done upon the bishop of Samora," formerly a great captain in the insurrection at Toledo, who in March last killed his keeper, being in prison. The Emperor is waiting for an absolution from Rome, and despatched a courier for that purpose on Good Friday, on a promise to return within 24 days.

On Easter day (1 April), after evensong, being at service with the Chancellor in a monastery, asked when I should have answer for the King. He said at the Council after the holidays. Heard from John Almain that he was negotiating with a person to be ambassador to England, which no one likes since the dissolution of the marriage alliance with the Princess. Went on the Sunday (*Dominica in Albis*) to the Chancellor for information; who said that one would be appointed to England as ambassador, but he could make no answer for payment of the King's debts in ready money. On telling him that the Emperor had appointed him to give me an answer, he said the Emperor had never spoken of it, and I had better speak to the Emperor myself. Augurs no good from it. Went to John Almain, and heard that the person appointed to go as ambassador had refused, and another must be found. I said, "Here is no answer to my request of ready payment of the King's debts;" that I marvelled at the delay, considering how much he was indebted to the King of England, and that, in consequence of that debt, he had received larger sums from his subjects. He denied that this was a fact. I showed him it was so by the Acts of Parliament here imprinted; that the Emperor was bound to have paid the debts within a year, and had promised to do it on his word of honor, and it is now nearly four years past. He wondered the Chancellor had made me no answer. I told him he referred me to the Emperor; "and that so I run in an endless circle from one to another, without any answer, which nothing soundeth to the Emperor's honor; wherefore I told him I would do my best to speak with the Emperor again." As if he disliked this, and wished to stop me, he said "that the Emperor, the Sunday afore, bade him tell me that I should have answer at the furthest by Tuesday,"—which I suppose he feigned,—adding that I should make a memorandum for him, that he would repair to the Emperor, and give me an answer tomorrow;—which I did, adding many reasons for its payment.

Sent for an answer next day, Tuesday, in the morning. He said he had not been with the Emperor, but would let me hear that night. Sent at night; when he said that the Emperor had received many letters, but would let me hear tomorrow. On returning from the Council that day at nine at night, he sent me word by my servant, who waited all that day for an answer, that it had been agreed my lord Chancellor should give me the answer; "albeit he thought it would be night first, the morrow after being Thursday, or he could give me answer. This answer made me to muse, and to suspect that yet they devised some further delay." Sent next day to the Chancellor to know when he would speak with him. He said he must speak again with the Emperor before he could see me. I commanded my servant to tell him if he perceived any delay that I must needs write to the King, and it was therefore time that I had an answer. He said he might begin to write, and he trusted I should have full answer. Thinks that they thus drive off till the post is gone. Sent to John Almain to desire that I might have the answer in writing; for, when the Chancellor comes home, there is no opportunity of seeing him, as "he is wont to go to bed at seven o'clock if he may," and he does not rise up till eight o'clock, before which time the post is off. He sent word that I could have no answer for the King until the ambassador was appointed, and that he who had been appointed the second time, Don John Stunica, refused to go.

Thinks he shall get no other answer to the King's demands, and does not

1526.

LEE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

expect that anybody will act as ambassador if it be left at his option. Applied again to the Chancellor, desiring an answer touching the King's request for ready payment. He told me he was going that day, Thursday, to the Emperor, who, as he thought, had found an ambassador, and I should have an answer; that he trusted the Emperor would make no difficulty in paying the new debt, *i.e.* the 150,000 cr. I asked how? He replied, by money or bills. "By bills, said I, I think the King should be so long unanswered of that debt. Yes, said he, the King shall be so well answered *per billas cambii*." Touching the indemnity and the other old debts, he said there were pledges enough. On my urging other debts, he said the settlement of them must be remitted to Flanders, where the books were, and the ambassador shall make good answer for all. Was told, upon inquiry, that the ambassador was the nephew to the Constable of Castile. Is informed that he is about 50, "and a good wise man, called Inigo de Mendosa." Was promised that the courier should not start till his letters were ready. Sent my servant to him, according to his own arrangement, at nine o'clock, but he answered "that the morrow he would not fail but give me answer at his coming from the court at even."

I met with him on Friday, as he was returning home, and then he gave me much the same answer as before,—that Don Inigo should be despatched, and only required three or four days before he started; that the Emperor will arrange with him to give bills for the 150,000 cr., and order him to speak with the Viceroy to move the French king about the indemnity; that he was writing to the lady Margaret respecting the overture, and the King should be contented. I asked him whether, by virtue of these bills, the King would be paid at sight, as he would expect the whole in ready money;—that I did not anticipate the French king would take upon himself the obligations of the Emperor, and I marvelled that after so long a delay I had received no better answer. The Chancellor shook his head, and said, "The King's highness, I doubt not, shall be content."

Thinks when the ambassador comes Wolsey will be able to handle him at his pleasure, for they much doubt whether the French king will keep his covenants, and they must have recourse to the king of England as one upon whom their prosperity depends. Sends the words of the Acts in the Parliament held here, by which Wolsey will perceive the Emperor's practice to get money of his subjects, to pay the King's debts. The merchants here complain they cannot get the same price for their cloths as before, the Portuguese saying that the king of England had robbed them of their money. Finds one obstacle in his intercourse with the court: the Emperor "hath no pleasure to speak Latin, although he understand; and I can speak no French, ne well understand it." Is in hopes of getting ready money for the 150,000 cr. for the indemnity. The Emperor has spoken to two merchants: the one called Briges, the alderman's brother; the other, "a right toward young man as any lightly belongeth to England, called Thorne." They are here of great credence.

Hears that the Emperor is very pensive, and is afraid the King will fall from him, especially if the debt be paid. Does not understand, therefore, why an ambassador is going to England for that purpose. Civil, 15 April.

Hol.; partly cipher, deciphered by Tuke; pp. 12.

15 April. 2096. [LEE to WOLSEY.]

Harl. 295.
f. 128.
B. M.

In his last letter of the 8th April, spoke of his communication with John Almain; and again, in the communication reported in their common letters, he said that Henry and Wolsey, moved by Don Inachus at the Emperor's command, refused to take the pension which the Emperor offered, saying that he would be free, and principally have respect to God's cause. To

1526.

which Inachus answered that the Emperor knew that, and had great confidence therein, but would perhaps think that Wolsey refused it from a dislike of pleasing him; and Wolsey then said he did not refuse it, but would peradventure take it. Almain now says, "Why should your Grace refuse it; in any wise your Grace must take it;" and that now the Emperor trusts you, though for a while he doubted you. Told him that Wolsey was well disposed to the Emperor, and showed him passages in his letters. Reminded him of the pension of Tournay and the arrears. He said that at the conclusion of this peace the first payment should be made to the King, and then the arrears should be paid to the Cardinal, with 100,000 ducats for his labor, "but he must help that the sum of money be great, although it be the less, yet, Sir, that is all we look for, and yet he shall have 6,000 ducats of new pension made sure in Castile until he have recompense in spiritual lands." As for the 9,000 cr., he did not know whether they should be answered here or in Flanders, but had formerly said it would be here. He also said that if Wolsey would be good to Bourbon he should have 20,000 ducats a year more for him and his heirs for ever out of the duchy of Milan. Told him that Wolsey would have consideration for him for his labour about the pension of Tournay.

Copy in Tuke's hand, p. 1.

15 April

Vesp. C. III.

238.

B. M.

2097. LEE to [WOLSEY].

Has caused John Almain to speak with the bishop of Palence for Wolsey's pension of 1,000 ducats due for the half year ended at Christmas. He has promised payment, but none is yet received, as Almain has the commission, and cannot attend to it. I think he will receive it in a few days. Begg leave to appropriate 100*l.* of it, for which Wolsey can get payment of Wyat on the 10 May next, and from his proctors, out of his "livelod." Desires to know his pleasure by next post. Is ashamed to be so importunate; but begs him, for the King's honor, to have his diet increased. My lord of London and Mr. [Sampson] know how dear things are, and the Emperor is going to Granata and Valencia, where it will cost more to hire a house than in England to buy a like one. The Archbishop will not pay Wolsey's pension unless he first see his bulls. Desires Wolsey to send a copy, and to name Almain in his commission. Almain will do his best about the heirs of Peter de la Mota, late bishop of Palence. Wolsey knows, by Mr. Dean's letters, the Emperor's answer that he hopes Wolsey will spare him as yet, for he has much need of money. "*I think if your Grace speak something thereof to the Emperor's ambassador that now shall come, I think they will be glad to see your Grace content.*" Civil, 15 April.

Hol., pp. 2. The passage in cipher undeciphered.

15 April.

Vit. B. VIII.

24.

B. M.

2098. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Wrote yesterday by an Englishman returning home. The French king was set free a few days ago. The Imperial ambassadors are pressing him to ratify the terms; but he answers that he will follow the example of the Emperor, who does nothing of importance without the decision of his Council, and they must therefore suffer him to go to Paris to hear the opinion of his nobles. From this answer, and because he has left the places where he should have married Leonora, many think he will not keep the compact; and in this almost all the letters from France agree. Besides, he is diligently fortifying Burgundy, so that it seems certain that, unless some milder terms are agreed on, arms will again be taken up, especially as the Imperialists have occupied the duchy of Milan, and are besieging the Duke in the Citadel. If they succeed, all the powers of Italy will be alarmed at the

1526.

CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

increase of the Emperor's power, which every one says ought to be resisted.

The Pope is thinking of peace, to prevent the effusion of Christian blood, and to resist the Turk, who, as Campeggio has often written, is preparing immense forces, and will certainly invade Hungary in the summer. The King, nobles, and churchmen are writing for help, and collecting money, but they cannot defend themselves without aid. They hope other Christian princes, and especially the king of England, will not fail them. The king of Hungary has lately appointed Silvester Brodoric to the chancellorship. He has been lately on an embassy to the Pope, and is much loved by the princes of his country. The Pope has hired Andreas Doryus with eight galleys to protect the shore of Campania, and the whole sea, from the Infidel pirates.

The Venetians have sent one of their chief men as ambassador to the Pope, two others to congratulate the Emperor on his marriage, and two to congratulate Francis on recovering his liberty. Rome, 15 April 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

Nero, B. vi. 48.

B. M.

P.S.—By letters from France it appears the Emperor's ambassadors have demanded of the King the observance of the treaties made when he was set at liberty; to which he replied evasively that he would do nothing without the advice of his ministers. The Pope has appointed Andrea Doria, with eight galleys, to protect the coast of Campania from pirates. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

15 April.

Galba, B. ix.

17.

B. M.

2099. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Has forborne to write, as he dispatched, on the 10th, packets to Tuke from Mr. Almoner in Spain, and Sir Gregory Casale at Rome. At the general assembly of the Estates, Ric. Pernowlte, a Burgundian, lately come from the Emperor, bringing also letters from the French king and his mother, declared the articles of the peace, and showed the Emperor's reasons for concluding it so favorably and friendly to the French king;—which were (1) his desire for the preservation of peaceableness, that erroneous sects may be extirpated and the Church reformed, and order be taken for a war against the Turk; (2) the great expence his subjects have endured, and his own debts, in consequence of the war, and his coming voyage to Italy;—that the peace is so interlaced by interchangeable marriages that the houses must continue for ever friends. He then read the letters from the King and his mother, that my Lady might obtain favor for having, as it appeared by the letters, procured the peace. However, it appears now, that though she was not afraid to desire that the wolf might be let loose, she now begins to be in doubt how the wolf will govern himself.

Dined with Berghes two days ago. He said, now that all the world had become French, it was meet for him to leave the world, but he thought that if he lasted three years more, he would see greater changes than have been seen for many years. He could not trust the promises of the French, for their words are always forged according to their appetite, and seldom concur with the truth; that the common report in France is, that the King, in making peace with France, has renounced his old title to France, to verify which they show the treaty signed by the King, and sealed with his broad seal; but he thought both were counterfeit. He had the less appetite to live because the knot of marriage between England and Burgundy, which he had gone about to knit for many years, is now clearly dissolved.

Answered, as to the deceitfulness of France, that if it be a th[ing] given them by nature and permitted by God, folks must be content to drink of what they brew; that as to the marriage, no one knew better than Wingfield

1526.

himself how it had been dissolved, not only by relation, but by 17 years' experience in what both the King and he thought the best means to preserve it; that it was in part due to Berghes having refused the guardianship of the young Emperor, which Chievres then obtained; that when the King, the late Emperor, and the present Emperor were together at Tournay and Lisle, it was determined that Chievres should no longer have the said charge, but he remained in greater authority, and was stimulated to break the knot of marriage, and by help of my Lady, contrary to the old Emperor's wish, sent De la Roche to cause a delay, and so the first knot was dissolved. The second was dissolved by the "nowry[ture]" of Chievres, Hoowstrate, La Chaw, and the Viceroy; by La Chaw, because he was voided out of the Emperor's company, being disliked by my Lady; and Hoowstrate, because Wolsey, at Berghes' suggestion, told the Emperor that his authority was not to the Emperor's honor or profit, "hath not only conveyed my Lady, but also the Viceroy, who is his near kinsman, to spur Bayard, and force him into the same pit in which he is now." The good old man could not deny any part of this, and in excusing himself, the water was in his eyes.

He desired to be recommended to the King and Wolsey, as one too old to change his coat, though he knows few who are likely to accompany him in the same livery.

Thinks the King has heard from Mr. Almoner that the Viceroy is made great master of the Emperor's house, and the earl of Egmond great squire. It is said that the Viceroy is to bring queen Eleanor into France, and that the Dauphin and his brother are in the hands of the constable of Spain. Malines, 15 April 1526.

Hol., pp. 6.

15 April. 2100. TREATY of the MOORE.

R. O. Confirmation by Francis I. of the treaty with England made by his
Rym.xiv.134. mother Louise, regent of France. Bordeaux, 15 April 1526.

Lat. Signed and sealed.

R. T. 137. 2. Minute of the same.

Lat.

R. O. 3. Confirmation by the same of the treaty for the arrears of Mary the
Rym.xiv.145. French queen's dowry. Bordeaux, 15 April 1526.

Lat. Signed; seal gone.

R. O. 4. Confirmation by the same of the treaty for depredations. Bordeaux,
Rym.xiv.147. 15 April 1526.

Lat. Signed and sealed.

R. O. 5. Confirmation by the same of the article for comprehending Scotland in
Rym.xiv.151. the treaty. Bordeaux, 15 April 1526.

Lat. Signed and sealed.

R. O. 6. Confirmation by the same of the article excluding the duke of Albany
Rym.xiv.153. from the treaty. Bordeaux, 15 April 1526.

Lat. Signed and sealed.

R. O. 7. Minutes of a treaty touching depredations, between Henry VIII. and
Francis I., containing the articles printed in Rymer, xiv. 148—150.

Imperfect, pp. 4. Lat.

On the dorse there are a few memoranda respecting the indentures of Stafford, Palmer, and others.

1526.

16 April. 2101. JOHN CONSTABLE, Dean of Lincoln, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Wishes him to institute the bearer, a good virtuous priest, as chantry priest at Lincoln, in place of Sir John Alencon, who has resigned. It is worth but 10 marks, and the incumbent is bound to reside and be daily in the habit of the Church. Thanks him for his goodness when he was last with him. Lincoln, 16 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To my lord Cardinal's good grace. Endd.

16 April. 2102. WOLSEY to TAYLER and CHEYNE.

Cal. D. ix. 183.

B. M.

Are surprised they have heard nothing of Joachim's coming. His suspicions are the more awakened by the following circumstance. One Gregory, who used to write the King's French letters under Brian Tuke, was lately, at the suggestion of the latter, committed to prison, as being guilty of some intrigue to marry his daughter, supposed to have been carried on in the house of Ant. Bonvice. "Whereupon, to the intent to deprehend the truth of the said practices under color of some forged letters touching the King's secrets, I for a fear and terror examined a clerk in the said Bonvice's house accustomed to resort unto the said Gregory, what letters he had conveyed or known to be conveyed from the same Gregory to any person; which clerk, as I afterwards perceived, is belonging to the same Master John [Joachim]." Am afraid that the knowledge of this may come to Joachim's ears, and he might consider it as a reflection on himself. If they find it is so, they are to deliver the letters herewith sent, and assure Joachim that there is no one who shall be more welcome in England than he. Richmond, 16 April. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 3. Add. Endd. by Tayler : Recept' ultimo Aprilis, Cognak.

2103. [GREGORY'S] CONFESSION.

Titus, B. I.

214 a.

B. M.

"I also knew nothing, and that it had been better for him to go back again, as also he did."

Afterward another, named Bernard Marchant, dwelling in Ant. Bonvice's house, came and gave him money from Sir John Joachim. Informed him sometimes of the news, but very seldom, and long after they came, for it was difficult to see the letters, as his master kept them so secret. Never knew anything to tell him that could be greatly prejudicial to the King's matters, but only that "your Grace" was dealing sincerely with him; and sometimes the news out of Scotland, as the imprisonment of the bishop of St. Andrew's. Does not know whether Bernard knew anything of it, for the letters were closed. Bernard afterwards went into France, and he then had the money from Mathew, and gave him only closed letters. Told him at one time that Wolsey had written to the ambassadors in Rome, and had sent Messire Gregory to procure the league to be made in Italy. Since the treaty of peace, often told him that he knew nothing worth telling, as Wolsey was so plain with them that he (Joachim) knew more than the writer. As to Mons. Polot, sometimes "my said Mr. Mewtys" sent the writer to him with information from Wolsey. Polot would tell him that he had forsaken his country, and would ask him if there would be war between the kingdoms. At that time knew nothing but what he heard from his master, and always said nay to him. Had been with him so little time that he knew not what matters meant. Had no more perfect intelligence with Pollot. The news in the letters sent by the Geldroys and the merchant was about the preparation of the armies against France and against Albany in Scotland, and also by the Emperor; the Emperor's poverty; the departure of Albany from the field; the difficulty made by the commons of England about paying money to the King; the King's

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contribution for the armies in Italy; the Pope's refusal, and other such news. If he ever wrote anything prejudicial to the King or Wolsey, any seditious words, or anything of great importance, prays that his soul may never enter Heaven. What he did write was always too late to be of any use, as it never came to them till a month after the date. The intelligence about Bourbon never came to his knowledge till two or three days before it was publicly said in London here that the French king knew of it. Told this to the Gueldroys when he was here the second time. Since then never saw him till within this half-year, when he came out of St. James; ever since which time he has been with the writer. Robertet, the Chancellor, and the Admiral knew him, but never gave him a penny. Thinks, therefore, they did not believe him. In the first letters there was mention of the taking of Mons. Villars and the intercepting of the Scotch letters. Begs Wolsey to believe what he says, for it is the truth, and to pardon him his life, if he perceives by the other that it is true.

Pp. 3.

16 April. 2104. FRANCIS I. to the CHANCELLOR OF ALENÇON.

R. T. 137.

R. O.

Has received his last letters relating to conversations Wolsey has had with him on hearing of Francis's deliverance, and the congratulations of Henry and the queen of England. Is daily more conscious of his obligations to the King and Wolsey, which he has charged De Vaulx to express to them. Has determined also to dispatch De Morette to England, to report to him the prosperity of the King and Queen. Sends two packets of letters, given him by the English ambassadors, for different persons in England. Bordeaux, 16 April.

Fr. Copy; p. 1. Add.

16 April. 2105. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MSS.

15,387, f. 176.

B. M.

St. P. vi. 532.

The grief he has felt for the danger of Hungary from the Turks has been increased by the calamities of the Pope, notified by his breves of 8 Feb. Regrets he can give no aid to Hungary on account of the distance, and the present incertitude existing in Christendom. Would be glad to help if he saw it was to any purpose. Richmond, 16 April 1526.

Lat. Modern copy.

2106. PERPOYNT DEOVAUNTER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

1. Petition for a safe-conduct for himself and his "complices," merchants of the Hanse, to enable him to pay for a safe-conduct which they obtained of Francis I., in the King's interest, for reasons which the petitioner had shown the Council. This French safe-conduct enabled him to export from France all sorts of merchandize, except wheat, "olrons," and habiliments of war; and it is to cost him 1,000 cr. of gold, of which he has paid in hand 300 cr.

Draft, in Cromwell's hand; pp. 2. Memorandum below, in the same hand: "Md. to go to Mr. Wythpoll, and shewe him I have his writ of allegiance, and did hyt to Gyles Claybroke, and have paid for the allowance and all, and bid him ply him in execution thereof." Endd.

R. O.

2. Licence granted by Wolsey, on behalf of the King, to Perpoynt Deovaunter and Anthony Van Reyn, merchants of the Hanse, in consideration of the cost they have incurred in France in recovering certain ships and goods belonging to merchants of the Hanse in London, pursuant to a safe-conduct granted under the King's signet, dated Greenwich, 12 Jan.

1526.

PERPOYNT DEOVAUNTER to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

14 Hen.VIII.* which extends only to their persons and baggages, to pass and repass in their ship *the Fox*, with the master, named Court Gusloff, and eleven mariners (provided they be of a nation in amity with England), and convey in the same 1,000 of peltry, called "grayes," and wax to the value of —*l.*, paying customs' duties.

Draft, pp. 3. Partly in Cromwell's hand.

R. O.

3. Another draft.

Pp. 2.

16 April.

2107. The MONASTERY OF KEYNSHAM, BATH AND WELLS DIOC.

P. S. b.

Petition for congé d'élire upon the death of William Rolfe; presented by John Sturton and Philip Hyllary, monks. 7 April 1526. *Teste Richmond, 16 April.*

16 April.

2108. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner,
p. 554.

The bishop of Bath, on his return, has declared your kindness to me, and given into my hands the most valuable bull of indulgence with which your Holiness has condescended to honor the church of St. Mary's, Ipswich, renowned for its *sacra miracula*, and my native place. As the bull is somewhat faulty in the *exordium*, I beg it may be reformed according to the copy which I send, and that the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin may be included in the times of remission. It is upon these points that the Lutheran is most inimical. London, 16 April 1526.

Lat.

[16 April.] **2109.** REYNOLDS and LEDER.

R. O.

Specification, drawn up by Oliver Leder, of "the clauses of the last indenture made between Richard Reynolds and Oliver Leder, wherein the said Richard have made forfeiture." He had broken covenant by not having "wonly estopped" a consignment of pepper from Leder's factor in Spain, and prevented Leder's receipt of some moneys, according to indenture, having kept money in his hands which was due to Leder, refused to show his accounts to the arbitrators, and in detaining the goods of "the said late Francis" from Leder and his wife. Reference is made in support of these charges to depositions of Thorowgood, Brykked, Huse, Roche, Wythypoll, and Howell. Moreover, since this declaration, he has done Leder two great wrongs: 1, he has caused him to lose 45*l.* in an action in the Guildhall, taken in Reynold's name as executor to Mr. Francis; and 2, though he refuses to give a full account, he has procured an action of 10,000 marks to be taken against Leder and his wife on the bonds sealed by himself in Spain in the name of Francis Bawdewyn.

ii. Note of claims made by Leder against Reynolds.

Pp. 3.

R. O.

2. Paul Wythypoll, being again examined, 24 Nov., states that Reynolds never made account to Leder of the goods of the "said" Francis, as he was bound to do by indenture of 16 April 17 Hen.VIII., &c.

Pp. 3.

R. O.

3. Statement of "the acts of Oliver Leder from the tyme that he made sewet to mary (marry) Bawdwyns doughter after hys dyssease,"

* See Vol. III., No. 2753.

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bearing on the dispute between Leder and Ric. Reynold, who was appointed one of the executors in conjunction with Lambert and alderman Robert Palmer. Among other charges against Leder, one is, that he had "maliciously, without truth or reason, misbehaved himself against the said Reynolds, as openly in Lombard Street, when all the recourse of merchants hath been assembled, with a high voice hath named him false."

Pp. 4. Endd.

R. O.

4. Indenture, dated 16 April 17 Hen.VIII., between Ric. Reynold, of London, mercer, executor of Francis Bawdwyn, draper, of London, and Oliver Leder, fishmonger, of London, who married Frances, daughter and heir of Baldwin.

Pp. 10. Endd.

17 April.

R. O.

2110. SIR CHR. DACRE to LORD DACRE.

Received his letter by Will. Gibson on Saturday night. Needs not answer every article, as lord Dacre's servant, John More, is going up to him, and Sir Chr. himself is to repair to him on Tuesday the 24th inst. Would have been with him sooner but for "staying of the country." Hopes Dacre will put in suspense till he comes the matters between himself and my lord of Cumberland. The quest is pannelled on the commission he delivered to the mayor of Carlisle, but they are not yet agreed on their verdict. Was last week at Norham, where he left Thos. Musgrave, of Brachanthuayte, his deputy, with twelve horsemen and four watchmen. Has ordered Humph. Farlem to remain at Hexham till his return.

Had letters last week from my lord of Richmond, to take up the corpse of Will. Ridley, buried in Casteldon kirk, within Liddisdale; for which also the Duke sent letters to the archbishop of Glasgow, which Sir Chr. forwarded yesterday by lord Dacre's servant, Gayres. Carlisle, 17 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 1. Add.

18 April.

R. O.

2111. [SIGNORY OF VENICE to (LOR. ORIO) their AMBASSADOR in ENGLAND.]

"Die 18 Aprilis." Since their last of the 10th, send a copy of letters of 24 and 28 ult., received from their secretary with the French king, who, as will be seen, is intent on concluding a treaty with the Italian powers, for the conservation of his liberty, and desires the king of England to enter it, and be the conservator thereof. This is agreeable to Venice. Suppose the King and Wolsey know of this from the king of France. Desire him, however, to communicate to them the above letters. Since receiving them, have written to their ambassador in Rome to tell him what was said by the King and Wolsey. Are waiting for his answer, that they may know what instructions to send to [Orio] for concluding the treaty, as Francis told our secretary was to be done. He must first thank the King and Cardinal for using their influence with the French king, which has confirmed him in his intention of concluding a treaty with the Italian powers, for the preservation of his liberty and the protection of his kingdom. Are sure that nothing will have so much weight with the French king as knowing that the king of England wishes to join them. Are aware what authority Henry and Wolsey have, not only with Francis, but with the Pope and other Italian lords.

The camps at Milan and Cremona are pressed for victuals, and the Duke will not be able to remain much longer, unless he is quickly assisted. The King and Wolsey must, therefore, be begged to aid them, and he must express the obligation which all Italy owes them.

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[SIGNORY OF VENICE to their AMBASSADOR in ENGLAND]—*cont.*

ii. [Report sent to the Signory on the 24th and 28th ult. from Andrea Rosso, their ambassador in France.†]

* * * * *

“omissis hinc inde verbis generalibus Chr. Majestas dixit se plurimum debere Ill^{mo} Do. pro officiis præstitis pro ejus liberatione sed præcipue quod nunquam voluerit strictiori fœdere se adherere Cæsari, ex quo audierat, a Dominio se nunquam præter verba et dilationes potuisse consequi: subjunxit postea quod quæ ejus Majestas pollicita fuerat Cæsari, ut in libertatem se assereret, datis duobus filiis obsidibus, essent toti orbi argumenta, non ideo fuisse, ut ejus Majestas voluerit videre Italiam ab aliquo tyrannice opprimi, quando summus Pontifex venerandaque (?) Do. velint opere et non verbis se demonstrare injuriam repellere, ac promittere non deserturos ejus Majestatem, et si a Cæsare conditiones meliores afferrentur, quia sperabat facillime filios recuperaturum: et cum perspexisset Majestas (*sic*) suæ animum inclinari unioni Italiæ,” I showed him how much our Signory also and the other lords of Italy desired to be allied with him, saying that the Signory had been chiefly induced to it by the king of England and Wolsey. This he expressed himself glad to hear, and said he desired much that it should be done promptly, and he wished that the ambassador should address his mother on the subject. He asked the secretary on what terms the Signory stood with the Pope, and how much they could trust him, how the duke of Bari was conducting himself, for what time the castles of Milan and Cremona could hold out, what infantry Venice had, and to what point they had come with the Emperor’s ambassadors.

I answered, first, that the Signory was on the most friendly terms with the Pope, who had intimated to them plainly his wish to enter the league with France, for which purpose he had sent them a nuncio. The King was glad to hear it, and said special pains must be taken that the Pope should be sincerely united with him, and that the king of England should enter the treaty immediately. Concerning the duke of Milan, he (Rosso) said that his camp was in want of victuals, and must be immediately succoured, or it would fall into the enemies’ hands; which the King warmly agreed to. Concerning the Venetian forces, said they had ready 8,000 foot, 1,000 lances, and 600 light horse, and that shortly they would have a pretty sufficient fleet. As to the Imperial ambassadors, said that the Signory gave them good words, without coming to any terms. The King said that the Emperor’s purpose was to rule Italy, as he knew from conversation with him, for he had told him he would at all hazards pass to Italy in August, and stay at Rome two years, call a council, and make preparations for an expedition against the Turks. The Emperor asked Francis whether, in case any one in Italy opposed his expedition, he would render aid to punish him; to which Francis made no answer, except that he could not believe that any difference of sentiment could arise about such a project; and when Francis asked the Emperor what provision of money he had made for his coming into Italy, he said he would not take more than 4,000 German foot from Spain with him, who, along with the infantry now in Italy, would amount to 12,000, and 6,000 more, which the French king was to keep in his pay, so that he did not see that any one in Italy could oppose them, besides those soldiers which his brother the Archduke was to bring with him, whom he had a mind to create king of Tuscany (*Regem Etruscorum*), and that he had no fear of being in want of money in Italy, as he would exact from the Italians what he liked.

† One or two leaves are here wanting. See Mr. Brown’s Calendar, vol. III. Nos. 1249, 1251, and 1256. The clause touching the Pope is not in the R.O. copy.

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Francis affirmed that the Emperor would not have, either by way of dowry or by loan from the Spaniards, more than 100,000 ducats. Francis says he has 20 galleys ready, and will have 30 others, as soon as they can come from Brittany and Normandy to Marseilles, so that the Signory could easily hinder the Emperor's crossing into Italy. As to money, he said that the Signory during Francis's captivity had collected so many crowns in their treasury that there was no fear. In conclusion, Francis declared he was quite ready to enter the league with Italy, and therefore he should send immediately for powers that everything might be concluded, and that the Signory and the Pope might send powers to their ambassadors in England, because he trusted Henry would enter the league, which was of the utmost importance both to the liberty of Italy and to that of his own sons.

Lat., pp. 3.

20 April. **2112.** LEE to [WOLSEY].

Vesp. C. III.

241.

B. M.

There is much talk here that the Emperor should be in shrewd case if he should pay his debts and the King turn against him. Since his last of the 15th, was visited by the ambassadors of Florence and Mantua, who told him the King could not get his money but with great difficulty. Told them "I had better comfort than so," as I had received a promise for the payment of 150,000 cr., and good order for the residue. They insist that the French king shall discharge the indemnity, and Charles has sent to Francis for that purpose. Doubtless you will take proper measures with the ambassador who is coming to England. Had word from John Almain this day that the instructions are ready. Civil, 20 April.

Hol., cipher, p. 1.

Ib. f. 241*b. ii. Decipher of the above in Tuke's hand.

20 April. **2113.** LEE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

After delivering his letters of the 15th to Alamoyne, the post was stopped for a while. Sent to the bp. of Palence about Wolsey's pension, but he excused himself on account of sickness. Does not know how long he will pretend the same excuse. Was obliged to take his diets that will be paid in May, by exchange. Tells Wolsey of this, because his request in his last letter cannot follow at this time, for Ant. Vivaldi must have the said diet. Will do all he can to recover this and the pensions, when Wolsey sends sufficient authority and the bull for the pension of Toledo. Civil, 20 April.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

20 April. **2114.** For ROB. AMADAS.

To be master of the Jewels, with usual fee of 50*l.* *Del. Westm., 20 April 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 14.

21 April. **2115.** CHEYNE and TAYLOR to [WOLSEY].

Calig. D. IX.

185.

B. M.

On Sunday last supped with the Admiral. Tuesday, dined with the Grand Master and Robertet, who told them that the Emperor had sent a man in all speed to stop the French king at Fowntraby, who arrived in less than three hours after the King had passed the water. On visiting the King, found with him a gentleman from Burgundy, who had remonstrated with the King against delivering Burgundy into the Emperor's hands without their own consent, and rather than they would be so delivered they will refuse obedience either to the King or the Emperor. Francis told us he had spoken with the Papal and Venetian ambassadors, who, being asked if

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CHEYNE and TAYLOR to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

they had authority to treat for their parts, said, No. He thinks they mean craftily to feel his mind, and take their own course; but as the King and he are in good amity, they will be glad to seek them. He said he had sent four or five into Spain, but had no answer from them as yet; at which he was astonished. Think Morette's going is deferred till he hear further. He said an embassy had come from the duke of Ferrara; of which he appeared glad.

Declared the effect of their instructions to my Lady this day, who expressed her confidence in Wolsey, and hoped Joachin would give him satisfaction. As to the meeting of the King and her son she was sure Francis would do in that and everything as the King and Wolsey should devise. "Whereupon we moved her for taking of the oath and the ceremony thereof; which she said the King her son would be ready at all times to execute. Can see, however, by the Chancellor, that they will not be over hasty till they hear from their ambassadors in England. So far as we can see, you can order everything as you like here.

Tomorrow Francis removes to Cognac, and begins his journey by water, to remain there three weeks or a month. Will take the shortest road thither themselves, as there is scant lodging on the way. Bordeaux, 21 April. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 3. Add. : To my lord Legate's good grace.

21 April. 2116. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 26.

B. M.

"Ill. ac R. &c. Post ultimas licteras ad D. v. R. scriptas quæ datæ fuerunt quinta præsentis mensis nil novi ad mei notitiam pervenit nisi quod per licteras datas xxj. Martii S. D. N. nunciatum est Regem Gallorum adhuc illa die capitula non confirmasse. Et per alias licteras datas quarta præsentis mensis S^{ti} suæ significatur *hominem per eandem Sanctitatem suam ad dictum Regem Gallorum missum illa die illuc pervenisse, et optimo vultu ab ipso Rege, a quo qualibet hora licteræ aliæ expectantur super mente ipsius Regis Gallorum super observatione vel non observatione articulorum, cum per eas quæ receptæ sunt ex eo quod tunc appulerat, et adhuc ab ipso Rege Gallorum ad partem auditus non fuerat, nihil super his ad S^{tem} suam scriptum fuerit. Quem exitum tandem res habituræ sint nescitur. Et cum diversi diversa iudicent, nec aliquid certi fundamenti afferant, visum est mihi aures D. v. R. non obtundere, præsertim cum me non lateat omnia D. v. R. esse notissima. Mirum videtur (si verum sit) quod nullæ a Rege Gallorum ad Papam nec ad suum [nuncium] licteræ post ejus in Galliam adventum emanaverint, varique varia hic argumentantur."* A messenger has come today from Spain, but with no news from France, and from Spain only of the beheading of the bp. of Zamora, who had killed his gaoler after being in prison several years on account of the rebellion. Rome, 21 April 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Part cipher, with modern decipher interlined. Mutilated.

*** Above the commencement of the letter the date "xij. Aprilis" is written in the same hand.*

21 April. 2117. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 25.

B. M.

"Ill. ac R., &c. Post ultimas scrip[tas ad] D. v. R^{mam}, venerunt licteræ ad Pontificem ex curia Regis Gallorum, ab illo homine que[m] Pontifex illuc miserat; quæ, ut Pontifex mihi hodie dixit, continent quod Rex Gallie ei declaravit mentem suam esse omnia facere quæ ei possibilia essent, pro tuenda libertate Italiae, si modo Italiae principes velint sibi ipsis non deesse; et quod cum petiisset an ille mandatu[m] a Pontifice haberet ad conditiones, et ille respondisset quod non, ipse Rex Gallorum

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injunxit sibi ut statim scriberet pro ipso mandato, et quod ipse Rex Gallorum scripserat jam a[d] Regem Angliæ, quem cupiebat esse caput fæderis, et sperabat quod promitteret ipsum Regem Gallorum promissa observaturum. Idem exposuit Papæ orator Venetus (Venetos) habuisse ab eorum secretario quem ad Regem Gallorum misera[n]t. Ex alio latere ostendebatur Pontifici fuisse sibi inmissam suspicionem quod Rex Galliæ haberet etiam [cu]m Cæsare aliquem tractatum, ut conventiones reduceret ad honestiorem formam, et quod tractaret nunc cum Pontifice et Venetis ad effectum facili[us] inducendi Cæsarem ad vota sua, quasi habeus Principes [Italia] in ejus favore posset melius se adversus eum tueri, et ostendebat Pontifex hæc non omnino pa[rvi] pendenda, cum posset Cæsar, videns Regem Gallorum nutare, ei libertatem filiorum et [li]berationem ab aliis gravibus promissionibus offerre, et sic e[um] a rebus Italia deviare; tamen resolutio potius videbatur tendere contra Cæsarem quam . . . as præsupponendo præsertim Regem Angliæ cum Rege Gallorum unionem factur[um], prout ipse Rex Gallorum innuerat.

“Ego quantum potui pluribus rationibus ipsum Pontificem ad eam viam dirigere conatus sum, quæ mihi istinc injuncta est, urgendo inter alia ipsum ad celerem resolutionem et expeditionem, quæ in hoc negotio videtur necessaria, et præsertim admittendum statim in Franciam mandatum, quod S^{tas} sua visa est omnino et statim velle facere. Alia non occurrunt,” &c. Rome, 21 April 1526. Signed.

Mutilated, pp. 2. Part cipher, with modern decipher interlined.

23 April. 2118. [CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. VIII. 28.

B. M.

Hastens the despatch of these letters, that, if the King is inclined to send assistance to Hungary, he may do so in time; but already he almost despairs. Has ordered the letters from Hungary to be forwarded, that he may see the truth. The Turk has already commenced the invasion. Is sending 50,000 ducats to Hungary.

Urges the dangers with which Christendom is threatened. Desires credence for Uberto de Gambara. Rome, 23 April 1526, 3 pont.

Lat., copy, pp. 2.

23 April. 2119. CLEMENT VII. to ———

Vit. B. VIII. 27.

B. M.

“ * * * * * regno Ungariæ ab inimicis (?) . . .
 * * * * * cura quam idci[reco] * * *
 . . . [n]otarium et nuntium nostrum de his . . .
 . . . mandaverimus nost . . .
 . . . ulla in re . . . studiose su[mus]
 h[ortati] . . . ti in hac non solum eandem
 adh[ort]emur . . . * * *
 . . . um necessitatem (?) [ip]sam periculaque . . .
 . . . poterit perspicere qua . . .
 . . . imus. Quare (?) et s . . . o et Chris-
 tianissimo isti Principi . . . tamen ea auctoritate
 et gratia qua maxima . . . tolles Ser. . .
 . . . impelles, ut aliquod omnino pecuniarum præsidium vel per-
 . . . proximis mensibus ad eam scripsimus, vel
 alio aliquo modo in Ungariam ma . . .
 incepimus et reliquos Principes facturos quam primum expectamus. Neque
 . . . us hortabimur; notissima enim est nobis tua in Deum
 religio et pu . . . nationem set etiam
 exaltationem et augmentum prona et prop . . .
 Ungariæ, et apud nobillissimas illas nationes, sicuti est apud ceteras . . .
 . . . prude[n]ti]æ et diligentia tuæ hoc pio et sanctissimo

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CLEMENT VII. to ——— —cont.

officio et merito procurare. Quæ nobis et [Deo Omni]potenti certe quam acceptissimum est futurum, sicut idem noster nuntius tecum no
 fidem habebit. Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum
 sub annulo Piscatoris, die 23 Apr[ilis], ..., pontificatûs nostri
 anno”

Badly mutilated. Vellum.

24 April. 2120. HUNGARY.

R. O.

Copy of letters from the Pope to his Nuncio in England, 24 April.

He will see from the enclosed copies of letters from the Nuncio in Hungary, and others, the danger of that kingdom. Is certain that the Turk is on the point of attacking Hungary on several sides, knowing that it is unprepared and in a disturbed state. Has besought the princes of Christendom to assist them. Is sending 50,000 ducats for that object, though he is very poor. The danger is common to all, and he writes to all princes; but his chief hope is in Henry, that he may show himself Defender of the Faith. There is no time for delay. Henry should send a prudent person, with money. He must immediately give the enclosed letters to the King and Wolsey, and use every endeavor to obtain aid, as, if there is any delay, Hungary will be lost.

Lat., pp. 2.

25 April. 2121. ERASMUS to WOLSEY.

Er. Ep. p. 930.

The Cardinal's loving letters have very much cheered Erasmus in the midst of his troubles. Had written that there was nothing so indomitable that could not be tamed by a wife; but is much deceived; for Luther has written in the very midst of his marriage a merciless book against Erasmus, in which he thinks he has shown so much moderation and restraint that he has written almost to ask Erasmus to thank him that, out of regard to their friendship, he has frequently spared him. That is the way in which marriage has tamed the spirit of Luther.

Speaks of his enemies, and their various assaults upon him. Defends his *Colloquies*, which have been attacked for being too flippant for an old man to compose. A Dominican has lately carried into England books put out against Erasmus under fictitious names. Would be glad to return to England, as Wolsey offers, but his body is so shaken he cannot endure the least draught. Basle, 25 April 1526.

Lat.

25 April. 2122. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VIII. 29.

B. M.

Since his last letters of the 21st, a copy of which he encloses, nothing has happened of importance, except that the Pope has carried out what Ghinucci wrote at the foot of the said letters. Sends copies of letters from Hungary. The Pope has determined to send 50,000 or 60,000 ducats, part of which he will provide, and the rest the cardinals; and he has laid a tax of a fifth of the revenues on the benefices in the States of the Church. Rome, 25 April 15[26]. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

25 April. 2123. ORDNANCE.

R. O.

“A view taken at Portsmouth by Cornelys Johnson, the King's master smith for his ordnance, of all such ordnance as doth remain at the town of Portsmouth aforesaid, both of iron and of brass, as well stocked as unstocked,” 25 April 18 Hen. VIII.

1. Iron guns; viz., 142 portpieces, with 249 chambers—35 chambers wanting. 23 portpieces upon the walls, with 35 chambers—11 chambers wanting. 35 whole and 8

1526.

half slangs of iron, with 74 chambers—3 chambers wanting. 69 fowlers' and 'pot-guns, with 112 chambers—26 chambers wanting. 300 double and 48 single serpentines, with 547 chambers—149 chambers wanting. 28 double serpentines upon the walls, with 56 chambers. 5 single serpentines upon the walls, with 10 chambers. 1 broken serpentine, with 1 chamber—1 chamber wanting. 147 iron forelocks for the said pieces—303 forelocks wanting. 169 great and small iron "mytchys" for serpentines—213 mytches wanting. 69 mytche bolts of iron—312 bolts wanting. 318 hagbushes—the most part wanting tails, and out of repair. 38 crows. 40 pike-hammers. 44 sledges of iron.

2. Brass guns; viz., 2 bombards, with 4 chambers. 4 double courtowes. 13 courtowes. 1 demy courtowe. 12 "susters." 6 portpieces, with 11 chambers. 4 culveraynes. 1 demy culverayne. 2 vice-pieces of Houndesdyche. 2 vice-pieces, called paycevalaunce. 11 sakres. 15 serpentines. 18 fawcons. 1 lusarde. 8 hagbushes. "Memorandum that the King's grace do send one to look and take a view of the town at Portsmouth, which is in sore ruin and decay."

Pp. 2. Endd.

26 April.

2124. GHINUCCI, BISHOP OF WORCESTER, to [WOLSEY].*

R. O.

Sends copies of letters from Hungary, which will show the state of affairs there. The Pope has determined to send 50,000 or 60,000 ducats, which will be partly subscribed by the Cardinals. He has also imposed a tax of one-fifth upon all benefices in the lands of the Church to meet the occasion.

Headed: "Ex litteris a domino Wigorn, die xxvj. Aprilis, Rome datis."

Lat., in Vannes' hand, pp. 2. Endd.: Nova ab Urbe.

28 April.

2125. For BRADNESTOCKE PRIORY.

Writ to the escheator of Wilts for restitution of its temporalties on the election of Wm. Snowe as prior. Westm., 28 April.

Similar writs for Somt., Dorset, Oxon, Berks, Yorksh., Northton., and Glouc.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 1.

30 April.

2126. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Asks for a safe-conduct for one year for Marg. Hepburn Lady Sincler to send one ship of 100 tons or less, laden with salt, to England, and to buy grain or other merchandise. Edinburgh, 30 April 1526. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

30 April.

2127. THE SAME to THE SAME.

R. O.

A similar letter on behalf of David Gibson, burgess of Dysart. Edinburgh, 30 April 1526. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

30 April.

2128. ERASMUS to JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

Er. Ep. xxi. 42.

Has received from him, by More, ten angels, and ten angels the year before. Possibly some part of their correspondence may have been lost. Has not yet found a trusty messenger by whom to send the St. Jerome. There are in England some learned friends who think highly of his *Colloquies*; others are of so vinegar a disposition as to dislike everything playful. If the Bishop will read the book, he will find there is much in it serviceable for the education of the young. Basle, 30 April 1526.

Lat.

* The first part of this letter is a verbatim copy of Ghinucci's first letter of the 21st inst.

1526.

30 April. **2129.** ERASMUS to POLYDORE VERGIL.

Er. Ep. p. 934.

Is sorry that Polydore is not satisfied with the printing of his works by Frobenius. Praises his liberality. Basle, 30 April 1526.

P.S.—Hears many rumors of peace.

Lat.

30 April. **2130.** LORD MOUNTEGLE'S EXECUTORS.

R.O.

1. Debts owing to lord Mountegle's executors, 30 April 18 Hen.VIII. The abbot of Delieucrase (Dieulacres), 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Abbot of Valeriall, 30*l.* John Powell, 20*l.* Rauf Bradshaw, 12*l.* Rauf Leche, 12*l.* Ellyn Assheton, 4*l.* Edw. Parker, 100*s.* Abbot of Fournes, 83*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The executors of Edm. Dudley, 48*l.* 18*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* The executors of the earl of Derby, 96*l.* Sir Ric. Tempest, 430*l.* Greenwax, 80*l.* John Standish, 80*l.* The executors of Hugh Adlyngton, 41*l.* From divers others, 100*l.* and odd.

P. 1. *Endd.*: The book of debts of my lord Mountegle's and others.

R.O.

2. Account of "my lord Hussy" of such goods as have come into his hands as one of lord Montegle's executors, and of his expences. Among other items:—the King and my lord Cardinal's bequest, 120*l.*; the reward to my lord Cardinal, 100*l.*; my young lord Montegle's boarding at Sleaford, with a chaplain and three servants, for 15 weeks, 15*l.*; for his finding in the lord Cardinal's service, two years and a half, over and besides 30*l.* yearly allowed by the King, 103*l.* 10*s.*; a black horse for the same, 9*l.*

In form of a roll.

2131. [WOLSEY] to MAGNUS and the DUKE OF RICHMOND'S COUNCIL.

R.O.

Notifying that the King "at our contemplation" has granted by letters patent the office of auditor of the lordships of Middelham, Richemond, and Shireffoton to "our old and trusty servant" John Gostwyk,* and to Geo. Lawson, that of the receipts of the same. "Given at our," &c.

Draft, p. 1. *Add.*: To our right wellbeloved Maister Magnus, and to all other counsaillors with the duke of Richemound and Somerset, and to every of them. *Endd.*

2132.

GRANTS in APRIL 1526.

April.

GRANTS.

3. Tho. Jermyn, yeoman of the Guard and Crown. To be keeper or clerk of the navy, and keeper of the dock at Portsmouth, with 12*d.* a day, and 6*d.* a day for a clerk, out of the issues of the ports of Exeter and Dartmouth. *Del. Westm.*, 3 April 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 13.*

6. Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam. Grant, reciting patent 16 May 15 Hen.VIII., [which appointed him governor of Guisnes,] and giving him (apparently) further privileges. *Del. Hampton Court (?)*, 6 April 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. (*Almost entirely defaced.*)

8. John Robertson, of Froyton, in Guisnes. Pardon for having murdered Hayn Forhay. *Westm.*, 8 April 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

9. Arthur Gyllys, clerk. Presentation to the perpetual chantry within the lp. of Wake-

fyld, York dioc., *vice* Tho. Spynke. Greenwich, 17 March 17 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 9 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 40.*

11. Fulk Grevyll and Eliz. his wife, d. and h. of Edw. Willoughby, s. and h. of Rob. Willoughby lord Broke, and Eliz. his wife, d. and h. of Ric. Beauchamp. Livery of lands, viz., the third part of the manors of Powyk, Farnburgh, Alencester and Clutton, in Somst., Warw. and Worc. *Del. Richmond*, 11 April 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 36.*

16. Sir Wm. Bulstrode. Annuity of 20*l.* out of the tonnage and poundage in the port of London; in consideration of his services to Henry VII. and his consort queen Elizabeth, and to Katharine the queen consort. *Del. Richmond*, 16 April 17 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 35.*

* See Grant of 18 July 1523.

1526.

April.

GRANTS.

18. Roger Basyng, steward of the Chamber. Licence to import 500 tuns of Gascon wine and Toulouse woad. *Del. Westm.*, 18 April 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 14.*

20. Joachim Cokke. Pardon for having stolen cattle from the close of John Hendy at Boskere, Cornw. *Del. Westm.*, 20 April 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 14.*

20. Tho. Hall. Grant of the hermitage or free chapel of St. Mary Magdalene called Barmore, in the lp. of Berney-castell in the bishopric of Durham, *vice* Tho. Appulby deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 20 April 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 14.*

20. Tho. Westcote, clk. Presentation to Crowhton church, Linc. dioc., at the King's disposal owing to the minority of Eliz. d. and h. of Tho. Ramesey. *Del. Westm.*, 20 April 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 12.*

21. Wm. Weldon, B.A. Presentation to the chapelry of the Virgin Mary, Jesmunde, without the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *vice* John Sympton. Reading, 21 November 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 4 (undated).*

UNDATED.

John Benett, merchant, of Ternton, Devon. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners.—P.S.

David Burton, gent. of the Chapel Royal. Lease of lands in Lewisham and Lee, Kent, for 60 years; rent, 50s.—S.B. *Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 8.*

Nich. Carewe and Ric. Page. Next presentation to Grefford church, St. Asaph's dioc. *Del. Westm.*, ... (defaced.)—S.B.

John Clerc, chaplain. Grant of the free chapel of St. George in Southampton Castle, and the chaplainship of the same, with 10*l.* a year out of the customs of the port of Southampton.—S.B.

Ric. Coke, of London, *alias* of Romford, Essex. Protection: going in the retinue of lord Berners.—S.B.

Sir Arthur Darey. Wardship of Francis s. and h. of Sir John Hothome, of co. York. *Del. Westm.*, ... 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (defaced.)

Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam and Sir Anthony Browne, knight for the Body. To be bailiffs of Surrey, or "Bagshot's Baylies" in Windsor Forest, with 6*d.* a day out of the revenues of the manor of Ookyng or Wokynge; on surrender by Fitzwilliam and John Bygge of patent 5 March 7 Hen. VIII. Also grant to Fitzwilliam and Bygge of the same wages from Mich. 13 Hen. VIII. till the present time.—S.B.

Chris. Gibson and Leonard Skevington. Grant of the office of one of the King's gunners with 12*d.* a day; on surrender of patent 20 Dec. 6 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Gibson alone.—S.B.

Wm. Gittyns. Lease of the site of the manor of Burford, parcel of Warwick's lands, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 11*l.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* of newly approved [rent].—S.B.

Rob. Grave, of Bregebury, Kent. Pardon of all felonies before 21 April 10 Hen. VIII. *Westm.*—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 24.*

Randolph Grene, of Uppingham, Rutland. Pardon for the murder of John Michell. *Westm.*—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 23.*

Wm. Grey, chaplain. Presentation to Melbroke church, Linc. dioc., in the King's gift as part of the possessions of Richard formerly earl of Kent.—S.B.

Ric. Heyton, of Exeter, Bristol, and Oxford, mercer and vintner, prisoner in Newgate. Pardon, having been falsely accused of killing a man unknown, on 10 Dec. 12 Hen. VIII., at Blaktoft, Lanc., in which county there is no such place. Heyton took sanctuary in the parish church of Our Lady of Somerset, London, through fear of imprisonment, and confessed the crime before John Wilforde, coroner.—S.B.

Adam Holand. To be keeper in reversion of the New Park under Nottingham castle, with 4*d.* a day. *Westm.*, —.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 7.*

Geo. Joynour. Licence to export 8,000,000 billett[s], to be bought in Sussex, within four years, paying customs. *Del. Westm.*, ... 17 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (mutilated).

Ric. Kirkeby, laborer, of Fekenham, Worc. Pardon of a felony in August 16 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

John Knight, the King's servant. To be woodward of Wedgenok park and Fernehill, Warw., *vice* Sir Edw. Belknap; having performed the office from 16 March 12 Hen. VIII. the day of Sir Edward's death.—S.B.

Geo. Lawson, treasurer of Berwick. To be keeper of Cottescouth park, in the lp. of Middelham, and forester of the moiety of Coverdale forest, York; on surrender of patent 3 Feb. 13 Hen. VIII., by Sir John Nevell.—S.B. *Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10.*

Wm. Lelegrawe. Grant of lands, &c., of the annual value of 10 marks, in Sutton-on-Darvent (York), formerly granted to Tho. Lynam; on surrender by Ric. Pole, yeoman usher of the Chamber, of patent 20 July 17 Hen. VIII., granting him the reversion of the same upon the death of Lynam.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 9.*

Sir John Nevyle, of Chete. To be keeper of the old park of Wakefield, *vice* Ralph Whally, deceased.—*Pat. p. 2, m. 11.*

1526.

GRANTS in APRIL 1526—*cont.*

April.

GRANTS.

Fra. Pawne. To be comptroller in the port of Berwick-upon-Tweed.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 7.*

Wm. Pratt, worsted weaver, of Norwich. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners.—P.S.

Wm. Stoner, of Blonnescourte, Oxon. Pardon for having stolen certain property belonging to John Kynersley, perpetual vicar of Bedon, Berks.—S.B.

Walter Stonys, the King's native of the manor of Thornebury. Manumission.—S.B. *Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 11.*

John Stunton of Aldborough, Suff., brewer. Pardon for the murder of Stephen Preston.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 35.*

Sir Wm. Tyler, Tho. Baghe, and Philip Wogan. Next presentation to the deanery of the collegiate church of St. Burian, Cornw.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 9.*

Baldwin Willoughby, sewer of the Chamber. To be keeper, in reversion, of Oveston park, North., with an annual rent of 5*l.* therefrom. Westm.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 23.*

John Wyar, salter, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners.—P.S.

18 HEN. VIII.

26. Nich. Purfote, fishmonger, innholder and singingman, of London, Lydde, and Faversham, Kent. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. 26 April 18.—P.S.

27. Geo. Rolle, of Stevynston. Wardship of Hugh, son of John, son of Hugh Culme of Chempton, who held of the King the manor of Molland Champeaux, in the parish of Molland Bortreaux, Devon, which is held

of the King as of the castle of Barnstable, parcel of the duchy of Exeter. *Del. Westm., 27 April 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 12.*

27. Tho. Warde, the King's harbinger. Reversion of the office of comptroller of the works in Windsor Castle, granted during pleasure to Henry Smyth by patent 13 April 15 Hen. VII. *Del. Westm., 27 April 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 12.*

28. Chris. Albrough, yeoman of the Guard. To be walker in the forest of Warbridge, Hunts, with 2*d.* a day, *vice* Oliver Holand, deceased. Amphill, 23 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 28 April 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 14.*

29. Wm. Hasyng, *alias* Rugedragon, King's pursuivant. To be Nottingham pursuivant with Henry duke of Richmond and Somerset, and earl of Nottingham, *vice* Ric. de la Toure. Greenwich, 23 April 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 29 April.—P.S. Pat. p. 1, m. 28.*

30. James Boston of Courtray, Fland. Denization. ———, 30 April. — *Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 11.*

30. John Castilman, bailiff of Chichester, and "capper." Pardon for the homicide, in self-defence, of David Millis, gent., who had made an assault with arms on James Turver and his wife; with an account of the circumstances. Monastery of Waltham, 17 April [17] Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 30 April 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S.*

30. Ric. Fraunceys, of Hatley-Cokeyn, Camb. Pardon. *Del. Westm., 30 April 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

30. John Rycard, clk. Wardship of John s. and h. of Ralph Rokeby. *Del. Westm., 30 April 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 1.*

1 May. 2133. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. III.

242.

B. M.

Having the occasion of a post, and doubting whether the King has received his letters from Toledo and Civil, writes to say that on the 14 April the Emperor sent him word by his Chancellor that an ambassador had been appointed to England to arrange for payment of the King's debts, and the French king had been written to touching the indemnity. I answered that the King would expect the whole debt, as on that pretence the Emperor had obtained from the Parliament 400,000 ducats. *Absolution has not yet come about the affair of the bp. of Samora. The Italians and Milanese ambassadors had requested the Emperor to remove the Spaniards from Italy. They are afraid the King will join with France. The absolution has arrived.* "The Infant of Portugal entereth this day, the first of May, at Civil."

Hol., pp. 3. The cipher deciphered by Tuke. Add.

1526.

1 May.

R. O.

2134. LEE to TUKE.

Has' sent him packets of Feb. 13, March 12 and 21, and April 15 and 20; and now sends Wolsey the effect of them all "opon sodayne warneng by Lyons." Civil, 1 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

1 May.

Calig. D. ix.

187.

B. M.

2135. CHEYNE and TAYLER to WOLSEY.

On Saturday last Francis came to Cognac. Went to him this day, when they found him talking with the Papal and Venetian ambassadors. He afterwards took them into his privy chamber, and said he had news from England of the reception of De Vaulx;—that by what his ambassadors reported, and by the overtures we had made about the performance of his promises to the Emperor, he was daily more bound to the King and Wolsey;—that the King "rejoiced" as much for his sons as if they had been his own, especially Orleans, "who is his godson and much resembleth his Highness; which thing, we assure your Grace, he did accept marvellous heartily, as it appeareth both by his words and countenance;"—and that the Viceroy and Alarcon will be here in 6 or [7] days with 300 horse, "to preese him as much as in them shall lie" for the performance of the treaty of Madrid; on which he wishes to have the King's advice, and will do nothing without it. He says two ambassadors are coming from Venice, on what mission he cannot tell;—that the Papal and Venetian ambassadors here have pressed him quickly to conclude the league of Italy, fearing lest the coming of the Viceroy and Alarcon should alter his mind.

On their pressing him to take his oath, he said he would do it with as good a will as ever he did anything; and for the meeting he would be ready at all times, "so as the King woll take the pain [to come] over the sea, and that it might be done without other [pomp] or ceremony," but that all other things should be concluded first, so that then they should have only to make merry. He said Morette's tarrying was only for the Viceroy's coming that he might report his communications to the King and Wolsey. Think, however, he is waiting to hear from them. Are anxious to hear if Wolsey has received all their letters since De Vaulx's departure. Send the bearer Wyatt, "who can show your Grace of a part of the commodities belonging to this house," and in likewise of the n[ames] and countenance of the noblemen and gentlemen hereunto daily; for he hath been at the court with us from time to [time], and, as we think, hath as much wit to mark and remember everything he saith as any young man hath in England." Cognac, 1 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

1 May.

R. O.

2136. SIR THO. CHEYNE to HENRY VIII.

The French king came here on Saturday, and yesterday "killed a hart a force, which held up nine hours or he died." Today Taylor and I went to him after dinner, and found him talking with the Papal and Venetian ambassadors. When he had finished, he took us into his privy chamber, and showed us that he had word from his ambassadors concerning your Highness, which rejoiced him much. He passes his time in his usual manner, but does not go a maskring as he was wont. We send Wyatt with this, because the matter is important, and requires great haste, as you will see by the Cardinal's letters. He can show you the countenance of the noble men towards us. He has been with us at the court, and "can show your Grace a part of the commodities belonging to this house." Cognac, 1 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

1526.

1 May.

2137. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O.

1. Confirmation by Henry VIII. of divers charters. Westm., 1 May 18 Hen. VIII.

Lat. Vellum. Signed by Hannibal.

R. O.

2. Draft of letters patent confirming the bull, dated 11 March 1526, for uniting and incorporating certain benefices, &c. to Cardinal's College at Oxford.

*Lat., pp. 9.*Rym. xiv.
p. 155.3. Power to renew or amend existing grants without warrant or fee to the Hanaper, &c. *Del.* Westm., 1 May.—S.B.*Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 27.*

R. O.

4. Draft of the same.

2138. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Drafts of Wolsey's commission for the suppression of the monasteries, and other formal documents relating to the foundation of the college.

Six documents.

R. O.

2. Drafts of the inquisitions taken before the escheators upon the dissolution or suppression of the monastery of St. Frideswide.

Lat., pp. 19.

R. O.

3. Form of a licence to [Wolsey] to endow his college, when founded, with lands to the yearly value of 2,000*l.**Lat., pp. 3. Commencement wanting.*

R. O.

4. Memoranda of errors and omissions in the grants to Cardinal's College. *Begins*: "Also where as ys wrytten in my Lorde his graunte made to the colledge, this clause,—ac etiam portiones decimarum in Solthorn, Baynton, Ascot, Cowley, Coldenorton, Takeley, Steple, Barton; there is no mo of these places wherein ys any poreyon, but in Solthorn and Baynton. The residue must be put among the rents of londs belonging to Frediswides."*Pp. 5.*

1 May.

2139. RICHMOND HERALD.Add. MS.
6113, f. 207 b.

B. M.

Warrant to Wyatt to pay to Richmond Herald 37*l.* due for his diets while attending on the bishop of London, late ambassador in Spain, for 180 days. Greenwich, 1 May 18 Hen. VIII.*Mod. copy.*

2 May.

2140. GHINUCCI and CASALE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VIII. 30.

B. M.

"Ill. et R. &c. Die xxx. mensis Aprilis recepim[us literas] D. v. R. datas xvij. ejusdem mensis, et expositis S. D. N. omnibus quæ in manda[tis] habuimus Papa post affectuosissimas gratiarum actiones Regi Angliæ et Dominationi vestræ reverendissimæ de bona eorum mente et dispositi[o]ne erga suam Sanctitatem, postque commendationem prudentissimæ operationis Regis nostri et D. v. R. circa commissionem datam Thomæ Cene, cui simile[m] etiam ad agentes suos dedit, necnon adprobationem consultissimæ electionis de persona domini Bathoniensis ad id quod scribi . . . et post laudationem prudentissimorum consiliorum ac juditi[o]rum suorum, respondit se resolutum esse tam in præsentiarum qua[m] in futurum sequi prudentissima consilia et sana juditia Regis nostri et D. v. R., cognoscens ob rationes prudenter et congrue per D. v. R. in suis licteris allegatas id tute posse facere; quo vero ad particularia dixit Regem nostrum et D. v. R.

1526.

esse certificados de mente et voluntate sua ex eis quæ prothonotarius Ganbarus ei [et] D. v. R. exposuit, quæ cum conformia videat* eis quæ de mente Regis nostri et D. v. R. esse nunc certificatur, laudat Deum quod ipsos ita inspiraverit ut cum bene sentientibus bene senserit. Videtur itaque Sanctitati suæ propter evidentia pericula quæ huic negotio dilatio afferre posset, et quæ D. v. R. nota esse ex licterarum suarum tenore percipit, ut absque aliqua mora fœdus de quo agitur concludatur, ipsiusque finis et intenctio justa (juxta) opinionem D. v. R. ad universalem pacem dirigatur, ad quam venire non potest nisi liberatis cum honestis conditionibus filiis Gallorum Regis, et quod ad hunc effectum, tam ad oratorem suum qui est in Gallia, quam per unum civem Florentinum, magnæ autoritatis et prudentiæ, nunc in Galliam missum misit plenissimum mandatum et instructionem una cum capitulis faciendis, ipsisque et eorum cuilibet etiam nunc scribit, ut statim fœdus hoc concludi omni diligentia procurent, ipsumque pro parte sua ineant.

“Dicta autem capitula eametsunt quæ superio[ri]bus diebus cum agentibus pro Gallis tractata sunt, cum eorum Rex aduc per Casarem captivus detineretur. Eorum vero capitulorum tenorem non exprimimus, quia Regi nostro et D. v. R. notissimum præsupponimus; et si forte secus esset, Papa nobis instantibus per latorem præsentium de novo ad suos agentes in Gallia scribit ut ipsorum capitulorum copiam oratori Regis Angliæ, ibi existenti, isthuc mittendam statim tradat. Quia vero in mentem nobis venit posse contingere ut circa capitula hæc aliqua oriretur difficultas quæ fœderis procrasti[natio]nem causare posset, de hoc Pap. advertimus . . . Sanctitas sua dixit se hoc præcogitasse, et quoad ea in qui[bus] verisimiliter aliqua difficultas oriri posse[t] ad eff[ectum] tollendæ retardationis suis agentibus in Gallia mandasse, ut ea prudentia et judicio Regis nostri et D. v. R. resolvi curarent, injunsitque eis ut omnia quæ ibi tract[an]da essent, ministris Regis nostri ea confidenti[a] comunicarent et aper[i]rent, qua ipsimet. Putat autem articula facile concludenda cum Rex Gallorum declaraverit contentari ut modernu[s Dux] sit dux, et quoad pecunias solum agitur de triginta seu quadraginta milibus. Q[uod] autem spectat ad particularem intelligentiam cum Rege Angliæ dix[it] Papa se id omni desiderio desiderare et velle; credimusque super hoc eum ad plenum prothonotarium moniturum.

“Novi hic nihil habere dici[t] Papa, nisi quod populus Mediolanensis ab otto diebus citra his insurrexit contra Cæsareos ibi existentes, et quod aliquorum ex principalioribus domo[s] depopulatus est, quamplures etiam ex peditibus et equitibus trucidavit. Quoad id quod scribit D. v. R. de prothonotario Ganbaro dicit Papa D. v. R. posse omnia tutissime cum eo communicare, cum is talis sit de quo nullo [modo] dubitandum sit. Unum non ommitemus, quod Papa pro certo tenet Regem nostrum exnunc fœdus hoc aperte intraturum, putatque quod si id non fieret, præter id quod Rex noster non posset se juvare opera confederatorum circa sui recuperationem, provincia hæc multo difficilior redderetur forsam optatum finem non consequeretur.” Rome, 2 May 1526. Signed.

Cipher, undeciphered; pp. 4; mutilated. Endd.

2 May.

2141. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.viii.29*.

B. M.

Visited the Pope this morning along with Casale, and took occasion to urge his Holiness as of himself to remove any doubt the king of England might entertain for his having departed from the practices begun with the King and Wolsey without giving them notice. After some discussion, he agreed to give them security (cautos reddere) by a schedule under his own

* “veri at” in the cipher.

1526.

GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

hand, which he promised to deliver to the ambassadors. Rome, 2 May 1526. Signed.

Lat., mutilated, p. 1. Cipher, with modern decipher interlined.

2 May. 2142. TAYLER to [WOLSEY].

Cal.D.ix. 189.

B. M.

Before leaving Bordeaux Tayler had moved the Chancellor for the King's confirmation according to the instructions brought by Cheyne, giving him a summary of the particulars. He said, "It was but business," for all these things would be included in the confirmation brought by Vaux under seal, signed by the King, and in the oath to be made by the King; but if Wolsey would have them separately it should be done, minutes being first made by the Council, with the consent of the ambassadors there, and sent hither. Wishes to know his pleasure; for of the treaties *Deprædationum*,—*Qualificationis Comprehensionis Scotorum*,—*de Duce Albanie ne ingrediatur Scotiam*,—*de Douagerio Ill. D. Reginae Francie*,—he neither has instructions, nor has seen the originals. Cognac in Guienne, 2 May 1526.

Hol., mutilated, p. 1.

2 May. 2143. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. ix.

11.

B. M.

Wrote last on the x . . of the last month, from Antwerp.

My Lady's journey is postponed, as so dry an answer was returned when Mons. de Rewxe sent to the castle of Hesdynghe for its delivery, that it was thought best to send a post to De Praate for more perfect knowledge. The post returned yesterday, and he has learnt the news from friends. The French king has delayed to take the oath he promised to take immediately on his arrival at Bayonne. A respite of five months is given for the delivery of Burgoyne and Hesdynghe. The Emperor has sent the Viceroy to summon Francis to keep his promise or to make express denial. While the Viceroy remains in France to obtain an answer De Prate will return to these parts. Does not think he will come to Gawnte, for many people think that if he, the Viceroy, or Howstrate were here while this news was warm, they were like to pay toll or they went. It is thought that my Lady will move hence to Gawnte on Monday, to receive an answer from the Estates to the demand made in the Emperor's name. If she do so, some think Howstrate should remain here, as detained by the gout. Malines, 2 May 1526.

Hol., pp. 2.

3 May. 2144. GHINUCCI and CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.viii. 32.

B. M.

"Ill. ac R., &c. Cum hodie cum S. D. N. de h[is] quæ in aliis literis continetur sermo haberetur, dixit S^{tas} sua quod consideraverat in capitulis m[is]sis esse aliqua addenda et reformanda, quia tamen si de hoc nunc actum fuisset potu[isset] causari dilatio, quæ ex causis alias per D. Gregorium ad D. v. R. scriptis, et ei notis, magnum præjudicium huic negocio afferre posset, visum est ei, præsertim Gallis id petentibus, capitula prædicta mittere, quare rogat D. v. R. ut statim cum diligentia mandatum Regis nostri in Galliam mitti et cum his capitulis concludi curet, ad hoc ut res in tuto sint. Postea autem videtur ei quod D. v. R. alia capitula formari faciat per quæ omnia arbitrio [Regis et] D. v. R. ad eam formam aptentur, quæ ipsa pro reipublicæ Christianæ tranquillitate et bono publico expedire iudicabit. Post hæc dixit quod Rex noster et D. v. R. nullo modo dubitent quod ipse de cætero aures aliquo modo præbiturus esset praticis Cesa[r]is, aut a proposito confederationis, de qua agitur, descenderet, et quod non solum per [schedu]lam manu ejus propria scriptam, sed omnibus aliis viis cautos redderet Regem nostrum et D. v. R. quod ipse intraret

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fœdus, quo de agitur, cum capitulis missis, quandocu[m]que Rex noster illud intraret, et quod praticis Cæsareis aures non præberet, obtulit se parat[um] ad beneplacitum nostrum hanc cedulam facere. Erimus itaque cras ad hoc cu[m] S^{te} sua et per alium cursorem quem non diu post hunc istic esse speramus D. v. R. de successu certiorum faciemus. Et fœliciter valeat," &c. Rome, 3 May 1526. Signed.

Cipher, undeciphered; mutilated. Headed: Duplicata literarum nostrarum sub data [i]ij. Maii.

3 May. **2145. HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.**

Add. MS. Has received his letter in recommendation of Gambara, sent on the 15,387, f. 180. recall of Melchior Langus. Recommends the latter. Greenwich, 3 May
B. M. 1526.
Theiner, p. 554. *Lat. Modern copy.*

3 May. **2146. RICH. DRUELL.**

His will, dated 3 May 1526. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 625.

[4 May.]* **2147. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.**

Calig. E. i. 14. Credence for Morette, whom he sends at this time into England.
B. M. *Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: "A Mons. le Cardinal [mon] bon amy."*

4 May. **2148. WOLSEY to TAYLER and CHEYNE.**

Cal. D. ix. 190. Has received Tayler's letters, dated Montmarchant, 3 April; others from both, of the 14th. Showed them to the King, who is glad to hear of Francis's return. Has also the commission of John Joachim, who has lately arrived [with] the chancellor of Alençon. Sends information consequent upon Joachim's charge:—

1. Joachim has brought all the ratifications required since the King's release, and his determination not to fulfil the exorbitant demands of the Emperor.

2. To the king and council of England it appears by the treaty between the French king and the Emperor that the terms have been extorted by the Emperor through fear and menaces, owing to the King's imprisonment and sickness, "the fear whereof would have compelled the most constant [prince] or person living rather to show demonstration outward o unto any unreasonable demands, whatsoever they were, [than] put himself into such extreme danger, though inwardly he had no such mind," as appears by the French king's own words and his protestations in Spain. Therefore neither he nor his subjects are bound in conscience, law, or reason to fulfil engagements not made in liberty, especially as the Emperor put no faith in him, but required hostages. Proceeds to show that they are not binding: (1) because they are impossible; (2) they are unreasonable; (3) they are not observable, but prejudicial to the peace of Christendom.

3. Francis is to do all he can for the recovery of the hostages, in which the King will assist him by war, so far as it is not contrary to his oath and promise; for which purpose a bond of union shall be entered into between the kings of France and England, binding them not to treat with the Emperor to the prejudice of the other, and that Francis shall do nothing to fulfil any obligation made in his captivity without the consent of the king of England. It is thought that when the Emperor learns the state of Italy,

* See Brown's Calendar, vol. III. p. 546.

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WOLSEY to TAYLOR and CHEYNE—*cont.*

and that Henry will act as a mediator, he will become more moderate. States the arguments which ought to be used to prevent the marriage of Francis with the Emperor's sister.

4. The defensive league between the Pope, the French, and the Venetians, of which the King is to be protector, to be speedily concluded, the more so as the Emperor has an army already in Italy. Neither party to make any contract with the Emperor to the prejudice of the said league. Henry is not to give the Emperor any aid by virtue of any past treaties, if the league attempt anything against him, "o[r] . . . than he first deliver the hostages upon reasonable conditions, [withdraw] his army in Italy, forbear his enterprise of the same, and . . . satisfy the debts which he oweth unto the King's highness . . . interest that his Grace hath also in the realms of Castell [and of] Lyons." This is as much as the King can do at present, till he can find opportunity to accept the said protection. It would not be reasonable that he should leave one war and enter another, jeopardising the goods of his subjects in the Emperor's country, and the 3,000,000 owed him by the Emperor. It would be an inestimable loss to make such a declaration without some device for getting hold of such goods and debts, "and without some honest jus[tifica]tion preceding, as well towards Almighty God as to the King's subj[ects] and all the world, so as, if his Grace should break with th'em[peror] hereafter, it may appear that the same is not done but u[pon] just ground and cause reasonable." The King will send an ambassador to the Emperor, urging him to release the hostages for a reasonable sum, which, if put to himself, the King will fix at 1,000,000 or more. He shall also require the Emperor to desist from molesting the potentates of Italy, as they have applied to Henry for his aid and advice. If the Emperor urges that he must needs go into Italy for the Imperial crown, he may do so, provided it be done without danger to the said potentates, or the crown shall be sent him. The third proposal to be made to the Emperor is prompt payment of his debts, seeing the days are so long past, "and also to do re[compense to] the King's grace for such interesse as his Highness doth pr[etend to] in the realms of Castile and Lyons, whereunto his Grace [hath] title clear and evidently apparent." If the Emperor complies, Henry will grant him competent terms, moderating his claims in Castile, &c. If, in three months, he refuses, the King may not only accept the protection of the League unconditionally, but also a straiter amity with France, for recovery of the hostages and his rights in Castile and Lyons.

If the Emperor will not give a direct answer, and advances his designs on Italy, his delay shall be taken as refusal, and the King, within three months, will join the league, provided he is not charged to contribute more than 25,000 ducats a month. He is to have the yearly pension out of Milan, as was proposed with other terms.

It is proposed that the league shall be universal, which will induce the Emperor to join it, and restrain his ambition.

The above is the substance of the discussions at the Council board.

They shall add, in Wolsey's behalf, the obvious advantages of the amity between the two princes, in which he trusts to be so far assistant as to promote the honor and surety of both, after which peace may be concluded at a friendly and personal interview. Wolsey thinks that a lady "of more tender years and nature, a[nd] of better education, beauty, and other virtues," would be a more suitable match for Francis, "wherein, if at any time I may know his desire, I sha[ll be] a broker and mediator for him to the best of my power." They are to be diligent in observing and sending information. Since the access of Joachim to the King on Saturday, 28th ult., at Greenwich, he and the Chancellor have behaved themselves as well as any that ever came into this realm. The Chancellor's oration was "so elegant, so

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well pronounced, his countenance and gesture so appropred unto the purpose, declaring thereby manifestly his great erudition . . . his profound wisdom, his approved gravity," as to create a marvel in the minds of the King, the ambassadors, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the King has ordered it to be printed.

Are to call for the ratification and other writings, and send them diligently. The Papal and Venetian ambassadors have no doubt of concluding the aforesaid league, and the French king must lose no time in it. They are to advertise in ciphers Gregory de Casalis at Rome of the French king's inclination. They are to spare no cost in sending news. Westminster, 4 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 21, mutilated. Add. Endd. by Tayler: "Received the 14th day of May 1526." Noted throughout by Tayler in Latin in the margin.

4 May. 2149. J. M. GIBERTO, BISHOP OF VERONA, to WOLSEY.

Vit.B.viii.33.
B. M.

Thanks him for his affection and for his kind reception of Gambara on hearing that he was his friend. He is worthy of the same kindness for his many virtues.

Will help him to find some learned man to teach Latin and Greek in his college, but it will not be an easy task. The Pope has been three years trying to find such a person for Florence. Some who could undertake it are contented with their position, and do not like the labor of teaching; others will not leave their wives and families. England, especially, is looked upon as another world. Wolsey's name may perhaps allure some one. Will send the catalogue of the Papal library, that Wolsey may choose what he wishes to have transcribed. There are but few transcribers here, especially Greeks. Will help Peter Vannes, as Wolsey wishes, and would have done so for his own sake. The bishop of Lucca (*Lucensis*) is absent, but he will communicate with him. Rome, 4 May 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

4 May. 2150. WM. LORD WILLOUGHBY, OF ERESBY.

His will, dated 4 May 1526. Printed in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 620.

4 May. 2151. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Letters patent confirming various grants and liberties. Westm., 4 May 18 Hen.VIII.

Lat. Vellum. Great seal attached.

Rym.xiv.158.

2. Charter reciting the same verbatim. Westm., 5 May, attested by Wolsey, Warham, Tunstal, Clerk, the dukes of Richmond, Norfolk, and Suffolk, the marquesses of Dorset and Exeter, the earls of Oxford and Shrewsbury, lord Sandys of the Vyne, and lord Ferrers, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, Sir Hen. Guldeford, and Sir T. More. Westm., 5 May.

Pat. 18 Hen.VIII. p.1, m.8.

5 May. 2152. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Confirmation to the college of all the possessions granted to them by the King. Westm., 5 May 18 Hen.VIII. *Signed: Hannibal.*

Lat. Vellum. Great seal attached with white and green silk. In the initial letter there is a splendid miniature of Henry VIII., done by an artist of considerable ability; and in the top margin are the King's supporters, the crown, rose, and pomegranates, and a castle, the emblem of Castile; the whole work beautifully executed.

1526.

5 May.

2153. UNLAWFUL GAMES.

Harl.442, f.61.

B. M.

Proclamation against the using of unlawful games and pastimes, and for maintenance of archery.

Pp. 3. Modern copy.

5 May.

2154. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B.viii.35.

B. M.

"Ill. ac R. &c. Quia [per alias meas pa . . . licteras innui D. v. R. habuisse cum S. D. N. quosdam sermones, quos tunc ob te[m]poris] penuriam D. v. R. scribere non poteram, visum est mihi præsertim ob materia[m] de qua actum est, id ei ad præsens scribere. *Cum vidissem Papam aliquantulu[m] turbatum quod collega et ego ei diceremus, inter alia, id quod in licte[r]is suis D. v. R. nobis præcipiebat, ut Sanctitas sua certam aliqua[m] resolutionem cui fidi possit nobis daret, velletque in proposito et deliberatione in quibus nunc se ostendebat perseverare, S^{tas} sua, dum eum eadem die pro nonn[ullis] particularibus accessissem, et in hos sermones incideretur, conquesta aliqua[ter] fuisset quasi nos de inconstantia et verbi sui inobservatione eum redarguissemus.*

"Ego ei respondi quod certe *Rex noster et D. v. R. i[n] eorum licteris de hoc Sanctitatem suam non taxabant, licet si Sanctitas su[a] bene actiones suas considerare volebat, non unam sed plures, nec leves quide[m] aut debiles causas, ad hoc dedisset; et cum ex hoc videretur eti[am] magis turbari, instans ut ego causas illas declararem, dixi sibi quod præter id quod Rex Angliæ hanc sedem pecuniis, armis et sanguine, ac novissime calamo et auctoritate sua, foverat et protexerat, per quod, me teste, ad solam Leonis ejus patruelis instantiam, in firma Cæsaris et Regis Gallorum amicitia esset, et ab utroque eorum, nedum honoraretur, sed quasi adoraretur, licet regno suo magis expedire cognosceret in utriusque amicitia [per]severare, et ad hoc quod etiam ipsi Leoni et Sedi Apostolicæ magis expedire videbatur [ut om]nes ejus dirigeret actiones; rogatus tamen ipsius Leonis nomine omne [p]rivatum commodum pos[t]ponens ab alterius amicitia discesserat, ut hæc omitterentur quæ licet in patruelem collata fuerant etc., ipsi in partem profuerant, et ex ex* eis dignitatis, auctoritatis et bonorum suorum conservatio, quæ ad fastigium in quo est ipsum adduxerat, provenerat, cum postea, favore et auctoritate sua etiam non parum in hoc operante, ad pontificatum pervenisset, si non [n]ullam, saltem levissimam, de Rege nostro, rationem habuerat: primo enim Regem Gallorum tunc suæ majestatis inimicum ex provincia Provinciæ in Italiam, ut fama est, adduxerat, Rege nostro et ejus ministris inconsultis, quod quidem non in minorem ipsius, qui cum Cæsare, ut notorium est, colligatus erat, quam ipsius Cæsaris præjudicium tendebat. Post hæc cum Rege Gallorum, similiter inconsulto Rege nostro, nescio quod fœdus seu conventionem inivit, nulla suæ Majestatis habita ratione; deinde similiter inscio Rege nostro ab hoc fœdere, seu conventionem, discedens, nescio quam confederationem seu unionem cum Cæsare fecit, quæ talem rerum alterationem peperit, ut Cæsarem usque ad astra evertexit. Postremo, cum de fœdere de quo nunc agitur tractaretur, idque in tantum processisset ut solum de conficiendis [de] superscripturis ageretur, Sanctitas sua Rege nostro et aliis supplantatis, et clam ab eis, certum novum fœdus seu concordiam cum Cæsare fecerat; quæ quidem præter id quod dignitati et auc[toritati] suæ mirum in modum ob inconstantiam et principum spretum† detra[xerit], Reg. nostrum, a quo multa beneficia gratis (nihil enim prætendit Rex noster in Italia), receperat, a quo nulla mala, quod forte de nullo alio principe vere dici potes[t], receperat, supplantavit et contempsit; quæ si alteri principi, non ejus boni[tatis] et religionis, non ejus erga hanc sedem devotionis, cujus Rex noster est, contigi[sset], forsitan res suæ in eo statu, in quo ad præsens*

* So in cipher; qu. ex eis ejus?

† Sic.

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sunt, non existerent. Itaque non [dee]rant causæ quare ea quæ Sanctitati suæ dicta fuerant dicerentur, ut privati[m] tanquam ejus servus absque adulatione ei dicerem veritatem.

“ Multa alia etiam [ad] hæc hincinde dicta sunt, et tandem tanta est vis veritatis ut Sanc[titas] sua visa sit cum animi quiete et absque aliqua despicientia remanere . . . dem, tum quia exigit hoc debitum meum et ita mihi alias D. v. R. mandavit ut omnia occurrentia ad eam scribentur, tum quia possibile e[st] ut forte aliquo tempore aliquid circa hoc, vel ipsiusmet Papæ vel alterius cura et opera, ad notitiam D. v. R. deveniret, non a[bs re] visum est mihi D. v. R. ei (ea ?) significare, cui ne molestus sim alia in præsentiarum non scr[ibo] sed finem faciam, comendando me,” &c. Rome, 5 May 1526.

Cipher undeciphered; mutilated.

6 May. 2155. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. viii. 37.

B. M.

“ R. ac Ill. &c. Scripsi per literas communes cum D. Gre[gorio] ij. et iij. hujus mensis quantum occurrebat, quod non replicabo, quia cum præsentibus mitto ad [D. v.] R. copiam, ex quibus, si forte aliæ non pervenerint, omnia intelligere poterit. Nunc autem nil habeo de novo dicendum, nisi quod Papæ quotidie, ut ipsemet asserit, innuitur, tam per aliquos hic existentes, quam per litteras diversorum locorum (quod non sine mister[ia] fieri puto), etiam ex Gallia, quod Rex Gallorum promovet cum Cæsare et Cæsar cum eo novos tractatus, honestiores et tollerabiliores, quam hi, de quibus inter eos in Hispania actum erat; et in spetie dicit tractari quod promissio de restituenda Burgundia commutetur in certam notabilem pecuniarum summam, qua data, filii Regis Gallorum relaxentur.

“ Hæc autem, licet ostendat Papa non curare, immo hoc et aliis non obstantibus dicat* velle omnino procedere ad conclusionem fæderis, de quo D. v. R. scribit, et quandocumque nos cum eo loquimur, quod pluries his diebus fecimus, semper instet apud nos ut scribamus omni diligentia, et curemus apud Regem nostrum et D. v. R. quod ut dictum† fædus statim statim‡ concludatur, semper hoc subnectens, quod hoc modo amputabuntur omnes aliæ practicæ inter Cæsarem et Regem Gallorum; tamen cum videam ipsum non omnino de his practicis se securum tenere, sciamque ipsum esse talis animi et naturæ ut facile ei, præsertim dum suspenso est animo, et metus incuti et persuaderi posset; præsertim si fucata aliqua, ut alias fictum est, sibi præponantur, quæ commodum aliquod afferre, et talem qualem, saltem ad tempus, [qui]etem, ac a [sus]pendiis liberationem polliceri videantur; pro debito servitutis meæ reduco ad memoriam D. v. R. ut, si omnino velit securus esse et quieta, quod homo hic omnino mentem ejus avertat et tollat a Cæsare et ejus [practici]s, et intret fædus de quo agitur, absque aliqua mora, eo negotium fæderis perducatur, ut videat Papa rem non solum ad hoc non esse integram, sed omnino finitam et terminatam, ita ut mentem suam firmet, et prospiciat non esse ulterius cogitandum nisi de optato fine et affectu initi fæderis.

“ Dubitans ego oriri posse in Gallia ex capitulis per Papam eis aliquam differentiam in tractatu hujus fæderis, quæ, si S^{ma} sua de novo consulenda fuisset, dilationem, et ex consequenti periculum, allatura esset, licet S. D. N. pridie (prout per literas communes scriptum est) dixit se ipsorum capitulorum moderationem, quoad quædam circa quæ conjecturari posset aliquid forsitan dubii emersurum, Regis nostri et D. v. R. arbitrio subjecisse, insteti una cum collega, de novo, ut agentibus suis in Gallia liberiores§ habenas ad cautelam concedere dignaretur. Respondit se satis liberas habenas etiam per ultimas licteras pridie missas dedisse, sed de hoc dubitandum non esse,

* decet in cipher.

† Sic, repeated.

‡ dactum in cipher.

§ liberiores in cipher.

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GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY]—cont.

quia prævideri non poterat difficultatem aliquam nascituram, nisi a Gallis, a quibus non dubitabat nasci in hac difficultatem, quia agen[te]s hic pro eis expresse petierant a Sanctitate sua mitti illam et capitula, et iusta (juxta) ea, ad hoc ut semel res finita et terminata esset, committi agentibus pro Papa ut concluderent; subjunsitque de novo Papa (quod etiam per communes scriptum est) quod, fœdere concluso iusta illa capitula, possent omnia per Regem nostrum et D. v. R. moderari, et quod tam respectu interesse particulari cujuslibet ex cumfœderatis, quam respectu publicorum et concernentium universæ Christianæ reipublicæ quietem, quilibet acquiesceret prudentissimis et sincerissimis eorum consiliis. Alia non occurrunt," &c. Rome, 6 May 1526. Signed.*

Cipher undeciphered; mutilated.

6 May.

2156. GHINUCCI and CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 38.

B. M.

"Ill. ac R. &c. Orta erat a[liqua] difficultas super tenore cedule de quo in aliis, præsertim cu[m] Papa innueret se ita velle Regem Angliæ obligare quatenus etiam ipse int[ra]ret fœdus de quo agitur; tandem, nobis dicentibus non posse [nos] in hoc consentire cum non haberemus hoc in commissione, fui[et] contentus quod de hoc nulla fieret mentio, confidens, ut dixit, quod Rex noster et D. v. R. non persuadeant sibi aliquid, ob quod, si in necessitate[m] aliquam deveniat, sint Papam relicturi; voluit tamen obligationem suam ad certum tempus limitari, asserens non esse honestum ut, si forte Rex Gallorum nollet concludere, Sanctitas sua esset prohibita cum a[liis] tractare; posuit itaque terminum unius mensis intra quem, si cum Rege Gallorum con[e]ludatur, ipse censeatur intrasse fœdus, sin minus lapsa mense sit liber. Interim, autem, durante mense promittit nullas praticas Cæsaris audire et [quod] omnis promissio R. Angliæ in cedula dirigatur. Mihi instanti† pro longiori tempore Papa dixit satis esse de uno mense, cum res inter eu[m] et Regem Gallorum sint ita digestæ ut nil remaneat nisi concludere. Alia non occurrunt," &c. Rome, 6 May 1526. Signed.

Cipher undeciphered; mutilated.

In a schedule attached is added, with decipher interlined: "Nunc habuimus scedulam, et quia jam diximus tenor non replicabitur. Sexta Maii."

6 May.

2157. [GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. VIII.

38*.

B. M.

"Ill. ac R. &c. Ultra ea quæ per alias ad D. v. R. scribo visum est mihi ei significare quod si† fœdus de quo agitur (prout sperandum est) concludatur, puto facile evenire posse, ut in uniendis potentatibus Italiæ aliqua difficultas oriatur; propterea quod aliqui ex ipsis potentatibus, præter id quod partes Cæsaris fovere videntur, de pontifice nullo modo vel parum confidunt; et licet hi potentatus tales sint ut et solus Pontifex possit eos armis,§ si necesse fuerit, compescere, quia tamen rerum harum eventus incertus est, et aliquando res aliter succedunt quam debuissent aut cogitari potuissent, quia etiam possent a potentioribus, si in desperationem adducerentur, foveri et nutriri, ut vires Pontificis hoc modo dividerentur et a locis ubi magis eis noceri posset|| diverterentur, quod non posset nisi rebus majoribusurbationem parere; puto expedire ut cum illis via amicitia agatur, et ita puto tentaturum Pontificem: sed quia videns forte pontifex illos ei non confidere, nos forsitan sicut et alios oratores requirit, ut promis-

* dubitabat in cipher.

† in statim in cipher.

‡ The decipher omits this word *si*, and reads *fœdus . . . concludetur*.

§ armis. This word is omitted in the decipher.

|| eis noceri posset. The decipher reads *ei nocere possent*.

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sorum, quæ illis ad eorum securationem forsan faciet, nomine Regiæ Majestatis observationem polliceamur, quasi hæc rebus communibus ob supradicta expediant, visum est mihi in hoc prævenire D. v. R.; ut si forte ad hoc deveniatur, sciamus quæ sit mens S. Regis nostri et D. v. R. super hoc et intentio. Dignetur itaque quamprimum id fieri poterit nobis id significare. Alia non occurrunt," &c. Rome, 6 May 1526.

Cipher, mutilated.

Vit. B. VIII. 39.

B. M.

2. Decipher of the foregoing in the hand of Vannes.

Mutilated.

6 May.

2158. GHINUCCI and SIR GREGORY CASALE to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VIII. 40.

B. M.

Has received his letters of the 17th ult. The Pope has consented to Wolsey's request about the bulls for Ipswich. Although the assistance of the archbishop of Capua and the Datary was not necessary, the latter has offered it in that and all other matters. Send the bull, according to Wolsey's minute, by the bearer, and thought it advisable to insert that the publication could be either at the Feast of St. James in July, or at the Nativity of the Vir[gin]. Spoke to the Pope about the bishopric of Lucca (Lucensis) for Peter Vannes, but his Holiness had not heard that the present Bishop wanted to resign. If so, he will show favor to Vannes. The Datary has undertaken to manage it, from friendship to Vannes, and has told a friend of the Bishop to write to him as he is absent. Has spoken to the Datary about the learned men whom Wolsey wishes for, and he will try to find some, but it will be difficult. As to the books, he will arrange for copies, not only from the Papal library, but also from that of Venice, where he thinks there may be some which are not here. He will send a catalogue for Wolsey to choose from.

The Pope will carry out the King's and Wolsey's wishes about the archbishop of St. Andrew's. The Archbishop's agent has been told only that they are ordered by the King and Wolsey to show him favor in his affairs, as if they were the Cardinal's. "Expectamus itaque ab hoc homine interpe. . . . si faciet." Will act so as to satisfy the Archbishop and Wolsey. Spoke to his Holiness about alum, in which, as in other things, he will satisfy the King. The matter can now be arranged with the Pope's ambassador in England.

News of the affairs between the Emperor and Francis are eagerly expected. Some say the concord will remain, others not. Hope the arms of Christians will be turned against the Infidel; but fear it will soon be too late, if affairs go on in Hungary as they have begun. Send the letters in cipher by a different way. Rome, 6 May 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3; slightly mutilated. Add. Endd.: 6 May 1527.

6 May.

R. O.

2159. BANQUET at GREENWICH.

Expence of a supper and a banquet royal held at Greenwich, Monday, 6 May 18 Hen. VIII. in the Gallery within the Tiltyard, given by the King to the Queen, the French queen, the lady Princess, the ambassadors of the Pope, the French king and the Venetians, and to nobles of the realm.

The Bakehouse:—12 b. 1 pt. of fine flour for chete bread and manchet, for the kitchen and wafery, 2s. 4d. a bushel; furnace of do., 2d. a bus.

Pantry:—Bread, 12d. a doz. 297 chete loaves=1 qr. 3 b. wheat, 9s. 2d.

Buttery and Cellar:—377 gals. ale, at 1½d. 1 hhd. beer, 5s. 4 gals. Malvesey, at 12d. 3 gals. Rumney, at 10d. 53 sex. (quarts) 1½ pitcher French and Gascon wine, at 22d. the sex. Carriage, &c. = 7l. 15s. 7½d.

The Spicery:—49 lbs. white wax, at 1s. 4d. 581 lbs. yellow wax, wrought in quarriers,

1526.

BANQUET at GREENWICH—*cont.*

syses and prikketts, 46s. the 100, and 5d. the lb. 226½ ells of Brussels, 7½d. the ell. 8½ ells of canvas, at 6d. and 6½d. the ell. 1 gal. salad oil, 4s. 4½ lb. pepper, at 20d. the lb. 1 lb. saffron, 17s. 3 lb. 2 oz. cloves, at 7s. 6d. the lb. 1 lb. 2 oz. mace, at 13s. 4d. the lb. 9 lb. ginger, at 2s. Cinnamon powder, at 4s. Cinnamon "elect," at 6s. the lb. 3 lb. grains, at 22d. the lb. 2½ lb. nutmeg, at 3s. 4d. 1 lb. "saunders," 2s. 14 lb. of sugar, at 6¾d. 64 lb. almonds, at 2d. 26 lb. dates, at 3d. 24 lb. prunes, at 2d. 27 lb. raisin currants, at 3d. 9½ lb. of flour of rice, at 4d. 2 lb. "anez" powder, at 4d. 2 lb. liquorice powder, at 6d. 4 lb. long comfits, at 2s. 1,300 fine gold, at 6s. the 100. 400 party-gold, at 2s. the 100. 4 lb. comfits, white and red, at 7d. 8 "quayres" white paper, at 2d. the quire. ½ bundle of brown paper, 6d. 8 yards "strayner," at 2d. the yard. 4 lb. "ginger verd.," at 10d. 4 lb. "sukett," at 8d. 8 lb. orange flour conserved, at 10d. 7½ lb. marmalade, at 8d. 1 gal. sweet oil, 3s. 4d. ½ lb. "galingale," 20d. 550 oranges, at 18d. the 100. 1 lb. damask powder, 4s. 60 lb. isinglass, at 1s. the lb. 2 gallons rose water, at 3s. 4d. a gallon. 2 gal. damask water, at 5s. 4d. the gal. 13 lb. "pyscades," at 10d. 6 lb. carraways, at 8d. 9½ lb. "turnesolle," at 16d. 10 pomegranates, at 1s. each. "6 g. potte sugar, at 12d. the g." 6 lb. soap at 2½d. John Portingale, 1,250 oranges, at 8d. a 100; and for "battillage" of the same from Blackwall to Greenwich, 10d. 4 yds. white cotton for jelly-bags, with the making, 2s.=61l. 10s. 11d.

The Accatry and Kitchen:—8 "caces" of mutton, at 3s. 8d. 3 veals, at 4s. 4 stone of dubbing, at 6d. 34 ox tongues, at 2d. 24 doz. flail bones, at 3s. the doz. 80 gang calves' feet, at ½d. the gang. 120 calves' tongues, at ½d. 6 g. ox feet, at 6d. 2 hogs of "gre" (grease), at 11s. 1 bushel "prikks," at 6d. 14 congers, at 2s. 9 byrts, at 2s. 13 lucas from Cambridge, at 4s. By Norroy, 24 breams and 10 tench from the Lady St. John's waters at Berwick, 30s. Reward to the bearer of 24 great carp from Master Comptroller, 27s. 2 calver salmons, at 13s.; &c. Wages of 7 cooks, 4 days at 20d., for making a subtilty, with a dungeon and a manor place, set upon 2 marchpanes, garnished with swans and cygnets swimming about the manor, 13s. 4d. 7 cooks at 8d., and 5 laborers at 4d. a day. 1,000 wafers, of sundry colours, 4s. 8d. To Hugh, master cook to the Princess, for cutting of a tower set on a marchpane, and 2 chess boards and chessmen, garnished with 100 fine gold, 5s. 600 wafers, 3s. 4 green paper, 6d. 4 white silver paper, 6d. 4 sinaper paper, 6d. One paper of fine gold, 2d. 1 quire white paper, 2d. 4 doz. "vans," 2d. Vermillion, 4d. Green, 2d. "Bisse," 8d. Silver, 4d. Sinaper, 2d. For making the said Tower, 10s.; two men employed by him 6 days=25l. 8s. 2d.

The Poultry:—18 cranes, at 6s. 2 doz. herons, at 2s. 15 peacocks, at 2s. 8d. 22 pheasants, at 2s. 4d. 3 doz. capons "gre," at 2s. 4d. Capons "cours," 4d. 9 doz. green geese, at 8s. the doz. 16 kids, at 2s. 4d. 8 lambs, at 18d. 9 doz. "renners," at 2s. the doz. 8 doz. rabbits, at 18d. the doz. 30 doz. chickens, at 16d. the doz. 18 "chicks pypers," at 2d. each. 18 doz. and 6 "peions" (pigeons), at 1s. the doz. 466 dishes of butter, at 1d. a piece. 3,875 eggs, at 15d. the 100. 3 dishes "gre" butter, at 3d. 103 quarters [of apples, at 1s. the 100. 32 gallons cream, at 8d. 15 gal. milk, at 1½d. 400 pippins, at 3s. 9d. the 100. Charges for a man sent into Flanders to make provision. Wm. Welsh, for lettuce, spinach, and carrot roots, bought of him for salads. Carriage of a great "parmasyne" from Westminster to Greenwich. Wages, &c.=39l. 16s. 5¾d.

The Scullery:—110 qrs. coals, at 4½d. 6 great branches of rosemary, 16d.; bushel of ditto, 8d.; ditto, of parsley, 8d.; ditto, of thyme, 10d.; ditto, of lettuce and spinach, 12d.; of tansy, 4d. Laborers in the kitchen, 4d. a day. Bricklayer, 6d. Smith, for 9 lbs. iron, 1½d. the lb.; for cross garnets, 13½d. 4 keys, 16d. A pair of "gemewis" for the dresser, 4d.; &c. Expences for carpentering, various. For a standard, 25s. For 12 "handpeles," 1s. Expences for flaskets, brushes, &c., various. 8 "treene" candlesticks, ladles, pots, &c., at various prices. Ditto for planks, boards, &c.; for various kitchen utensils, and their carriage from Greenwich to London.=21l. 6s. 7d.

The Saucery and Pastry:—8 bushels of fine flour, 2s. 8d. 20 gallons vinegar, at 4d. Verjuice, 2d. 3 men at 20d. each the day; their laborers, at 4d. a day.

1526.

The Woodyard:—tallwood, fagots, and rushes, 30s. 9d.Total, 162*l.* 10s. 5½*d.*; of which re-delivered in wax and other sundries, 9*l.* 11s. 6*d.*

Account of articles remaining.

*Signed by Sir Hen. Guldeford.**Pp.* 9. *Endd.*

6 May.

2160. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

Galba, B. ix.

20.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 2nd inst., and on the 4th to Take, enclosing two packets received the same day from Mr. Almoner, by a courier who had come from Seville in 14 days. Dined today with Howstrate, Berghes and divers others of the Council being present. After dinner, Berghes said he had heard of the great rejoicing in England at the ratification of peace between England and France, of which he was right glad, because the King would not fail to do what he and his father have always done, to restrain the French from oppressing their neighbours.

Howstrate said that my Lady had received news from Spain and Almain, and intended to have sent for Wingfield; but, hearing that they were to dine together, had bid him tell him the news. She had received a ratification from the Emperor of the appointment made with the king of Denmark; that Francis had sent a secretary to the Emperor with letters excusing himself for not performing his promises within the time limited, for the delay is only to do what is necessary for them both, and he desired to have the Viceroy sent to him, that he may show him his whole intent to carry out his promise in all points; that the Viceroy has accordingly gone thither; that the Emperor has given De Praate an office about his person, but he will return hither to put his things in order; that he has appointed an ambassador to reside in England, and has instructed my Lady and his subjects here to behave so as to preserve the ancient amity with England. Having thanked my Lady for communicating this to him, asked when she intended to proceed toward Gawnte. Howstrate said she would start on Tuesday next. Malines, 6 May 1526.

My Lady hears for certain that the Turk assembled his army to invade Hungary on March 6, and has caused bridges to be made over the Danube, and collected a great number of mighty boats to be filled with victuals; he has taken one of the strongest holds upon the Hungarian frontier, and intends to accompany one division of his army. He is probably now in Hungary. If so, it must be lost. The cardinal of Gorce's subjects have besieged him again in Salsburg Castle; so that, unless God holds his holy hand over us, that tyrant may go where he will without resistance, the world being so divided into sects.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

7 May.

2161. SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.

R. O.

St. P. vi. 533.

Wrote yesterday. Sent a servant to Antwerp with his letter, as the King's posts have been broken up more than a month; and after doing so Hacket arrived with Wolsey's letters dated Hampton Court, 18th ult., stating that Hacket was to take his place in these parts, and that Wingfield was to present him to my Lady, and then return to Calais. Thanks him for his and the King's approbation of his services. Cannot present Hacket here, as my Lady leaves tomorrow for Ghent; but Hacket has gone on to Louvain on business of Wolsey's. Will present him at Ghent, and return to Calais before the feast of the Holy Spirit. Malines, 7 May 1526.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

1526.

8 May.

Add. MS.
19,398, f. 40.
B. M.

2162. WOLSEY to the ABBOT of ST. MARY'S, YORK.

Sends a bill, signed by himself, of the wages of the posts between London and Scotland, amounting to 205*l.* 5*s.*, and orders him to pay them out of the King's money in his hands. Westm., 8 May 18 Hen.VIII.
Signed.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

9 May.

R. O.
St. P. i. 158.

2163. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

Has received a letter from the King's ambassadors resident in France, brought by a messenger of the French king, who met the president of Rouen (Brinon) on his way to Dover. John Joachim was in his company part of the same way. Has also a letter directed to them by Francis, showing that he was resolved to have nothing to do with the viceroy of Naples and Alarcon till he hears Henry's opinion. Wolsey has sent an ample answer, and long instructions have been given to Sir Thomas Cheyne and Tayler, "which I trust be arrived there by this time." Sends a duplicate of the former instructions and of the despatches for "young Wyat," with such additions as are "requisite concerning the coming" of the Viceroy and Alarcon. Sends also four letters for the expedition of Brinon. Westm., 6 May. *Signed.*

Add.

10 May.

Calig. D. ix.
200 b.
B. M.

2164. WOLSEY to TAYLER.

The King is pleased with his services for the ratification of the treaty. The following papers are required : 1. The oath similar to that of the king of England. 2. His submission and recognition, with those of the Regent, *mutatis mutandis*. 3. Ratification of the treaties of peace, depredations, comprehension of the Scots, duke of Albany, and the French queen's dower. Westm., 10 May. *Signed and sealed.*

Mutilated, p. 1. Add. Endd. by Tayler: Received the 18th of May at Cognak.

10 May.

Cal. D. ix. 201.
B. M.

2165. TREATY of MADRID.

Report of a conference held at Cognac, Friday, 10 May 1526, between the French council and the Imperial deputies, Lannoy and De Praet, touching the ratification of the treaty of Madrid, showing the arguments of the French for refusing it, and the answers of the Imperialists.

Fr., mutilated, pp. 11.

ii. A report of the above made by the Imperialists to the Emperor, containing also their reply to the new overtures made by Madame the Regent.

Fr., mutilated, pp. 16.

10 May.

R. O.
Rym. xiv. 175. 10 May 1526.

2166. TREATY of the MOORE.

Oath of Francis I. for the observance of the treaty of peace. Cognac,

French.

R. O. 2. Notarial attestation by Jean Jaques Hamolin and François Bouret, of Rym. xiv. 175. the same oath. Cognac, 10 May 1526.

Lat.

1526.

10 May. **2167. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.**

P. S. 1. Mortmain licence to cardinal Wolsey to appropriate and unite the
 Rym. xiv. 174. rectories of Preston Magna, Preston Parva, Welton, West Haddon, Starton,
 Norton, Colde Asshebye, Davenport and Thorpe Monwell, Northt.; Foxston,
 Scalforde, Denton, Basset, Bakedale, Leic.; Bysbrok, Rutland; Ravenston,
 Chicheley, Newporte Paynell, Bradwell, Astwod, Wyllin and Ellesburge,
 Bucks; Aston, Bromewich, Warw.; Westbromewich, Staff.; Chaddelworth
 and Kyngestowne, Berks. Greenwich, 8 May 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.,*
 10 May.

P. S. 2. The same with the rectories of Hedyngton, Marston, Sydeley, Churchill,
 Rym. xiv. 173. Fritzwell, Ellesfelde, Saundeforde, Oxon; Worneall, Ocle, Bryll and Borstall,
 Bucks. Greenwich, 8 May 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.,* 10 May.

P. S. 3. The same with the rectories of Gingemountney, Blakamore, Stanesgate,
 Rym. xiv. 172. Steple, Tiptre, Tolleshunte, Horkesley, Wormyngford or Wythermonford,
 Wyk, Alnethley, Reynham and Elmonden, Essex; Mariborne or Tyborne,
 Midd.; Horned, Herts; Chettisham, Swillond, Falkenham, Snape, Freston,
 Bedyngfelde and Denarston, Suff. Greenwich, 8 May 18 Hen. VIII. *Del.*
Westm., 10 May.

P. S. 4. The same with the rectories of Newington, Marden, Tewedley,
 Rym. xiv. 173. Brenchesley, Leigh, Yaldyng, Pepingbury, and West Greenwich or Depford,
 Kent; Godstone, Surrey; Begham, Haylesham and Helingle, Suss. Green-
 wich, 8 May 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.,* May 10.
Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 9.

R. O. 5. Letters patent of No. 1. *Signed by Hannibal.*
Lat. Vellum. Great seal attached.

R. O. 6. Letters patent of No. 2.
Lat. Vellum. Great seal attached. Fine miniature of the King in the
initial letter.

R. O. 7. Letters patent of No. 3.
Lat. Vellum. Great seal attached. Fine miniature of the King in the
initial letter.

R. O. 8. Letters patent of No. 4.
Lat. Vellum. Great seal (mutilated) attached. Fine miniature of the
King in the initial letter.

R. O. 9. Protestation of J. H., proctor of Cardinal's College in Oxford, made in
 the presence of the commissaries of cardinal Wolsey, for the incorporation
 and annexation to the college of certain churches belonging to the lately
 dissolved monasteries.
Draft, Lat., pp. 11. Endd.

11 May. **2168. SIGISMUND KING OF POLAND to HENRY VIII.**

R. O. On behalf of Jacob Egerth, accused of Lutheranism in England.
 His uterine brother, John Furste, merchant and citizen of Dantzic, and six
 others, have sworn that he is innocent. Dantzic, 11 May 1526, a^o regni 20.
Signed.
Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

12 May. **2169. SIGISMUND KING OF POLAND to HENRY VIII.**

R. O. Has already written on behalf of citizens of Dantzic in England,
 accused of Lutheranism, but who say that they are innocent. Asks also for

1526.

SIGISMUND KING OF POLAND to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

leave for George Van Telchten, who was accused in the House of the Germans in London in his absence, to return, and to carry on the business of himself and his partner, Ulric Wise, councillor of Dantzic. No Lutheran books were found in his chamber. Dantzic, 12 May 1526, a^o regni 20. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

12 May. 2170. SIGISMUND KING OF POLAND to WOLSEY.

R. O. To the same effect. Dantzic, 12 May 1526, anno regni 20. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

12 May. 2171. ITALIAN MERCHANTS.

R. O. Bond by Bernard Ughuccioni and Nicholuccio Vivaccesi, procurators of Barth. Welser and his fellowship, of Antwerp, on one side, and John Capponi, for the heirs of Guido Portynary, on the other, that they will abide by the award of Laurence Bonvixi and Luke Lucari. If they cannot agree, Pantalyn Spynell is to decide. London, 12 May 1526.

Copy. Endd.

ii. Bond by the above, assenting to the further demands made by Richard Maryot, administrator of the heirs of the said Guido. 12 May 1526.*

Copy.

13 May. 2172. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII.
42.
B. M.

Wrote on the 6th that the Turk had sent an army by sea and land to invade Hungary, intending to follow it. The cardinals are in great apprehension, and have, at their own expence, sent an aid of money. There has been a riot in Milan on account of the subsidy imposed by the Spaniards. It is now quieted, because the Imperialists have delivered a large quantity of salt at a fixed price. There is so much animosity between them that the peace cannot be trusted. The viceroy of Naples has been sent by the Emperor to Francis to urge him to keep his word, and it is expected that they will arrange milder conditions. The Emperor is sending Hugo de Moncada to command the army in Italy. Andrea Doria, the Pope's admiral, has arrived at Leghorn. The plague has in some degree abated. Rome, 13 May 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

13 May. 2173. LEE to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. III.
244.
B. M.

Wrote on the 15 and 20 April and 10 May of the despatch of the ambassador and the King's debts. He has not yet been despatched. *Thinks they will regulate their conduct by their success with France.* Urged the Emperor yesterday to despatch the ambassador. He replied he would despatch him that day, and he desired nothing more than a renewal of the amity with England. *Has heard that many Spaniards had been slain in Italy. The prince of Orange writes that Francis has sent into Burgundy 400 men-at-arms and 500 or 600 foot. De Rieux writes that the French will not deliver Hedin. After Hugo de Moncada has suppressed the Moors in Valencia, he is to go into France, thence to Milan, to entreat with the Duke there.* The Emperor goes this day towards Granata. Civil, 13 May.

Hol., pp. 3. The cipher deciphered by Tuke. Add. Endd.

* See 28 May.

1526.

13 May.

Vesp. C. III.

246.

B. M.

2174. LEE to WOLSEY.

Resumes the substance of his letter to the King. Has since spoken to the Emperor, urging that the ambassador might be sent at once, before he left for Granada, as the King would expect him. He was despatched the same day. *The course of their affairs with France makes these people know themselves better. If they had been very successful they would have made very high demands. 15,000 or 16,000 Moors have risen in Valencia.* Has only received one letter from him, dated Richmond, 24 Dec. Had letters of the 8 May from Sir Rob. Wingfield out of Brabant. Whether the parcel contained letters from the King or Wolsey, knows not, as they could not be found. The bringer excuses himself that he delivered them to one of the Emperor's privy chamber. Has complained to the Emperor, who has ordered proclamation to be made for them on pain of death. "He of the privy chamber saith they lay on his table with an hundred mo, and that they be stolen from thence." The bringer, Curtevil, was here almost three days, and neither told me nor mine of them. Sent to inquire for them of the person of the privy chamber, and was told there was none for him; "but Saturday in the morning, by all likelihood, he had learned his lesson to say that there they were amongst other, but he knew not how they were imbecilled." *Thinks that La Schau may be at the bottom of it, as Curteville was his servant.* Civil, 13 May.

Hol., pp. 3. Part cipher, with marginal decipher by Tuke. Add.

13 May.

2175. LEE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has received no money for him as yet from the bp. of Palance. John Almaine has the commission, and, when required by Lee to sign an acquittance for the Bishop, sent it subscribed *sub nomine personæ publicæ*, with these words, *rogatus a præfato domino oratore ceu persona publica*, which was not sufficient, as there was no expression of his authority. Will do his best when Wolsey's commission comes. Civil, 13 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

13 May.

2176. SIR WM. EURE to WOLSEY.

Cal. B. vi. 409.

B. M.

Has received from Magnus, last St. Peter's ad Vincula, his patents for the vice-wardenship of the Middle Marches, with Tyndale and Redesdale; for the first with the usual fees, for the second 40*l.*, for Redesdale 40 marks, 33*l.* from the duke of Richmond to make up his fee 100*l.* for the lieutenantship. His household fee from the Duke is to cease. Hopes he has taken such measures to serve the King that Tyndale and Redesdale will be quiet. Except in the case of four persons, William and John Charlton, William and Matthew Dod, Sir Wm. Lisle has complained to the Council of the Duke at Newcastle without reason.

Begs that Wolsey will consider his great charges, as shown in the bill enclosed. The four rebels have been hunted down, and have taken refuge amongst the Armstrongs, contrary to the truce. The Armstrongs are very troublesome. Thinks they ought to be put down, and delivered to the wardens to answer for their offences. Before the conclusion of the last truce the earl of Angus and Mark Carre, his deputy, met the lieutenants of England, and filed bills to 21 November for settling offences done by the inhabitants of Liddersdale and Tevedale. Cannot prevail on the earl of Angus to complete the arrangement, nor to give satisfaction for injuries done by the Armstrongs, Elwoldes, Croosyers and Nixsonns. George and Mark Carre and David Carre of Farnyhurst refer him to Angus. Harbottle, 13 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: "To my lord Legate's grace."

1526.

14 May. **2177. JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Arrived at lady Margaret's court at Mechlin on the 6th, after dinner. Next day went to Lowayn to see Conradus Gocolenius, who thanks Wolsey for his offers; and, as soon as he can be rid of some charges that he has, he will come over to Wolsey. He says he would not leave his practice and profit at Lowayn, and other benefices that he is attending, for 40*l.* a year; but Hackett has given him hopes of advancement, and he will commit himself to Wolsey's pleasure. For other matters refers to Wingfield's letter. Has not yet spoken Wolsey's verbal credence to Madame, but will do so at time convenient. Now Wingfield is leaving, I must not "spare hand neither paper, like as I have done till now." Gant, 14 May 1526.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.

14 May. **2178. WARHAM to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

When last at Canterbury, was informed of a White Monk, of Sutton, Suffolk, who reported that Wolsey had suppressed that house, and expelled the religious men, taking away their lands and goods, so that they were obliged to beg or use some craft.

He offered to sew at a tailor's and other occupations. Examined him, when he confessed having spread the report, but said that it was not true. Sends him to Wolsey. Mr. Hales, baron of the Exchequer, can tell Wolsey more thereof. Otford, 14 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To, &c. my lord Cardinal of York and legate de latere.

15 May. **2179. SIGISMUND KING OF POLAND to HENRY VIII.**

Nero, B. II. 99*.

B. M.

Writes on behalf of John Molenbecke, of Dantzic, who has fled from London in consequence of an accusation of heresy. He asserts that nothing can be proved from his words, and that no books were found at his house in London. Commends the King's zeal in restraining the pest of heresy, with which he himself is much troubled. Asks leave for Molenbecke to return to his business. Dantzic, 15 May 1526, "regni nostri 20." *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

16 May. **2180. [WILLIAM] EARL OF ARUNDEL to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Prays him to dissolve an injunction obtained by Thos. Coker, a gentleman of Dorset, who claims certain lands in Frome Whytfield manor, Dorset, belonging to the Earl, and to appoint certain of the King's justices to hear the matter. Downeley, 16 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal. Endd.

16 May. **2181. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].**

Vit. B. VIII. 44*.

B. M.

Wrote on the 6th of occurrences, and sent a bull for Ipswich. Wrote of the Datary, about the books, &c. Received from him a catalogue of the Venetian library, which he will send. There is an inventory of the Papal library; but because it is not very accurate, and has many omissions, the Datary will have a new one made. Wrote also about the alum, of which the Pope has given a commission to the Prothonotary. On the subject of the bishopric of Lucca, nothing more is done at present, as the Bishop is away. Has complied with Wolsey's wish on the Scotch matters. Rome, 16 May 1526.

It is said that Erasmus has written against Lee, and has only answered the easiest parts of his book. It has been advised, therefore, that the whole work of Lee shall be published, so that the malice of Erasmus may be confounded, and favor to the Christian religion and honor to the English

1526.

realm may result from it. Begs Wolsey to send him a copy that he may have it printed.

Hol., Lat., p. 1.

16 May. 2182. GHINUCCI and CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 45.

B. M.

No news since they wrote on the 6th, except that *Cardinal Salviati has written to the Pope that the Emperor, on finding Francis would not keep the conventions made with him in Spain, had tried (tentavit) the Cardinal on the subject of the concord made by the Imperial agents with the Pope in December last. The Emperor's ambassadors here have been trying the same thing, offering that the present duke of Milan shall be allowed to keep his duchy. The Pope has put them off with a general answer till he hears whether Francis will join the league; which, notwithstanding many assurances to the contrary, he fears he will delay to do, especially as the Emperor is sending the Viceroy to Francis, as is supposed, with new overtures. Thinks his Holiness will not listen to the Emperor this time; but the affair ought not to be long delayed. Rome, 16 May 1526. Signed.*

The Pope has had letters of the 28 April from his ambassador in France, stating that the Emperor had written to Francis, promising to send the Viceroy to France and Hugh de Moncada into Italy to arrange matters finally; on which the Ambassador cooled a little, in order to try the French king, and found him, contrary to his expectation, steadfast in his determination to conclude the league. The Pope has recalled his ambassador at Milan, who was complained of by the Imperialists.

Lat., cipher, mutilated, pp. 3.

Ib. f. 43. 2. Decipher of the foregoing by Vannes.

Pp. 2, mutilated.

Ib. f. 44. 3. Duplicate of the PS. of the foregoing, in cipher.

Mutilated, p. 1.

2183. [CHEYNE] to ———

Cal. E. I. 45.

B. M.

" urttyd fro Conyae the Tewysday folowing [the arrival of De la] Valle there, and the Frenche kyng tolde me [that don Hugo de Moncada] in his goyng was chyfly to make the [Spani]ards to leve there spoylling and tyrans in Italy;" and his commission to the Pope was to show him that the Emperor would not go to Rome this year for [his crow]ne, and that the said don Hugo would do nothing [therein]ne, but that the French ambassador would be [pr]yvy to every thing. The King said also that, whatever he said, his going was chiefly to practise with the duke of [M]yllen for the delivery of both castles, and to give him the duchy of Wirtemberg and a pension from Milan in recompense. My Lady told me that the Viceroy told her that the Emperor did not owe the King's highness 50,000 crowns; but she answered that ". . . millions was the least, besides the debts owing to the Ky[ng's] subjects, wyche drew to as moche owyng by th'em[peror's sub]gets." The Viceroy answered he was sure it was not much more, but he would speak to Prate and show her the truth tomorrow. Next day he said 300,000 crowns was the most. Asked her how this should "happyn to com in commy[nication], and che sayd agayne che marveylde how hyt cam to hys k[nowledge], and ferther both the Kyng and che [had] shewyd them that there was a lege ; and they made hym awnswer ag[ain that there was no] suche thyng, sayng that he marveyld [to hear] suche thyngs. I told them bothe that he

1526.

[CHEYNE] to ———— —cont.

ha that I showyd hym thoes thyngs, and they [said] they wold do the beste cowl'd to know how"

Asked them when my lady Alyenor [would come]. They said not till all the treaty of M[adrid] was performed, which they said could never be. Hears from a secret friend that the prolonging of the c[onclusion] of the treaty of Italy was upon don Hugo's coming he should bring sufficient power to treat and the league was never fully concluded till the arrival. He told me also that . . would have been content that the treaty of Mad[rid] should be all performed, except the duchy of of Flanders, and all that was promised a how the Emperor had given the Viceroy the and that the Viceroy offered to Vandosme to change with him for his lands in [Picardy] and in Artoys. He said also that dun [Hugo was going] to the duke of Ferrara to have money of him [and that] the Emperor should make the Pope to quyte him thyr town which I have forgotten the na[me of]. The Viceroy feared that [don Hu]go's going was to be Viceroy, and put him out of authority. The French king and my Lady say they will send with all diligence to warn the duke of Ferrara against listening to don Hugo's offers, and to tell him that in fifteen days they will send him news that he will like very well; that is, that he will be captain general of Italy. *Not signed.*

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated.

- 16 May. **2184.** For the MONASTERY OF KEYNSHAM, Bath and Wells dioc.
P.S.b. Petition for a congé d'élire, *vice* Wm. Rolffe, last abbot. 16 May 1526.

- 16 May. **2185.** CHARLES DE LANOY to the EMPEROR.
Le Glay, Négociations, II. 660. The French king is not disposed to surrender Burgundy. The Emperor's affairs in Italy are in a critical condition. Desires leave to go to Naples, as he can render no service here to the Emperor. Owing to the practices of the Pope, England, France, and the Venetians, it is necessary that a remedy should be found for the affairs of Naples. Cognac, 16 May 1526.
French.

- 18 May. **2186.** CHARLES DE LANOY to MARGARET OF SAVOY.
Le Glay, Négociations, II. 661. The French king and Madame still refuse to fulfil the treaty of Madrid. The Pope and the Venetians are doing their best to prevent the French king from surrendering Burgundy, in order that the peace may be broken off. Believes the cardinal of England (Wolsey) is doing no better. Coignac, 18 May 1526.
French.

- 19 May. **2187.** GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.
Vit. B. VIII. 49. B. M. Since his last of the 16th, nothing has occurred, except *that the Pope this day informed him that at the King's desire he was going to send in three or four days a mandate to his ambassador in England to conclude the league between himself, England and the Venetians; although he believes that, before the mandate arrives there, the French king will have concluded the league, especially considering the necessities of the duke of Milan, and the warnings he has received from England. If not, it can be done in England. If it be done, the King and Wolsey will be able to alter all things at their pleasure.*

1526.

The Pope had letters from France of the 1st, stating that Francis was anxious for the arrival of the mandate to conclude the league immediately. He has therefore ordered that Francis should be spoken fair (inter-teneretur) that the league may be concluded before the mandate come to him. The duke of Milan also had written to the Pope that he could not long remain besieged, and the Pope had sent to the Venetians to learn what aid they could give till the league should be concluded, and what they thought he should do in the meanwhile. If that castle came into the hands of the Imperialists they could fortify it, so that, with the rest of their army, they could keep the other cities, and resist the Papal and Venetian forces, and this would be the beginning of a long and dangerous war, which a little expence now might save. The Pope therefore thinks the league should be concluded immediately, that France with the Swiss may declare themselves and take up arms. The Pope believed that the Viceroy of Naples had been with Francis about the 8th, and that his mandate had arrived there the same day. The mandate was in duplicate, and he had heard of the safe arrival of one copy in Switzerland, from which he estimated the time it would take to reach the French court. He believed it was the Viceroy's intention to find out the French king's purposes, and regulate his policy in Italy accordingly. Rome, 19 May 1526.

Lat., cipher, mutilated, pp. 3. Add. Endd.

Ib. f. 47.

2. Decipher of the foregoing by Vannes.
Mutilated, pp. 3.

19 May.

2188. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Sends a catalogue of the Venetian library, that if he wants anything from it for his college, he may procure it through the Datary. A new catalogue of the Pope's library is being made, but it will be some time before he can send it. Rome, 19 May 1526.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

19 May.

2189. LEE to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Hitherto neither Lee nor the English merchants here have had an opportunity of asking the Emperor for what Wolsey charged Lee with for them. Was always ready, but neither he nor they had much hope of success if they had made the request. They ask Wolsey, when the ambassador comes, to have their demands confirmed as part of the treaty. They are right honest men, the King's hearty subjects, and always ready to serve Lee. Some of the merchants in England will speak to Wolsey about it. Sivil, 19 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's grace.

19 May.

2190. HUNGARY.

Vesp. F. I. 30.

B. M.

i. "Ex literis 19 Maii Budæ datis D. Andreae de Burgo oratoris Cæsarei apud regem Hungariæ."

All things have succeeded happily in the diet. It has been resolved to protect the confines and to raise 10,000 troops beyond the ordinary, in case of being attacked by the Turk this summer, who is now with all his forces at Adrianople. Pyribasha is at Nandor Alba. Balibek has left that place, and is with the Sultan. There is some fear of the Tartars. On the promise of money from the Pope, the King has begun to raise troops. Messengers have been sent to the Emperor, Moravia, Bohemia and Silesia. The articles concluded in the diet are in the process of reformation. The King has received irresponsible powers.

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HUNGARY—*cont.*

f. 31. ii. "Ex literis regis Poloniae de Tartaris."

Has heard of the death of the Tartar, who has been slain in battle. His two sons have barely escaped. Intends to replace in the Crimea the emperor Zawolhensis, whom he had long kept prisoner in Lithuania.

Lat., pp. 2.

19 May. 2191. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O. Sends the letters which the King has signed. The King approves of Wolsey's draft about Leicester, except that he does not wish the town to be incorporated, lest variances should arise by the mayor, sheriffs, &c. leaning to different lords and gentlemen. He wishes to have a steward of the town, who shall also be keeper of the castle, of Bird's Nest manor and park, and overseer of the forest, with the fees allotted by Wolsey. 40s. a year he thinks too little for the keeper of the castle, and will have it 2*d.* a day. He thinks 100 acres too much to be allotted to each of the two lodges in Beamond's lease for the farmers; 80 acres would be quite sufficient. He will consider to whom of his friends to give the other offices in the counties of Leicester, Northampton and Warwick. He thanks Wolsey for the pains he has taken, and rejoices that this order is taken for the quiet and rest of the shire. It is a comfort to the Bishop also, as it is in his diocese. Asks to be excused for writing so late, but he did not know the King's pleasure till five o'clock. *Vigiliis Pente, post vesperas.*

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace.

20 May. 2192. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to WOLSEY.

R. O. The King told him to write and ask Wolsey what wages would be best for the steward of Leicester, beside the fees for the other rooms of which the Bishop spoke yesterday. Will attend on him on Tuesday. Windsor, Pentecost Day.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate his honorable grace.

20 May. 2193. WOLSEY'S COLLEGES.

R. O. Indenture dated ——— 18 Hen. VIII., between Cardinal Wolsey and Sir Robert, s. and h. of Sir Hen. Ughtred, of Kexbie, Yorkshire, conveying to the Cardinal the manors of Atwele, Sutton, and other lands in Yorkshire. *Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, with corrections by Cromwell. Pp. 4.*

R. O. 2. Indenture, dated 20 May 18 Hen. VIII., between Wolsey and Sir Antony Ughtred, conveying to William Frankeleyn, William Holgyll, Sir William Gascoigne of Cardington, Robert Toney and Thos. Hennege the manors of Lexington and Barthorp, Yorkshire.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand; pp. 5.

R. O. 3. Inquisition taken at ——— in Staffordshire on the lands of the priory of Farwall suppressed by Wolsey. Dated ———, 18 Hen. VIII.

Draft, pp. 4.

21 May. 2194. CHEYNE to [HENRY VIII.]

Calig. D. ix.

215.

B. M.

Went yesterday, Whitsunday, to the French king, after he had dined in his privy chamber "secretly, bycaus he had taken his ryghtys. And at our first entering he was leaning out at a window, talking with the Great Master, who is m[ost] in his favor of any one man." As soon as he turned about, he pulled off his bonnet, and saluted them "after his accustomed manner, which is very loving." We told him the gentleman had returned who had been despatched to England. He said "he would be joyous to

1526.

hear from your Highness, his most dear and loving brother." Presented Wyatt, who, with good and discreet behaviour, "declared the same according[ly]." Will learn more from their letters to the Cardinal. Cognac, 21 May.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 2.

21 May. 2195. LEE to HENRY VIII.

R. O. The ambassador, whom he mentioned as about to leave for England
St. P. vi. 535. in his letter of 13 May, was ordered to wait till the 21st. Does not think he will arrive in England till the end of August. Has told the King who he is in previous letters. The Legate here says he is informed that a Turkish host has arrived in Hungary. Hears that Don Fernando has written to the Emperor. Some say the merchants have letters that the king of Hungary is already tributary to the Turk. Seville, 21 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.

21 May. 2196. LEE to WOLSEY.

Vesp. C. iii. Wrote on the 13th of the despatch of the ambassador, who did not
248. leave till this day, the 21st, and will probably not be in England till the
B. M. delivery of this letter. Had a visit from him. He expressed a hope that Lee would do the best to further the amity of the two princes. Replied that this would best be done by the prompt payment of the King's debts, and, though he would do nothing to prejudice the good understanding between the two princes, he must report the truth. Thinks that when he gets to England he will ask the King to forbear his demands. *It is not for the King's interest to yield, for the Emperor never will pay the King if he does not pay now.* He has been paid by Portugal one instalment of 100,000 ducats. "*He keepeth his money now marvellous hardly; he payeth no man; his poor guard cry out, and can get no money of their wages.*" Sivil, 21 May.

Hol., pp. 3. The cipher deciphered by Tuke. Add. Endd.

22 May. 2197. WOLSEY to TAYLER and CHEYNE.

Calig. D. ix. The King has received two mules sent in the French king's name
216. by the Regent. They are as "fair, goodly, and well trained beasts as hath
B. M. been seen," and their garnishing was rich, and of the best fashion. I have also received two no less to be praised than the others; for beauty, goodness, train, and rich garnishing they might have been a right honorable present to have been sent unto the Pope's holiness." Are to return his and the King's most cordial thanks in the largest manner which can be devised. The King will not fail to return their love by all the ways possible. Wolsey cannot express his gratitude sufficiently; where there shall lack sufficiency in me to requite their s[ingular] goodness, I shall supply it with my prayer." Trusts they have received his last long letter. Desires to hear news, especially "of the successes with the Viceroy and Alarcon." Richmond, 22 May. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 3. Add. Endd. by Tayler: "Received the 13th of Junii 1526."

2198. WOLSEY to FRANCIS I.

R. O. Thanks him for the letters in his own hand, and for his acceptance of his advice. Esteems and loves him next to the King his master, as the chancellor of Alençon, whom he highly praises, can tell him.

Has declared to him his opinion concerning the closer conjunction with the king of England.

Fr., draft, p. 1.

1526.

25 May. 2199. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 51.

B. M.

At the request of the agents for the archbishop of St. Andrew's, who have abandoned, for the present, their attempts for the cardinalate, went with the cardinal of A[ncona] to the Pope, who gave them a favorable answer. After a few days, finding the business was delayed, they sent to Ghinucci, requesting his interference; and, finding that the matter could be no longer delayed without creating suspicion, and that the Pope might concede more than was advisable, to avoid their i[mpor]tunity, proposed to his Holiness a method for avoiding this trouble, and for further delay;—to which he agreed; and it was determined that a secret rumor should be brought to their ears, not wholly unfounded, that Francis was anxious for a legation for a French cardinal, and, as that would be prejudicial, in order to avoid his displeasure, the Pope could not accede to the Scotch petition without granting the same to the French.

Will send letters to Venice for France, directed to John Tayler, ambassador there. The German lanzknechts at Milan have mutinied for want of pay, and have ceased from besieging the castle, but were brought back to obedience by a small instalment advanced by their captains, and promise of full payment. Rome, 25 May 1526.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2.

25 May. 2200. For WALTER DEVEREUX, K.G., LORD FERRERS AND
S. B. CHARTELEY.

To be steward of the household of Mary princess of Wales, and chamberlain of South Wales and of cos. Carmarthen and Cardigan, with same fees as Sir Rees Ap Thomas had; on surrender of patent 15 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII. by Sir Giles Grevyle. *Del. Westm., 25 May 18 Hen. VIII.*

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 4.

2201. WALTER DEVEREUX [LORD FERRERS] to THOMAS
ARUNDEL.

Vit. C. I. 67*.

B. M.

"So it was that [at the ad]mytting of the bishop of Exeter, president of the Princes (Princess's) Council, and me, with [other our fello]ws commissioners of the same," my lord's Grace told the said lord . . . t and us that none of the King's subjects in Wales or the Marches should be summoned by subpœna or other writ to London or Westminster, but that all matters should be determined before the president and the commissioners. Proclamations to this effect were made in Westminster Hall and in Wales and the Marches, which have caused daily prayers to be made for Wolsey in these parts. Now, however, subpœnas have been served on poor persons in Carmarthen and Cardigan shires, summoning them to appear in the Chancery at Westminster within 15 days after St. Hilary.

The people grudge much, saying that it is contrary to the proclamation and to their old customs, for which they paid 1,400 marks to the King at his entering, and 700 marks annually since. This payment they now refuse to make, and say they would rather leave their holdings and roam to the woods, if they may not enjoy their privilege.

Desires him to speak to Wolsey about it, as it is a most important matter. Asks for an answer by the bearer. Chartley Manor, St. Hilary's Day. *Signed.*

P. 1, mutilated. Add.: To my well-beloved nephew Thomas Arondell, with my lord legate's Grace.

1526.

26 May.

Vit. B. VIII.

53.

B. M.

2202. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

Since his last of the 19th* has heard nothing new, except that *today* the Pope informed him he had received letters from his ambassadors in France, stating that the papal mandate had arrived there on the 7th, and the Viceroy the day after; but up to the 12th nothing had been concluded between the Ambassador, the Venetians and the French, the negotiations having been put off on the ground that Henry wished the league to be concluded in England. On the 12th the French demanded of the ambassador their instructions, promising to give an answer next day. This creates a suspicion that Francis, who was formerly so urgent that the mandate should be sent, promising to conclude the league immediately afterwards, has been allured by the offers of the Viceroy; but as his ambassador seemed in good hope of getting an answer next day, and the English ambassador, seeing the peril of delay, had consented that the league should be concluded in France, the Pope trusted all would go well.

† "Quod vicerex cum Rege Gallorum fecerit aut tractaverit non specificat ille, nisi quod innuit sibi dictum fuisse usque ad illam diem nul[las] novas praticas movisse sed solum generalia sui (sic) confirmatione factorum in Hispania instetisse; quod quam alienum sit a verisimilitudine prudentissimo iudicio D. v. R. examinandum relinquo. Veneti, advisati ex Gallia ab oratore‡ de eisdem, et considerantes periculum in quo est arx et Dux Mediolani, concluderunt curare ut statim certus numerus Grisonum vicinorum ducatus Mediolanensi descendat, et prope Cæsareos, ducente castellano cujusdam castri vocati Mussa, se ponat, ad effectum, ut hi qui obsident arcem Mediolani ex suspitione cogantur jungere se reliquo exercitui et sic dimittere obsidionem." They have also ordered their own army to be in the neighbourhood, "sub prætextu resignæ seu munstræ," and their ambassador has today urged the Pope to make a similar demonstration. The Pope has at length determined to bid his army move towards the duchy of Milan. "Tractatur etiam per agent[es pro] Pontifice ut duo milia peditum qui pro Cæsareis in Carpo§ et Miran[dula sunt] deficiant ab eis et veniant ad capitaneum quendam Pontificis et cu[m] jam corruperant capitaneos illorum, qui idem pro reliquis peditib[us] promiserunt, speratur pro certo reliquos pedites facturos quod [esset] magno favori et adjumento rebus istis, tum quia Pontifici et Venetis [cre]sceret,|| tum quia Cæsareis decresceret." Rome, 26 May 1526. Signed.

Lat., cipher, mutilated. Add. Endd.

Ib. f. 52.

2. Decipher of the foregoing by Vannes.
Mutilated.

26 May.

S. B.

2203. For THOMAS DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Wardship of Elizabeth d. and coheir of John late lord Marney, and of Christina his wife, d. and h. of Sir Roger Newborowe. *Del. Richmond,* 26 May 18 Hen.VIII.

26 May.

S. B.

2204. For ROBERT VISCOUNT FITZWATER.

Wardship of Katharine d. and coheir of John late lord Marney, and of Christina his wife, d. and h. of Sir Roger Newborowe. *Del. Richmond,* 26 May 18 Hen.VIII.

* Incorrectly transcribed "18th" by Vannes.

† This passage is inaccurately given in the decipher.

‡ The decipher reads a *vicerege*, mistaking g⁹ for g⁶.

§ The decipher reads "in campo Mirandula," and omits the words immediately following down to *promiserunt*.

|| The decipher reads "vires accrescerent."

1526.

27 May. 2205. TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O. Makes very favorable mention of Cheyne, who has been recalled.
 St. P. vi. 536. Will find great lack of him, as he spoke French expeditely. Was with him all the time at Cognac. He takes with him the King's oath, and a public instrument with insertion of the same. The King ratified all things on 18 May. Cognac, Trinity Sunday. *Signed.*
Add. Endd.

2206. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

[Cal. E. i. ii.] Credentials for the sieur de Chesne (Cheyney ?)
 43. *Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: "A Mons. le Cardinal dYork mon*
 B. M. *bon amy."*

2207. FRANCIS I. to WOLSEY.

Calig. E. i. 15. A letter of compliments by the bearer, who is returning to England.
 B. M. *Hol., Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: "A Mons. le Cardynal dYort mon bon amy."*

28 May. 2208. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. viii. Has written by the courier of the Scotch, from whom we learn that
 58. they have as yet made no advance in the matter of the legateship. There
 B. M. is no other news. Rome, 28 May 1526.
Hol., Lat., p. 1.

28 May. 2209. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O. "Ill. et R. in Christo, &c. Scripsi pridie ad D. v. R. quæ hic nova habeantur, quorum summa, obmissis ultramontanis, quæ citius et certius ad D. v. R. pervenisse non dubito, est quod in Lombardia ceperunt fieri motiones seu novitates quædam, quibus creditur Cæsareos ab obsidione arcis Mediolani discessuros. Clarius aut plenius non scribo, quia scripsi, ut dictum est, et etiam intra paucos dies alias scribam. Hoc non tacebo. Pontifex qui ex penultimis lictoris ex Gallia habitis ægro animo erat, ex ultimis, quæ decima septima hujus mensis datæ sunt, hilari animo.* Quia non poterat Scotorum importunitati resisti ordinatum fuit ut secreta via eis innueretur Papam, requisitum a Rege Gallorum ut in Galliam legationem concederet, coactum esse in archiepiscopi Sancti Andreae petitione supersedere, cum si ei legationem concederet, non posset eam Regi Gallorum denegare. Credo ut ex eorum verbis conjicere potui quod de novo istic instabunt et etiam apud Regem Gallorum pro habendo favore super hoc negotio. Quare visum mihi est non ab re D. v. R. de successu rei certificare, cui etiam pridie latius de hoc scripsi; et brevi per alium cursorem de novo scribam. Alia non occurrunt nisi me D. v. R. commendare, ei supplicans humiliter ut dignetur me Regiæ M. commendare, quam et D. v. R. diu et feliciter vivere cupio. Romæ, xxviiij. Maii M.D.XXVI.

" E. v. R. ac Ill. D.

" Humill. mancipium,

" HIE. EPS. WIGORNIENSIS."

Hol., chiefly cipher, undeciphered. Add. Endd.

28 May. 2210. [GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. viii. " [Ex literis] xxviiij. Maii, Romæ datis.
 56. " Ill. ac R. D. &c. Scripsi ad D. v. R. nova qu[æ hic] habeantur," &c., as
 B. M. *above in R.O. MS.*
Mutilated, p. 1. A decipher in the hand of Vannes.

* So in cipher; apparently some words omitted.

1526.

28 May.

Vit. B. VIII.
55.
B. M.**2211. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.**

"[Ill.] ac R. &c. *Quia non poterat Scotorum*," &c., as above in R.O. MS. Rome, 28 May 1526. *Signed.*
Cipher; mutilated; p. 1. Add. Endd. inaccurately: Roma, the 25th of May 1526.

Ib. f. 57*.

2. Duplicate of the preceding. *Signed.*
Cipher; mutilated; p. 1.

28 May.

R. O.

2212. ITALIAN MERCHANTS.

Award by Lawrence Bonvixi, and others, in the matter of Guido Portynary. London, 28 May 1526.
Copy, pp. 4.

29 May.

R. O.

2213. ITALY.

Extract from the letter of the prothonotary Casale from Venice, 29 May.

He writes that the affair with the King of France was in prospect of conclusion, and only waited for orders from England. The Signory think it best that the treaty should be concluded without them, and afterwards the French king can be again bound in England. This will accord with Wolsey's judgment, and there will be no difficulty with the Venetians.

In other letters he says he has written the manner which the Venetians propose for aiding the castle of Milan; viz. that they and the Pope should send their forces nearer to the city, and raise 8,000 Swiss.

They have employed on this service the bishop of Lodi. This will save time, so that everything will be ready if the treaty is concluded. The lanz-knechts who are besieging the castle are being tampered with, as they show symptoms of mutiny for want of wages.

Letters have come from the Emperor to D. Caracciolo at Venice to leave for Milan, and to instruct Hugo de Moncada to hear the justification of the Duke. The Emperor has already signified to Bourbon his intention about the duchy.

The Venetian ambassador with the Emperor says that he is more gentle than usual, that he is willing to settle matters with Italy peaceably, and uses courteous words to the agent of the duke of Milan. It is reported that the galleys at Genoa have gone to Spain for Bourbon.

Lat., pp. 2. Endd.: The xiiijth of July.

30 May.

R. O.

2214. The MAYOR and COUNCIL of BERWICK to the COUNCIL.

Their fellow George Lawson arrived yesterday, Tuesday, 29 May, by whom they have learned the King's pleasure that the new retinue at Berwick be discharged, with the exception of 50 gunners. Have consulted together, and are all of opinion that they will not be able to keep the town with the old number. Berwick, 30 May. *Signed:* "Thomas Burgh—Wm. Langton—Thomas Strangways—Gylbert Scott—Rauff Brown, mayr—George Lawson—John Burrell, alderman—Roger Selby."

Pp. 2. Add.

31 May.

R. O.
St. P. I. 164.**2215. CLERK to WOLSEY.**

On my arrival here yesternight the King "was forth a-hunting, and came not home till 9 of the clock." When he came into the closet to hear evensong, he said to me, "Welcome, my lord of Bath! What tidings from my lord Cardinal?" He told me he would hear what I had to say after evensong. When evensong was done, he went into the Queen's chamber,

1526.

CLERK to WOLSEY—*cont.*

and asked after you. I told him your Grace had taken a purgation, which had near cast you into a fever, or you would have been with him today. I showed him how much it was to your comfort to hear of his prudent and wise demeanor to the Emperor's ambassador at his last being here, and the conformity of your opinion with his to set forward the league between France and Italy, on which you had talked with John Joachin. Speaking of the marriage of Madame Eleanora, the King said, "I marvel if the French king will have her, for there did run an evil bruit upon her. Howbeit, the possibility of succession that doth appear by her is great." He was satisfied with your resolution with the Pope's orator. "It was large 10 of the clock, and meat upon the table, and the Queen tarrying upon his Highness;" which I considering, told him I had other news which did not require haste. He said, "Be it then tomorrow." I said Master Page, of the duke of Richmond's council, wished to return to you tonight. The King said, "By St. George! he shall tarry till tomorrow;" for it was then late, and he a-hungred, and so went unto the Queen. We did not think right to present ourselves after supper, as the matter would be too displeasing for the King to hear to bed-wards; and therefore put it off till this day after dinner. We shall show that the matter is so heinous and displeasing that we durst not speak of it before. Windsor, Corpus Christi day, morning, 7 o'clock.

Hol. Add.

31 May. 2216. ACCOUNTS for the NORTHERN BORDERS.

R. O.

"A declaration of such sums of money as hath been received as well by Edmund late abbot of St. Mary's, York, as by Edmund now abbot of the same, by the most high commandment at sundry times, as well of such money as remained in the hands of the said late abbot upon the foot of his last accompt, as of two dismes granted unto the King's highness within the province of York, and of divers sums of loan money received of divers prelates and other persons of the church within the said province of York, and of divers sums of money by the King's grace sent to the said monastery for the custody of the same; and also of divers sums of money received of the collectors of the first and second part of the subsidy last granted unto the King's highness, with the delivery of the same unto divers persons by warrants from the first day of February in the 8th year of the reign of our sovereign lord king Henry VIII. unto the last day of May in the 18th year of our said sovereign Lord's reign."

Charge.—Balance in the Abbot's hands, as appears by indenture of John Heron with Edm. prior of St. Bee's and Richard prior of St. Martin's, dated 21 Feb. 8 Hen. VIII., 2,048*l.* 17*s.* 11½*d.* Receipts of collectors of the last two dismes, of Th. Dalby for the temporality of York and Yorkshire, of John Jenyns, of my lord Cardinal through Sir Hen. Wiat and Edm. Pekham by Rob. Draper, of Will. Frankleyn, of the bishop of Carlisle, &c. Total, 57,448*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.* ½*q.*

Paid.—To Geo. Lawson, treasurer of Berwick, by warrant dormant dated Greenwich, 6 March 8 Hen. VIII., for 3½ years' wages of 50 gunners to 16 May 12 Hen. VIII., 1,596*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, or 114*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per quarter; and for postage of the same, 26*s.* 8*d.* per quarter; also for succeeding quarters to the 15 Nov. 13 Hen. VIII. To Magnus, by warrant dated Richmond, 16 May 9 Hen. VIII., 600*l.* To Dacre, for repairs at Wark, by placard dated Greenwich, 10 May 12 Hen. VIII., 220*l.* To Sir Will. Bulmer, by warrant dated Calais, 2 July 12 Hen. VIII., for wages, conduct and coats of 100 light horse sent to Ireland, as appears by indenture signed by Sir John Bulmer, Sir William's son, 213*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To John bishop of Carlisle, by Wolsey's warrant dated Westminster, 8 March 13 Hen. VIII., 200*l.* To the earl of Shrewsbury, lieutenant in the North, by Magnus, 5 Sept. 14 Hen. VIII., 100*l.*; and payment for 1,000 jackets, at 3*s.* 4*d.* each. Prest for victualling 4 ships

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of war by Wolsey's warrant dated Westminster, 5 April 15 Hen. VIII., 434*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* To Lawson, for 50 gunners of a new crew, by warrant dated London, 3 Aug. 14 Hen. VIII. For repairs of Wark by Wolsey's warrant dated More, 30 Oct. For repair of the wall of Berwick by Wolsey's warrant dated Westminster, 23 March 17 Hen. VIII., 300*l.* For defence of the sea coast of Holderness by Wolsey's warrant dated Westm., 1 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII., 60*l.* For posts to Edinburgh by Wolsey's warrant dated Westm., 8 May 18 Hen. VIII., 205*l.* 5*s.*

A vellum roll of 5 membranes.

2217. WOLSEY'S COLLEGE.

R. O.

1. Survey of the following manors by Wm. Brabazon :—

(1.) *Manor of Canwall.*—The church and chancel under one roof, covered with tile, in length 84 ft. by 23 ft. Our Lady chapel on the north side, 42 ft. by 14 ft., ruinous. In the chapel, 4 windows glazed, in the chancel 2 windows, in the church one partly glazed. The manor place :—the house, 69 ft. by 15 ft., tiled on one side, thatched on the other, containing three low parlours and three upper chambers, the timber ruinous. A gallery adjoining, one side tiled, the other thatched. A stable, 36 ft. by 12 ft., with three chambers. The hall and kitchen; the latter ruinous. A kiln, a bolting house, and chamber for corn. A dove-house. A barn, 112 ft. by 28 ft. Account of the closes, their acreage, timber, rental, &c.

Tomworth.—Tenants, the Master of the Guild of St. George, one Stanley, gentleman, Rob. Harryson, Ric. Sukley, Humph. Ferrers.

Nether Whitacre.—Held by Wm. Edwards.

Little Sutton.—Tenants, Wm. Gibbons, and others.

Assheforlonge.—Tenants, Churchwardens of Great Sutton, and others.

Hill.—Thomas Blythe, and others.

Bitturscote.—John Tyso, — Whittington, Th. Browne, John Clerkson.

Elford.—Wm. Colet.

Pakynghon.—John Wistow.

Donton, Leic.—The college has the gift of the vicarage, of which Ric. Moor is vicar. Description of the church and parsonage. The barn, 66 ft. by 18 ft. Lands and closes adjoining. Tithe-barn, 54 ft. by 18 ft. Tenants, Wm. Horpwood, Wm. Astell. A barn, 67 ft. by 18 ft. Stables, water mill, timber, &c. Holdings of various tenants :—Leyre, Sir Wm. Bryan; Ragdale, Rob. West, priest, farmer of the parsonage there, Faresley, Staff.; Th. Browne (description of his holding); Wm. Whitecurtell, Simon Mounford; Drayton, Hugh Avere, Wm. Cariar, priest,—their holdings.

(2.) *The Manor of Bradwell.*—*The Outer Court* :—the gatehouse, otherwise called the garret, "sklated;" on the east side, two houses, tiled, 68 ft. long; on the west side, various houses, 87 ft., thatch, &c.; a barn of five bays, another of four bays, another of nine, 106 ft. by 22 ft.; tithing deficient. *The Inner Court* :—Chamber over the gate; four houses on the north side, in length 66 ft.; a low parlour, with chamber over, 30 ft.; on the south side, a malt house and a kiln; other houses, in ruins; kitchen, with lead; a hall, tiled, 55 ft. by 24 ft.; at the north end, a chamber called the King's chamber, with chimney over; on the west side, a chamber called the Prior's chamber, two low parlours under the same; buttery; cloister, tiled; chapterhouse; over the chapterhouse a "dorter" and five cells, 30 ft. by 24 ft.; a low parlour; the chancel, 61 ft. by 24 ft., partly covered with lead; an altar stone, 4 yds. long; a chapel adjoining, 17 ft. by 16 ft.; a chapel on the south side, all ruinous; south aisle of the church, 36 ft. by 24 ft.; north aisle, ditto, newly builded; the church, 72 ft. by 24 ft.; two aisles near the church door, 38 ft. by 12 ft.; vestry, steeple, six altar stones, 2 bells, old glass; a little chapel outside; the offering at Our Lady of Bradwell; a dovehouse; a sheephouse; various closes; wood, &c. Tenants, Sir John Longfield, and others.

Town of Bradwell.—Tenant, Nicholas Newman.

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WOLSEY'S COLLEGE—*cont.**Lowghton*.—John Curteis, Th. Taillor.*Wolverton*.—Wm. Hecok (?), vicar. Th. Rowse holds the tithe for 20*l.* yearly.*Shenley*.—John Alwey.*Stoney Stretford*.—Th. Green. Usurpations of Sir John Longfeld.*Town of Northampton*.—The Master of St. John's, of Northampton, holds the sign of *The Bull*, for 15*s.* 2*d.**Gillyng Magna*.—Edw. Moore. Survey of the house, barns, and buildings.*Wykyn*.—Hugh Visie.

(3.) *Manor of Tykford*.—The hall, porch chamber, the prior's chamber, with a chimney, the King's chamber on the south, ceiled, the kitchen, and other offices. The cloister, covered with slate. A low chamber, called the Misericorde, with a chimney and an inner chamber. A low parlour, lately called the "Farmere" (Infirmary). The chapterhouse, glazed. A "dorter," with a chimney and five cells. The church, 83 ft. by 21 ft.; north aisle, 30 ft. by 21 ft.; south aisle, ditto; all substantial; the belfry of stone, with three bells; the chancel, vaulted, 45 ft. by 21 ft.; a chapel adjoining, 16 ft. by 12 ft.; divers windows glazed. The Outer Court contains one acre; has a chimney over the gate, a chapel on the south side, with a little bell, a low parlour, and a chamber. On the north side, a day house and a stable, a kiln, a hothouse, a barn of 7 and another of 6 bayes, &c.; a dovehouse, a close, the pond containing carp. The "conyngre" replenished with conies, a fish pool, &c. Survey of the orchards, &c. Tenants, Andrew Stoks, and others. John Blakett, vicar of Newport, finds bread and wine for the church there. List of freeholders and their holdings:—Thomas Clerk, Hen. Candeler, Th. Catesby; the Masters of Our Lady's Guild of Newport; Wm. Stafford, Wm. Stoks, John Thomas, Rob. Grenewok, Agnes Savage, Christopher Payne, Alice Crophorn, Th. Creke, &c.

Newport Paynell.—John Blaket, vicar there, and other tenants. Freeholders, Dame Ann Seyntleger, the heir of Browghton, the King's ward, John Erle, John Pountez, and others. Tenants by indenture; ditto at will. Among others, a cottage held by Agnes Butcher at the rent of 1*s.*; a shop at 3*s.* 8*d.*; a garden place in the churchyard, near the schoolhouse, at 4*d.* The customs of the above.

Calcote, in the parish of Newport.—Tenants, Ric. Albert. Freeholders. Tenants at will, among others the watermen of Calcot, at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Geyhurst.—Wm. White.*Sheryngton*.—"Katharine Mariot, gentleman," and Ric. Grendon.*Little Lynford*.—Hen. Lodge. A chapel there, with a chancel, fallen down.*Lathbury*.—Wm. Lucy, Walter Stannerd.*Chicheley*.—Hen. Assheton, vicar. Account of the tenants.*Harmode*.—Wm. Croke.*Sulburie*.—The abbot of Woburn, parson there.

Other small places,—Crawley, Lowghton, Bradwell.—List of tenants, &c.

Town of Northampton.—A mese near the sign of *The Swan*, and two tenements, claimed by Rowland Messenger, parson of Wenlock; rent, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Bodyngton.—Wm. Marshall, parson there; Th. Sudbury and Th. Ladkyns, tenants.

Aston Bremytham, Warw.—The vicarage, in the gift of the College, is worth 44*s.* Description of the chancel. Ralph Forest and others, tenants.

Thornborough.—Nothing of importance.(4.) *Chantry lands in Bodyngton and Byfeld*.—Names of the tenants.

(5.) *Daventry*.—Th. Strangwyche, squire; his holdings. Nothing standing of the church and chancel, except the walls. The manor place: the inner court, gatehouse, and cloister, with their dimensions. Description of the closes adjoining.

The town of Daventry.—Wm. Starton of London, tenant; Th. Andrewes and others. Tenants at will. Annual rent for cottages, 5*s.*; for one substantially built and covered with tile, 10*s.* Customs.

Drayton.—Parcel of the manor of Daventry. Wm. Symms, tenant. Description of

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the house and closes. Wm. Mason and others, tenants. Freeholders there, Roger Leche and others.

Throp.—Chapel of St. John, 54 ft. by 21 ft. In the chapel, a table of the High Altar of three leaves. Two images of St. John. An image of Our Lady. Four other images and pictures. A mass book, a "portuus," pax, a little sanctus bell, a desk to lay a book on, and an iron to set candles on. In the rood loft, a crucifix, Mary and two images of St. John. A chapel bell. The Trinity in "alambaster." An image of Mary, a "Pyte," 2 candlesticks of wood, and divers seats. Description of the outhouses and barns, gardens, orchards, &c.

Dodford.—John Alybone, tenant.

Norton.—Th. Strangwiche, tenant of the parsonage. Description of the lands and of the chancel there. Wm. Knyght, freeholder, and others. Tenants at will. A cottage with half an acre, 4s. rent.

Muscote.—Belongs to the parsonage.

Everdone Parva.—Sir. Ric. Knyghtley, tenant. Description of his lands. Edmund Newenham, ditto.

Everdone Magna.—Sir Ric. Knyghtley, tenant.

Preston Magna.—Ric. Leycestre, vicar there, holds of the lord. Description of the barns, crofts, and chancel. Freeholders, the dean and canons of Warwick, the abbot of Billisden and others.

Little Preston.—Nothing of importance.

Wolton.—Lady Lucy, tenant. Lands, barns, and chancel. Wm. Chaplyn, vicar, holds of the lord. Freeholders, John Bridge and others. Tenants at will, Ric. Chaunterell and others.

Starton-on-the-Hill.—Ric. Coton, tenant. Description of the chancel, buildings, &c. Freeholders, Rob. Gylys and others. Tenants at will, and "vakes" (i.e. vacant lands).

Watford.—John Merston and Eliz. Capell, tenants.

Sandford Mede.—Wm. Kyng, Th. Durube and others, tenants.

Cold Assheby.—The abbot of Pyppewell, tenant of the parsonage. Description of it, and of the chancel.

Walgrave.—John Blundell, tenant.

Braybroke.—Leonard Coton, parson.

West Haddon.—Edw. Standyshe holds the vicarage. Description of the chancel, houses, and lands. Freeholders, John Olney and others. Tenants at will.

Bugby.—Rob. Monk, tenant, and others.

Northampton.—A close in the parish of St. Gregory.

(6.) *Bysbroke, Rutl.*—Th. Brewester, vicar there, by gift of the lord. Description of the chancel, mansion, &c.

Forston, Leic.—Wm. Dale, vicar, by gift of the college. Freeholders, copyholders, &c.

Lubnam.—A portion of the tithes held by the abbot of Sulby.

Stalford, Leic.—Parsonage, mansion, crofts, tenants. The vicarage in the gift of the college.

Brumwyche.—Wm. Wirley, squire, holds the tithes, &c. Hen. Grene priest there. Description of the chancel, 41 ft. by 18 ft., and of the furniture of the church. Belfry. The church, 57 ft. by 18 ft., with an aisle on the south side, 57 ft. by 9 ft. 5 glazed windows, with imagery work, containing 15 panes. A chapel on the north of the belfry, 27 ft. by 18 ft.; various images. 3 glazed windows of imagery work, with a little window con[taining one] pane; which 3 windows contain 9 panes. Table of the altar, &c. Pavement of brick. House adjoining, 80 ft. by 20 ft., with 3 low parlours, 3 upper chambers, 1 chimney, the floors of the chamber very "cors" (coarse). The hall near the cloister built chamber-wise, 57 ft. by 21 ft. The hall floor badly boarded. A house at the west end, 60 ft. by 21 ft. A good kitchen, &c. A malt kiln, 21 ft. by 14 ft. A stable, 48 ft. by 21 ft., with a chamber, &c. A barn, 72 ft. by 24 ft. A "heybrows,"

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WOLSEY'S COLLEGE—*cont.*

64 ft. by 21 ft. A watermill, 21 ft. by 15 ft. 3 pools. The house is enclosed, and has various liberties. It is surrounded by an orchard, a dovehouse, and half an acre. Description of the other closes. On the west side, a moat, now dry, and in it an orchard overgrown with thorns. Description of the woods. Customs of the lordship.

West Brumwyche, Staff.—Ann Heles and other tenants.

Dudley, Worc.—Rob. Hall and other tenants.

Elbury.—The parsonage, close, and other lands. Account of the tenants.

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2. Receipts and expenditure for one year of various manors belonging to the Abbey of Begham. *Headed*: "Begham cum membris. Compota omnium et singulorum ballivorum, prepositorum, bedellorum, firmariorum, tenentium et aliorum ministrorum ibidem computabilium, videlicet a festo Sancti Michaelis Arch. a. r. R. Henrici VIII. 17, usque idem festum Sancti Michaelis Arch. extunc proxime sequen. a. r. R. predicti decimo septimo, scil' per unum annum integrum." (Names: William Busse, bailiff, Edw. Lewknor, *le Yren milne* in ten. of W. Wybarn.) ii. Pepyngbury Magna. (Hen. Amers, bed., Rob. Bourege, John Joyce, clk., Robt. Walter, Thos. Kyppyng, Thos. à Kent, Robt. Joyce, clk., Robt. Kypping.) Thos. Cromwell, Rec. R'mi d'ni Cardinalis. iii. Pepyngbury Parva *alias* Bourege. (Ric. Mell, bed., Thos. Cromwell, rec.) iv. Friston (Jas. Peeres, firm., Thos. Cromwell, rec.) v. Excette. (Wm. Rotes, dep., Ste. Rots, firm., Thos. Cromwell, rec.) vi. Kechinham. (Jo. Fowle, f., Th. Cromwell, rec.) vii. Telton. (Ric. Mydelton, firm., Thos. Cromwell, rec.) viii. Otham. (Wm. Kentisley, bal., Jo. Owell, Th. Winswyfte, Ric. King, Thos. Jordan, John à Wod and Joan his w., Thos. Cromwell.) ix. Man. de Leneshoth in parochia de Horsemanden. (Robt. Gylderige, bal., Thos. Cromwell, rec.) x. Rokelande in Borham. (George Joyner, firm., Thos. Fynes lord Dacre, Thos. Cromwell, rec.) xi. Brokeley *alias* West Greenwich. (— Skipwythe, firm. per deput., Thos. Otwell, Thos. Cromwell, rec.) xii. Lamporte in Borne. (Wm. Busse, coll.) xiii. Coveherst et Coveling in Britling. (John Lover and Ric. Butler, ff., Thos. Cromwell, rec.) (*According to the old notation a leaf is missing after p. 10, and three leaves after p. 30.*)

ii. Receipts and expenditure of the rectory of Newington in Kent. *Headed*: "Visus computi Johannis Norton, militis, firmarii ibidem, viz., a festo Nat. S. Johannis Bapt., an^o 16^o r. nunc Henrici VIII. usque festum Nat. D'ni extunc proxime sequen., an. &c. ejusdem regis 17^o, per unum annum integrum." 2. —, of the rectory of Marden. (*A leaf lost according to the ancient notation.*) 3. —, of the priory of Horkeslegh Parva. *Headed*: "Visus comp. Johannis Crystmas arm. ballivi & collectoris redd. et firm. nuper prioratus & convent. ibidem," &c. Of the same date. (John Skewes and John Sayntclere, com. d'na Marney, Thos. Cromwell, Will. Bocher.) 4. —, of Typtre. *Headed*: "Visus computi Georgii Willoughby arm., firmarii et collectoris redd. ibid., &c., nuper priori et convent. ibid. pertin.," &c. Of the same date. (Thos. Cromwell, John Skewes, and Jo. Sayntclere, d'ns de Bracksted Magna, Anth. Darcy.) 5. —, of Stanesgate. *Headed*: "An. xvii. R. Hen. VIII. Onus computi Thomæ Alen firmarii sive occupatoris omnium, &c., prioratus ibid. nuper pertinent." Same date. (Will. Coket, capel., Thos. Cromwell, John Aleyn, LL.D., Joh. Ute de Maldon, bocher, John King.) 6. — of Wyk. *Headed*: "Onus Joh'is Howlette, bal. & col. redd. & firm. ibid.," &c. Same date. (Hen. Braham, Alex. Wenetham, John Brothe, William Hikman, Thos. Flankelen of Bekenfeld, in com. Bucks, — Gouge, John Hedsory, Ric. Fleming of Gypswych, in the street called Broad Street, nuper Ric. Legham, Thos. Cromwell, Joan Borne, John Tympley, mil., Wm. Purton, arm.) 7. —, of Wyk farm. *Headed*: "Onus Will'mi Purton, arm., et Will'mi Breton, firm. ibid." Same date. (Jo. Saintclere, arm., et William Breton, firm., ibid. Same date. (Jo. Saintclere, arm., Robt. Stanbanke, capel., Thos. Cromwell, John Capon, Edward commissary of the bp. of London, — John Okey.)

iii. Grants made by the abbot and convent of Begham. *Headed*: "Begham. Con-

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cessionones per nuper Abbatem et Conventum ibidem factæ diversis personis in forma subscripta^{77*}:—

In Sussex : t. m. *Telton* to Rich. Midelton ; 50 ac. in *Hellinglee* to Wm. Jeffrey ; *Leylands* in *Hellinglee* to Ric. Devenish ; *Rectory of Hellinglee* to do. and Wm. Rotes, clk ; 33 ac. *ibid.*, to Jo. Bodell ; 60 ac. in *Hellinglee* to Ric. Bocher ; *Canons' Lands*, *ibid.*, to Jo. Benet of Irelington ; r. in *Haylesham* to Nic. Willard, Thos. Vergys, Jo. Tutte ; right of way to Pet. Snowe of Haylesham ; f. of *Kychenham* in *Echingham* to Jo. Fowle fil. Jacobi ; *Borham ponde* to Thos. Fynes ld. Dacre ; 100 ac. in. *Crowmere* to Thos. Fynes knt. ; m. *Otham* to Wm. Kentysley ; m. *Excette* to Ste. Rotes ; m. *Rokeland* in *Borham* to George Joyner.

In Kent : m. *Leneshoth* with l. in *Horsemonden* to John Saxpece and Rob. Gyldrege ; rect. of *Pepinbery* to the vicar ; f. in *Brenchle* voc. *Bourebroke* als. *Bulbroke* to Mat. Haler ; f. in *Brenchelsee* voc. *Abbot's Bere* to Jo. Haler ; *Marle-pett nunc Mel-ponde*, &c., to Rob. Kipping, Walter and Thomas Kipping ; *Lyndrege Mede* in par. de *Tewdeley* to John Cardenell ; f. near *Kingeswood* to Wm. Waller ; hh. and ll. to Wm. Thomas ; 2 crofts in *Brenchesley* to Ste. Aleyn ; the *Oule house* in *Lamborherst* to Thos. Willard ; f. *Abbots Croft* in do. to Jo. Sevenoke ; *Cokesbrome* of 20 ac. to John and Henry Fowle ; m. *Brokeley* and rect. of *Westgrenewich* als. *Depford* to — Skipwith, now occupied by Jo. Otwell ; the *Yren Milne* to Wm. Wybarn † ; f. and t. in *Gt. Pekham* voc. *Canonsland* to Pet. Downe ; *Moltmede* in *Tewdeley* to Jo. Reyne ; t. *Freres land* in *Matfelde* to Jo. Gurley ; h. in *Cotisford* to Wm. Wenborn ; m. *Fryston* to Jas. Peers, leased anew to John Payne ; 40 ac. in *Melfelde* (at *Otham*) to Ric. Reyn ; 30 ac. *Doddington* and a mead of 5 ac. called *Pykestyrlles* to John Howell and Thos. Winswyfte ; t. and 100 ac. in p. of *Westham* to Rich. King, now in the hands of Jo. Oseborn ; close of 15 ac. at *Newgate* in *Otham* to Thos. Jordan in the hands of Thos. Colyer ; f. in *Gt. Otham* to John and Joan Awood, now in the hands of Sim. Fennell.

"Dimissiones de Novo." f. *Capernes* and *Shapesser*, &c. parcel of m. of *Hellinglee* dem. by Th. Cromwell and John Smyth to Richard Sompner ; m. *Cowherst* in *Bryttings* to John Lover.

v. Grants made by the prior of Tunbridge. Headed : "Tonbridge. Dimissiones factæ diversis personis subscriptis per nuper Priorem ibidem tam de diversis maneriis, dominiis, terris et tenementis quam de aliis dimissis ut immediate plene liquet."

r. of *Yalding*, 6 ac. in *Nettelsted* to Wm. Whetnall ; demesne ll. of the m. of *Lomewood*, *ib.* to the same ; of which Th. Cromwell and the late Prior have 40s. rent ; r. of *Leigh*, *Prior's lands*, 5 ac. in *Bodell Mede* to — [same ?], rent paid to Cromwell ; *Smytheslands*, *Helwoods*, *Doonnings*, *Weblands*, and *Priors Heymans*, late the tenure of John Salmon of *Haseden*, to Thomas Fane ; f. and garden in par. of *Tonbridge*, containing 2 ac. in *Whechenden Mede*, and a piece adjoining *Sampson's lands*, to Edward Markeley ; m. of *Holland*, except *Farthing*, to W. Waller ; m. of *Holte* or *Rougholte* in *Chelsham* (Surrey) to Rob. Harding, at a red rose or peppercorn rt. (now belongs to John Gresham) ; m. of *Bodesham* to John Blunte and Rob. Sewall (half rent paid to Cromwell, and the other to the late prior) ; f. in *Sheborn* to Thomas Coke of *Wrotham* (paid as above) ; f. of the lime fields in *Shipborne* to Ric. Dyne, paid as above ; 1 ac. in *Bodesham* to d'n's Georgius *Holland* ("prior de Anglesey" in margin) ; m. and r. of *Brenchley* to John Roberts ; r. of *Denarston* to Henry Everard, paid as above ; r. and glebe lands of ———— ‡ to Ric. vicar there, paid as above.

* The abbreviations used in the succeeding part of this abstract are to be interpreted as follows:—

t. = tenement.	h. = house.
f. = farm or parcel of land.	hh. = houses.
r. = rectory.	l. = land.
m. = manor.	ll. = lands.
rt. = rent.	s. t. = sum total.

† A grant for 40 years at a lease of 6*l.* per an. if there was wood enough to supply their works with charcoal ; if not, 3*l.* per an. as was then the case.

‡ Blank in orig.

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WOLSEY'S COLLEGE—*cont.*

v. "Nigsell in Helden.—Rentale ibidem renovatum et factum ad curiam ibidem tent' undecimo die Decembris anno r. R. H. VIII^{vi} 17^{mo} (1525) tam de nominibus tenencium quam de redditibus eorundem, operibus, et serviciis." Tenants named, W. Walter, Th. Walker, — Bere, W. Carter, John at Ware, W. Wyllard. Sum of the rental, 14s. 3½d., 5 cocks and 11 hens.

vi. "Shipborn.—Rentale ibidem renovat' ad cur' tent' ibidem 13^{mo} die Decembris," same year. Liberi tenentes: Jo. Chowne sen., Agnes Chowne wid., James Oughtred, John Turke, Rob. Busshop, Jo. Pelsoth, Ric. Dyne; Th. Coke, farmer of the manor; Jo. Hayte, farmer of lands called *Bramblefelds* and *Crouchecrofte*. Sum of the rental, 8l. 11s. 8½d.

vii. "Stamford in Hadloo.—Rentale ibidem renovat' ad cur' ibidem tent. 13^{mo} die Decembris," same year.

Rt. of tenants named: Steph. Lover, for the f. of *Stamford*, once — Rugg's, then Hen. Fane's, now Wm. Rychards'; same, for a t. once Thos. Fromonde's, afterwards H. Fane's, now W. Rychards'; same for a t. once John Myddleton's, afterward John Brodde's, now the said Wm's; of Wm. Keyser, for Cockylles Mede, &c., late Jo. Gooding's; of Nic. Born for a t. once Thos. Fromonde's; of the relict of Laur. Brokeston, for Wilkinnsfelde, once Jo. Mauncey's; and of the same for a t. once John Myddelton's. Sum tot. 7s. 4½d.; of Ste. Lover, 4 hens and 4 score eggs; of W. Keyser, one hen, 20 eggs; of Nic. Born, do.; of Widow Brokeston, do.

viii. Lomewood.—Of the f. of the demesnes called *Bromes*, dem. to Wm. Whetnall, now to Hen. Fane, s. t. 40s.

ix. Lemanstoke.—"Red. assis. ibid.," sc. of the bp. of Cant., Wm. Carter, — Warde, — Walter, per an. s. t. 9s. 11½d.

x. Holland in Speldhirst.—"Rentale, ibid.," &c., 17 Hen. VIII., sc. of the f. of And. Judde, late John Judde's; of Wm. Goldsmyth, of Penseherst.

xi. Survey of the monastery of Davington [Kent], headed, "Davington. First, the site of the monastery, with all the houses, horses, stables, and 60 acres of land thereto adjoining."

1. Lands lying in *Hartey*.—The parsonage of Hartey, called *Stangar*, fd. by Stephen Hayward, at r. 13l. 13s. 4d.; *Keyborn Marsh*, fd. by the same, at r. 8s.; a t., called *the Motte*, fd. by Wm. Clynton, at r. 3l. 13s. 4d.; a salt-marsh called *Butts*, with 20 ac. of fresh land, and the pasture of 12 sheep in *Orset* marsh, by the same, 40s.; *Davington* marsh and *Davington* Hope (I. of Sheppey), fd. by Alex. Cardon, 32s. 3d.; parsonage of *Newnham*, and the r. of *Newnham* and *Monkton*, with 80 ac. of arable, &c. in *Newnham*, fd. by Thos. Okingfold, 6l., above the Vicar's pension and the abbot of Faversham's; lands in *Upper-Mension* and *Nether-Mension* fields in the p. of Dodington, fd. by Thos. Pye, 3½ qrs. of barley; 8 acres, fd. by Thos. Dodington, 20s.; 33 acres in *Bourdfield*, fd. by Thomas Fylmer, 5s.

2. Lands leased from year to year.—26 acres at Melfelds, in the p. of Monckton, fd. by Hen. Fylks, 9s. 1d.; 2 pieces of land in Ore, fd. by the curate there, 8s. 8d.; one in *Tenam* fd. by the curate of *Buckland*, 6s. 8d.; 2 ac. of meadow in *Harbaldown*, farmed by the prior there, 11s.; tythes in *Norton*, fd. by the curate there, 6s. 8d.; lands in *Norton* cd. *Wrens*, fd. by Peter Grenestrete, 14s. and 1 qr. of barley; certain lands called *Mynchin Lane*, in the pp. of *Esling* and *Throwley*, fd. by Nic. Upton, 6s. 8d.; "in money, hens, cocks, and eggs, valued at 3d. a hen, 2d. a cock, and 20 eggs for a penny," 13s. 8d.; the rents of Fynch Hill; rents in the town and p. of Feversham, 12s. 2d.; rt. of a house in Ore held by William Hart, 6d.; the *Painter's Field*, fd. by "Carpenter of Ludeham," payable twice a year, 4s.; rt. of John Motte, 3s. 4d.; divers rr. at *Harmowthe*, twice a year, 14s. 9d.; of St. Peter's in *Tenet*, 5s.; rent of a house held by John Breear in *Sandwich*, 6s. 8d. *vacat*; 2 ac. in *Asshe*, r. 3s. 11d.; for lands in *Selling*, 14 bushels of barley and 2 hens; rents in *Stansted*, 6s. 8d.

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xii. Valuation of the benefices held by the following religious houses, [granted to Card. Wolsey]: sc. i. *Tykford*; sc. the rets. of Newport Pagnell, Chycheley, Bradwell, Aston Bromwyke. ii. *Braddewell*; sc. the rr. of Wolverton and Padbury. iii. *Thoby*; r. of Mownteresyng. iv. *Lessones*; r. of Elmendon, Rayneham, Marden, Alrethley (of which St. Paul's, London, held 6l. 13s. 4d.), Newington, Walkestede als. Godstow. v. *Tondbrgge*; rr. of Brencley, Yaldeng, Denarston, Tewdeley, Leygh, pens. de Elmelle. vi. *B[erg]ham*, rr. of Halesham, Pebynbury, Hellynglye. vii. *Wallingford*; pens. de Garsyngton.

2218.

GRANTS in MAY 1526.

May.
GRANTS.

2. Rob. Acton. Lease of lands in the manor of Walsall, called the Wastes, parcel of the manor of Stafford, forfeited by Edward late duke of Buckingham, with reservations; for 21 years; rent 46s. 8d., and 3s. 4d. of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 2 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 12.*

2. John Crosborowe of London, ironmonger, *alias* John Wellyngborowe, Northt., *alias* John Hensman, mercer. Special protection for one year, granted by the King in right of his royal prerogative. *Del. Westm.*, 2 May 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

4. Staple of Calais.

Constat and exemplification to Geo. Walshe of patent 40 Edw. III., granting to the merchants the free election of the mayor and constables of the Staple and other privileges. Also of charter 43 Edw. III., addressed to the governor of the lordships of Calais, Merk and Guisnes, and others, commanding them to aid in the conviction of Michael Bakere, who was arrested for debt at suit of Ric. Wygge, and escaped. Also of charter 50 Edw. III., being an extension of privileges.—*Pat. 18 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 5.*

5. Ralph Browne, of Kenton, and Tho. Launder, of Columpton, Devon. Pardon for the theft of a chest (*cista*) value 2s., a doublet value 20d., a garment value 12d., and 4 marks in money. 5 May 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

8. Walter Walshe, yeoman of the Privy Chamber, and Wm. Morant. Licence to import Gascon wine and Toulouse woad. *Del. Westm.*, 8 May 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

8. Stephen Coope, serjeant of the poultry of the king's Household. Pardon and release of all debts, &c. not exceeding 34l. *Del. Westm.*, 8 May 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 18.*

8. To the sheriff of Staffordshire. Writ to attach Wm. Savage, late of Shreshyll, Staff., for a debt of 40s. to Wm. Holme, a servant of Card.Wolsey. *Westm.*, 8 May 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. b.

8. John Whitbroke, of Worcester. Pardon for having escaped from the prison of that city, 23 Nov. 17 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 May 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 5.*

9. Ric. Mylward, draper, of London. Protection. *Del. Westm.*, 9 May.—S.B.

9. Henry Page, yeoman of the Bottles. Grant of the house at the corner of Dowe Lane, in the parish of St. Michael Pater-noster, Dowegate, London, and the lands of three tenements in Cussyn Lane, in the parish of All Saints the Greater, in the King's hands by the death of Tho. Wood-roff, and by reason of Sir Ric. Charleton's attainder. *Del. Westm.*, 9 May 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 10.*

9. Wm. Seyntlowe, of Sutton, Somers., and Payneswyke, Glouc. Pardon. *Del. Westm.*, 9 May 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 10.*

9. Peter Wadyng, of the parish of St. Peter, in the scunage of Calais. Pardon for the murder of Katharine Robdon. *Del. Westm.*, 9 May 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 10.*

11. John Gale, yeoman of the Chamber. To be keeper of the great park of the manor of Amtehyll, Beds, with 4l. a year. *Del. Westm.*, 11 May 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 19.*

12. Tho. Audeley. Wardship of John Rust, kinsman and heir of John Fermour, of co. Essex. *Westm.*, 12 May.—S.B. *Pat. 18 Hen.VIII. p. 1, m. 11.*

12. Wm. Cary. To be keeper of the manor, garden, tower, &c. of Plesance, in Estgrenewiche, and of Estgrenewiche park, with fees out of the issues of Kent; on surrender of patent 6 June 11 Hen.VIII. by Sir Wm. Compton. *Del. Westm.*, 12 May.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 12.*

12. Wm. Cary. To be keeper of the manor and park of Ditton, Bucks, and all foreign woods belonging to the same, with 3d. a day; on surrender of patent 26 June 3 Hen.VIII. by Sir Wm. Compton. *Del. Westm.*, 12 May.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 12.*

12. Wm. Crane, gentleman of the Chapel Royal. To be master of the Chapel Royal boys, and to receive 40l. a year for the instruction, vestures and beds of 12 boys. *Del. Westm.*, 12 May.—S.B.

12. Sir Wm. Rede, John Cheyne, Roger Gyfford, Tho. Caryll, Rob. Pygot and John

1526.

GRANTS in MAY 1526—*cont.*

May.
GRANTS.

Gyfford. Licence to impark 200 acres of land, 200 acres of pasture and 20 acres of wood in Bryddesthorn, adjoining the manor of Bryddesthorn; and to have free warren and fishing in the moiety of the said manor in the parish[es?] of Aston Abbots, Wyngrave and Hardewyk, Bucks; the above parties being seized of both moieties of the said manor. Also pardon of all decay and destruction of houses in the said moiety and lands, and conversions of the same to pasture, contrary to the statute 4 Hen. VII. [c. 19.] *Del. Westm.*, 12 May 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 20.*

14. John Prediaux, of Ashberton, Devon, merchant. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Greenwich, 14 May. *Teste Westm.*, 3 April.—P.S.

14. Laurence Redman, of Alton Westbroke, Hants, mercer. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Greenwich, 14 May 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

15. Tho. Bracebrigg. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Simon son of John Bracebrigg, who held of the King in chief as of the manor of Cheillesmore. Likewise to Sir Tho. Pulteney, Humph. Lucy, John Ardern, Wm. Brokesly and Tho. Hasilrigge; also to Sir Wm. Perpoyn, John Willoughby, John Ardern, Tho. Pulteney and Humph. Lucy; feoffees to the use of the said Thomas. *Del. Westm.*, 15 May.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 7.*

15. Sir Wm. Tyler. Licence to hold his office of collector of tonnage and poundage in the port of London, to which he was appointed by patent 29 Sept. 4 Hen. VIII., by deputy, notwithstanding the Act prohibiting the same. *Westm.*, 15 May 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

15. John s. and h. of John le Zouche, late lord le Zouche and Seintmaure, and of Joan his wife. Livery of lands. *Del. Westm.*, 15 May 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 6.*

17. Thomas marquis of Dorset and Sir Anth. Browne. Grant, in survivorship, of the offices of steward of the honor of Ray-

leigh, Essex, and keeper of Rayleigh park, master of the hunt of deer of Rayleigh and Thundersley and bailiff of Rocheford, with 10*l.* a year as bailiff, and 4*d.* a day as keeper, out of the issues of the manors of Raleigh, Estwodbury, Thondersley and Lonedon, Essex; on surrender of patent 1 April 10 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 17 May 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Vacated on personal surrender by Anthony, 1 Mar. 23 Hen. VIII. *Pat. p. 1, m. 14.*

17. Sir John Norton, of Norwode Chesternes. Lease of the 410 acres of land in Birchyngton and Monketon, in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, lately belonging to Henry duke of Somerset, which came to king Edw. IV., with reservations, for 21 years; rent 4*l.* (at which the said land was valued in an inquisition before Ric. Willy, escheator, 8 Edw. IV.), and 13*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del. Westm.*, 17 May 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 11.*

22. Tho. Englefeld, serjeant-at-law. To be master of the King's wards, with power to appoint feodaries and all other officers except receivers in the possessions which fall to the Crown by such heirs. This appointment is made in consequence of Sir Ric. Weston, who held this office with Sir Edw. Belknappe, deceased, being abroad on the King's pleasure. *Del. Westm.*, 22 May.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 18.*

25. Edm. Whyte. Licence to appoint a clerk or deputy in his office of customer in the port of Boston, Linc., granted him by patent 10 April 17 Hen. VIII., he having been retained in the service of Thomas duke of Norfolk; with pardon for all infringements of the statutes of 4 and 13 Hen. IV. *Del. Richmond*, 25 May 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

28. Roger Midilwode, of Ebiston, Yorksh. Pardon for the murder of Ralph Hutchinson. *Del. Westm.*, 28 May.—S.B. *Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 12.*

30. Sir Wm. Gascoigne, of Cardington, Beds. Annuity of 44*l.* *Del. Richmond*, 30 May 13 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

2219. The GOVERNOR OF VERCELLI to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

Vit. B. VIII.

58*.

B. M.

“... Savonne avecques le nombre de six galleres legieres et aussy ayent ar . . . larmee du Pape et Venetiens ne sont point en vollunte de porchasser les Epaingnoz plusavant que de les chasser dehors de la duche de Millan.” If so, their retreat can only be through the Duke's country, and if they pursue them further, it will be worse. Begs him to take advice, and provide for it.

The army of the Pope and Venetians is about Milan and Pavia, and has

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taken seven pieces of artillery which the Spaniards had left. Hears this morning that the lansquenets in Pavia are parleying with the Venetians, who have offered them three pays, and the goods of the Spaniards in Pavia, and that they will treat them well if they will stay with them; if not, they will give them a safe-conduct to return home.

They have asked for three days to answer. Thinks they will consent, for the sake of the Spaniards' goods. On the other side, 700 or 800 Spanish and Italian foot have arrived. Cannot understand why; but the report is that the Spaniards will abandon Milan if Pavia is lost, and will retire to Alexandria and Novara. Hopes they go another way, as he fears for the Duke's lands. Will do all he can to guard this town.

Fr., copy, p. 1, mutilated. Endd.: Gouverneur de Verceil a Mons. de Savoye. Copia literarum Gubernatoris Verselarum ad D. Ducem Sabaudia.

1 June. 2220. ICELAND.

Lansdowne
MS. 21, f. 137.
B. M.

A composition, made 1 June 18 Hen. VIII., between the King and certain of his subjects adventuring into Iseland for ling or cod, "whose names or marks hereafter these articles do ensue," for having yearly for the use of his household frank and free from every ship, fish &c. as follows:—

1. Of every ship having 400 ling and upwards, the King's purveyor is to choose out 200; and from these 200, 100, which the King is to have frank and free, "unless the acquitting of the custom of the said ship's salt." 2. Of every ship with cod, 200 to be taken in like manner. 3. No purveyor is to take fish, except as above, and by virtue of commission; but in case more is required, it must be bought by agreement as between two merchants. 4. The King, hearing of the great charges of the small ships, is contented to make the following remission:—of every ship with 10 wey of salt or under, he will take but half a hundred lings or 100 cod.

Pp. 2. Elizabethan copy. Endd. by Lord Burghley.

1 June. 2221. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 64.
B. M.

"Ill. ac R. &c. Postquam die xx[viiij.] præteriti mensis scripseram ad D. v. R. quasdam literas, quarum copiam cum præsentib[us] mitto, scripsi certa pauca per manus agentium pro R. p. d. Archiepiscopo S. Andreae, ad idem tendentia, et etiam declarantia quod in negotio dicti Archiepiscopi successerat. Postea autem nihil aliud de novo ad meam notitiam devenit, nisi quod, cum die sequenti post ultimas scriptas Pontifex habuisset licteras ab oratore suo, qui est apud Regem Gallorum, datas decima septima Maii, quibus significabat dictum Regem Gallorum et suos ministros, nunc sub uno frivolo colore, nunc sub alio, expeditionem procrastinare, seque ex his quæ videbat judicare ipsum Regem nova[s] praticas cum Cesare iniisse, et propterea non sincere cum Pontifice et Venetis procedere; cumque idem ad Venetos eorum orator ibidem existens [significabat], Pontifex [et] Veneti statim revocarunt ea quæ in Lombardia ordinaverant, quæ hic non explico quia in supradicta copia plene omnia sunt narrata. Heri autem, cum per licteras datas decima nona Pontifex ab eodem oratore suo certificatus esset quod discussis capitulis cum Rege Gallorum, tandem ipse et orator remanserant in omnibus et per omnia concordēs, quodque ipse Rex Gallorum absolute promiserat secunda die, cum prima esset Pasca, capitula subscribere, statim Pontifex de novo ordinavit ut in Lombardia fierent quæ prius ordinata et postea revocata fuerant, idemque ordinavit per Venetos fieri, adeo quod speratur intra paucos dies aliquid novi ibi nasciturum. Quicquid id erit, licet putem D. v. R. aliunde citius quam hinc scituram, ut tamen debito meo satisfaciam omnia ei significabo.

"Ille qui ex Lugduno misit ad Pontificem licteras, datas decima nona, scribit eadem die certa alia tutiori via alias licteras ab oratore Pontificis

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GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

apud Regem Gallorum existente habitas et datas vigesima prima misisse, quas, eo præsertim quod per duos dies post facta sunt, prout ille in lictis datis decima nona innuebat, tenet pro certo Pontifex esse illas per quas orator suus scribit de subscriptione capitulorum, quas de hora in horam asserit Pontifex expectare et ostendit se esse optimo animo et de conclusione amplius non dubitare. Alia non occurrunt," &c. Rome, 1 June 152[6]. Signed.

Cipher undeciphered; mutilated; pp. 2.

Ib. f. 65*.

2. Condensed abstract of the preceding, omitting dates and other minutiae.

In Vannes' hand, p. 1.

2 June.

2222. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII.

65.

B. M.

Wrote of the affairs of St. Andrew's yesterday. Wishes to have letters from Wolsey, commanding him to treat of this matter with the Pope. Nothing has been done about sending the learned man for the college, as no one has been found fit. Wrote on the 6th about Erasmus's work against Lee, &c. Rome, 2 June 1526.

Hol., Lat., p. 1.

3 June.

2223. WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner, p. 549.

Professes the great zeal he and the King have to serve the Pope. Thanks him for reforming his bull of plenary indulgence. Richmond, 3 June 1526.

Lat.

3 June.

2224. FRANCIS I. to MORETTE.

R. O.

Sends a copy of the treaty of the Italian league, to be shown to Jehan Jaquin, and then communicated to Wolsey and the King, with his other instructions. Wishes him to write immediately the news, and what the King says. Angoulesme, 3 June. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd. in English.

5 June.

2225. UBERTO DE GAMBARA to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII.

66.

B. M.

Is delighted with Wolsey's news of the completion of the league with France, and is glad that the Viceroy is aware of it. Desires an interview with Wolsey. The ambassador of Milan was with him when the news came, and is like a man recalled to life. He has letters from Rome of the 19th ult. London, 5 June 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

5 June.

2226. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII.

66*.

B. M.

"[Ill.] ac R. &c. Post ultimas scriptas ad D. v. R., quæ datæ fuerunt ij. hujus mensis, nil aliud ad mei notitiam devenit nisi quod *heri Pontifex habuit capitula fœderis conclusa in Gallia, ex quorum receptione valde læto animo est et maxima cum diligentia curavit per licteras Apostolicas, sub plum[b]o, fœdus hujusmodi cum ipsius capitulis confirmare, quas licteras per velocissimum cursorem in Galliam mictit. Non curo ad particularia circa hoc devenire cum certus sim eo (ea) ad manus D. v. R. pervenisse antequam huc pervenerint in Lombardia. Præparantur ea quæ in penultimis lictis ad D. v. R. scripsi, crediturque quod cito aliquis effectus videbitur, nunc præsertim, quoniam Pontifex et Veneti animo quietiori*

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existentes virilius ad illa tendent quam ante facerent. Commendo me," &c.
Rome, 5 June 1526. *Signed.*

Cipher undeciphered; mutilated.

5 June. 2227. ITALY.

R. O.

Extract from the letters of the Prothonotary (John Casale), 5 June (corrected from "May"), Venice.

On the 2nd, news came of the treaty between the French king, Pope, and Venetians, in which the king of England was nominated, but not included.

Went the same day to the Doge, to hasten the ratification, which they performed the same day, and sent it to the Pope, who has done the same, and sent it hither. Tomorrow it will be forwarded to France, and Casale will send with it a bundle of letters from the Pope, containing the heads and form of the instructions. Does not inclose a copy, as they have been often seen before. Was obliged to urge on the Signory, as they were surprised that the king of England had not joined the treaty, partly because all their hope is in him, partly because they feared that, by concluding it, they might do something against the King.

Told them that the King wished it for the good of Italy, which consisted in its freedom from servitude and tyranny; and they were therefore content to come to a conclusion, and begged Casale to inform the King and Wolsey that they had consented to it in consequence of their advice and persuasion, repeated in the letters of the deceased ambassador, and they thank them for it, but they cannot be at rest until the King has joined the treaty. They beg them also to urge Francis to do his duty, and send the lances. They, with the Pope, have provided about 10,000 Swiss. They have given the charge of this to the bishop of Lodi, and have sent him money. The Pope has sent secretly 10,000 crs., and the Venetians a like sum, besides sending 20,000 crs. to their own army. They have ordered them to be ready next Sunday, the 8th* instant. They have 8,000 heavy foot, 800 heavy horse, and 800 light horse, and have appointed new captains, one of them being Fras. Casale, the writer's brother, who has till now served the Emperor in the name of the king of England. He has a very good band of horse, and is in great estimation, and asks the King and Wolsey to write a letter in his favor to the Signory, for he will serve no one without the King's consent, and wishes them to know that the King is content with it.

The Venetians have laid a tax of 120,000 crs.;—have appointed agents for another 30,000;—will sell the magistracies and offices of state, which will bring about 100,000, and are determined to carry on matters in earnest. The Spaniards have already found this out, and intend to hold Pavia and Lodi, two very strong cities, not far from Milan. They occupy the castle of St. Angelo, strongly fortified, in the middle of the road, 20 miles off; but they will not be able to hold Milan for long, on account of the hatred of the people, and their fear of the castle. They would like to keep Crémone, but it will be most difficult, as the citadel is in the Duke's hands, and the Spaniards want money and victuals.

Has told the Venetians, and D. Gregory has told the Pope, that no time must be lost, for the Emperor has 4,000 Spaniards in Italy, as many lanceknights and 3,000 Italian foot, and that he will enroll more. The mutinies at Milan have ceased, for the captains have collected money out of their plunder, and paid the lanzknechts part of their wages. They wished to exact 40,000 crs. from the Genoese; and the abbot of Najara went thither, on the pretence that he had received money from Spain sent thither by letters of exchange, but he did no good. The two principal Imperialist

* An error.

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ITALY—*cont.*

leaders are the Marquis of Guasto and Ant. Leyva, who disagree with each other, but now Don Hugo de Moncada is coming, a man of great prudence and experience, but very unfortunate, to whom they will both yield.

The Viceroy from France has provided some Spaniards for Naples. They belong to the robbers who are wandering over Italy with Fabricius Maramaus.

Count Guido Rangonus, the Papal captain, was enlisting soldiers, even before the treaty was concluded. He is very courageous, and as hostile to the Spaniards as the Devil to the Cross. "Accepto novo ratificationis marchio Mantuæ capitaneus generalis —"

Lat., pp. 4. Imperfect.

5 June. 2228. [CLEMENT VII. to GAMBARA.]

Vit.B.viii. 59.

B. M.

Copies of letters from Clement VII. to his nuncio in England, 29 May.

Received his of the 3rd and 4th by Melchio. Understanding the wish of Francis for an arrangement with England and Italy, sent him a mandate, which arrived on the 6th. We have rejected the terms offered us by the Emperor, and taken that course in which his Majesty will for the future be principal and protector, trusting he will move the king of France to adopt that course which belongs to his honor and advantage. As I now hear by letters from the Nuncio of the 17th, although the difficulties of the league are removed, the conclusion is delayed, so that he and the English ambassadors were despondent about it on account of the great honor paid to the Viceroy. We are ignorant of the result; but the delay is very disadvantageous, for the citadel of Milan had not been reinforced, in consequence of the delay of the French, and their practices with the Viceroy. If the league be concluded, we will show by our actions what hitherto we have shown by our words, and satisfy the king of England. If we have hitherto delayed, "indiciū est [novarum] practicarum Cæsaris quæ Christianissimum tenent suspensum," and there is no other help, except in the king of England.

Use all your efforts to bring the league to a conclusion. If the king of France has concluded or intends to conclude with the Emperor, the most powerful remedies will be required, and all the sagacity and influence of the King and Wolsey; and we, the Pope, will support them with all our strength. Use every effort to secure some deliberation suitable to the magnitude of this affair, and let us know their answer and determination. The calumnies thrown out against us are easily disposed of. As soon as we knew the good intentions of the French king, we sent a mandate into France. On the receipt of yours of the 28th, we sent you an ample mandate by our nuncio in France, to whom we gave no commission, "de contribuendo ultra montes," as we adhere to the former league made with the Regent; and if the French will consent to it, they will make no difficulty. If the matter is concluded, "in omnibus concernentibus beneficium et satisfactionem Majestatis suæ faciemus semper ejus voluntatem. Propterea vobis sæpius diximus quod cum propter pericula imminencia rebus Mediolanensibus, tempus non sit considerandi et disputandi omnia particularia, ipsa conclusa, R^{mus} pater noster poterit aggredi ad ejus reformationem, quoniam libere semper et sine difficultate assentiemur omnibus rebus honestis, et illis præsertim quæ pertinebunt ad honorem, utilitatem et satisfactionem Majestatis suæ et R^{mæ} dominationis suæ."

Rome, 5 June. Received duplicates of yours by way of Flanders; those sent by Leonard Spina have perished. We have received incredible satisfaction at the promptitude of the King and Wolsey in sending succors to Hungary, the more so considering the indifference of all other Christian princes. The King must not withdraw his intended provisions, but provoke others by his example, and send the nobleman whom he intends to send, and

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give him full powers. We understand that the Turk has already entered Hungary with all his forces. We suppose that you know that the league has been concluded in France, which would not have been done except out of respect which they had to the King and Wolsey, and you shall thank them both infinitely in our name. We have determined to see if the citadel of Milan can be succored, without waiting for the French aid. You will see by this whether the charges brought against us be true or false. We have firm hope that the king of England will consent to be the head and chief of the league, otherwise we should not have much hope. Wolsey must take care that Francis keeps up no intrigue with the Emperor.

Lat., pp. 5, mutilated.

7 June. **2229.** WM. YERDYSLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Master S . . . has been with him, and promised to bring his own and his predecessor's books. Begs Cromwell to see the reckonings together, and will submit to his judgment. "Your mastership in this may do a charitable deed; for I would, if it please Almighty Jesu, that I wher in so good case as he that goeth from door to door; I mean, that I had but the shirt on my back, and wher out of debt for twelve eerys . . . erys servesse that I ded Mr. Dickenson, and it by trew I did get a hundred" Asks him to take the matter into his hands. Dr. Stranwais has just sent him word that Cromwell has promised to favor the writer. 7 June 1526.

Hol., p. 1. The writing much faded. Add.: To, &c., Mr. Cromwell, dwelling by the Friar Austins, London.

[8 June.]* **2230.** ITALIAN LEAGUE.

Nero, B. VII. 7.

B. M.

Commission by [the doge of Venice] to Gaspar Spinelli to receive Henry VIII. into the treaty between Clement VII., Francis I., [Venice,] and Francisco Sfortia 1526.

Lat. Vellum. Imperfect.

9 June. **2231.** CAMPEGGIO to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Supposes that he will hear all the Italian news from the Nuncio and the English ambassadors, but does not think it right for a courier to leave without a letter from him. Almost all Italy is arming against the Spaniards, for their oppression of the duchy of Milan and the neighbouring countries. Unless they yield, there will be a great war. The plague is increasing daily at Rome. Rome, 9 June 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

9 June. **2232.** GIO. MATTEO GIBERTO, Datary, to CAPINO, [Nuncio in France].

Let. di Principi, I. 189.

As your union with the English ambassadors and the Venetian secretary (Andrea Rosso) has greatly assisted in bringing about the conclusion [of the Holy League against the Emperor] which is desired, the Pope is most confident that it will produce other good fruits, in causing the French to perform speedily that to which his Majesty (Francis) is bound, and in preventing the Most Christian King from giving ear to any overtures from Spain. Write to the Prothonotary (Gambara) in England to solicit the King to aid this enterprise in Lombardy and Naples with money, as his authority and persuasion have been sufficient to advance it so far. Rome, 9 June.

Ital.

* See Mr. Brown's Calendar, III. 1312.

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Let. di Principi, I. 190b.

2233. GIBERTO to GAMBARA.

I have written to France that they should inform you of all that occurs; and the bishop of Pola, nuncio at Venice, will write to you, as also the Magnifico Guicciardino from the camp. Correspond with them. Should France act in concert with us, we shall certainly obtain the victory. Though the King (Henry) may not yet deem it time to discover himself in such good company, yet, if he be willing at least to render us aid secretly, we should be all the more certain to conquer. I think the King might do both with great honor, that is, send us aid and declare himself, at one and the same time; for the sole authority of so great a king would be worth another army to us. The good understanding between his Majesty's ambassador in France, the Pope's nuncio, and the Venetian Secretary has been very effective in bringing about the conclusion which has taken place. Acquaint the King and Cardinal with the extreme pleasure this has given to the Pope, and procure the Cardinal's commendations for those ambassadors, in order that they may persevere in their combined action to keep the French king firm in refusing to lend his ear to any fresh practices, and in executing his promises of men and money, as he will by this means recover all that he desires, with more glory than by an agreement with the Emperor.

Although we believe the French king will not fail, we think that the respect which he bears to the King (Henry) will be a greater and more positive security to us. The King and Cardinal have always, and especially at the present time, shown so promptly their care for the welfare and prosperity of Italy, that she will ever remain eternally obliged to them; and thus his Majesty will always be her patron, and derive from her all honor and grandeur, in the same manner as from his own kingdom of England. I remember that, when the King at the beginning broke with the French, I being then in England, the cardinal of York said to me that the wings of that cock (*Gallo*), who was so insolent, would be clipped in such a manner that he would no longer have such power to injure and disquiet Christendom. As he has now chastised the cock, and it has been succeeded by this eagle, which is much more perilous and dangerous to Christendom,—if it be not intended that everyone should put himself under its wings,—I believe it will not appear a less glorious work to his most reverend Lordship to cut its talons also, in such a manner that it shall rest contented with its own, and with the greatness which God has given it.

Don Ugo [de Moncada] proposes to come with great offers to satisfy the Pope; but we shall not, on this account, cease to act vigorously. I wish we could make sure that the French king will not draw back out of tenderness for his children. If, by your eloquence, you could manage to obtain a sum of money for us, you would render the greatest assistance possible. Humbly kiss the Cardinal's hand for me, and recommend me to all those "signori," especially to the "signor M. P." (Pace?). By some means or other I will see that you are among the "descritti" (nominees for the cardinalate?). Rome, 9 June 1526.

Ital.

9 June.

Cal.D. ix. 218.

B. M.

2234. FRANCIS I. to MORETTE and DE VAULX.

This day, whilst hunting a stag, my horse fell upon me, and hurt the little bone of my left arm, outside the wrist, and grazed slightly another bone. The injury is so slight I expect to be well in a few days. Sends this that the King and the Cardinal may not be alarmed, as it might be reported that he was seriously injured. Angoulesme, 9 June 1526. *Signed.**

Fr., mutilated, p. 1. Add. Endd.

* The signature is firm and bold, as usual.

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10 June. **2235.** GIBERTO to the BISHOP OF POLA, [Nuncio in Venice].

Let. di Principi, I. 194.

Touching negotiations with Venice and Italian affairs. Has written to the nuncios in France (Caracciolo and Capino) to urge that supplies be sent, and the galleys for the Genoese enterprise. Has directed them to act in conjunction with the Signory's secretary and the English ambassadors, in order to keep the French king firm, and to prevent any practices that may be attempted by Spain. Writes also to England, desiring them to encourage the French, and keep them in the right way, and in order to discover whether secret aid is to be had from that King, if he be not yet willing to declare himself in such good company. The Bishop is to write constantly to both countries of all occurrences. Rome, 10 June 1526.

Ital.

10 June. **2236.** GIBERTO to DON MICHELE DI SILVA.

Let. di Principi, I. 197.

On the 22nd ult. the league between us, the king of France, the Venetians, and the duke of Milan was concluded, place being left for the king of England to enter within three months, as we are certain he will do. Rome, 10 June 1526.

Ital.

10 June. **2237.** ITALY.

R. O.

Rome, 9 June.—In eight days we trust the Pope's army, consisting of 800 heavy armed horse, as many light armed, and 8,000 foot, of which count Guido Rangoni will lead 4,000, Dom. Vitelli 2,000, and Dom. Joannini, general of all the foot, 2,000, will meet at Placentia. The Venetian army, of the same number, ought to be, by this time, in the duchy of Milan, and likewise the bishop of Lodi, with 6,000 Swiss, and the castellan of Mussi with 2,000. People all expect hostilities, especially the Milanese, who are eager for their deliverance. I hope we shall have a victory in a few days. If, on conclusion of the league, the aid had come from France which has been often written for, in men and money, the archbishop of Fregosi would have been sent to Genoa with the galleys. Count Guido has won over about half of the 1,500 Spanish foot who remained in the territory of Correggio only to prevent hunger, the rest proposing to join them after crossing the Po, as they were detested by all the country, abandoned their general, and escaped, part to Modena and some to Parma, to seek pay of us. Thinks they will be taken into service, and distributed among the other forces.

The Pope has summoned nearly all the Orsini family to Rome, and several of the Colonnas who trust in his Holiness, such as the lord Stephen de Preneste, who will do good service anywhere, especially in Naples, after the affairs of Lombardy are settled. Have no doubt of success if the French will help them, especially if the King, even though he do not find it convenient openly to take up arms, will give them secret assistance. Thinks he could do either with honor. The good understanding which was between his ambassadors, the Pope's nuncio, and the Venetian secretary was a great help to the conclusion of the late league. Requests his correspondent to inform the King and Wolsey that the Pope was greatly pleased at it, and to get Wolsey to instruct the ambassadors henceforward to continue acting along with ours, and not to give ear to new practices. The French king will gain more in this way than by any treaty he could make with the Emperor before the settlement of Italy; but the Pope feels better assurance from the regard which Francis has for Henry, on whom the safety of his Holiness depends. Italy will be eternally indebted to Henry, and will always be at his service. Remembers when he was in England, at the beginning of the war which Henry made against France, Wolsey said to him that the wings of that

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ITALY—*cont.*

insolent French cock must be clipped, that he might not disturb Christendom. Now that the cock is punished, and this eagle has taken his place, who is much more dangerous, it will be no less glory to Wolsey to cut his talons also. Is informed by Don Hugo that he has brought the most ample conditions to satisfy the Pope. We, however, will not abate our industry. Would that we may be secure, and that Francis be not the less active out of consideration for his sons.

10 June.—Letters have been intercepted of Don Hugo and the commendator Herrera, dated Milan, the 6th, stating that they were in the castle of Milan with the prothonotary Caracciolo, and had spoken to the Duke, and that Don Hugo had full powers to make peace. They were waiting for money from him (*ab eo*), but they say that the duke of Bourbon is to bring it in a few days. The prothonotary, who is chosen judge to take information of the error committed by the Duke, was to go in two days to the castle of Tritium to examine Morone, don Hugo in 10 days to Rome, and Herrera to Spain. Hears they brag and threaten very much, and show no fear of us. Thinks these are but empty threats, as when they sent a number of captains to collect new soldiers, who were not only not paid, but refused the honor. Expects soon to repay their threats.

Lat., pp. 4. Endd.: Nuncii apostolici. And in another hand: Ex Angolem, the 9th June.

10 June. **2238. The DUKE OF MILAN.**

R. O.

Formal requisition, made 10 June 1526, by Francis Secundus Sforza Visconti, duke of Milan, of Hugo de Moncada, for the immediate restitution of his duchy without appealing to Rome, and for removal of the siege from the castle, in which the Duke has been seven months shut up, notwithstanding his illness, and his repeated demands for justice, and his loyalty to the Emperor in refusing relief at the expence of his interests. Protests that what he may now do, if denied this request, will not be aimed against the Emperor, but only to preserve his own life and honor.

Copy, Lat., pp. 3. Headed: "Exemplum protestationis Ill. ducis Mediolani."

11 June. **2239. DUKE OF MILAN to [WOLSEY].**

R. O.

Wrote an account of his conversation with don Hugo on the 6th, the day after his arrival. On the 7th, the prothonotary Caracciolo and his secretary Giacomo Pierro came to carry out his commission. Answered resolutely that he did not intend any judicial act to be executed until he was fully restored; it could then be seen who ought to be judge, and how the case should be tried; would, however, speak extrajudicially to justify himself, if Caracciolo would give him the heads of the charges against him. He said he had no such commission, and departed. On Saturday, the 9th, he returned, saying that he had a long discussion with don Hugo, and the other captains, and they proposed that the Duke should deliver the castle to the Prothonotary, who would garrison it with his own men; that they would leave Cremona free to the Duke, and conduct him thither safely, or, if he preferred to stay at Milan, would leave the city free to him, with the power of going into the castle; that the Prothonotary would take an oath of fidelity to the Emperor and to the Duke to restore the castle, according to the judicial decision; and that the Duke and the castellan of Cremona must take a similar oath for the restoration of that town. Other unimportant matters were also talked of. Although these demands were such as he would at once refuse, determined to make an answer the following day. Accordingly, yesterday, sent Giacomo Philippo Sacco, senator, and Giov. Baptista Spe-

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ziano, treasurer, to show them that their propositions were unjust and dishonorable, and to make the offers of which Wolsey has already been informed. Much was said on both sides. They insisted on his offering security, which being unreasonable was refused. After presenting a new requisition and protestation, of which he sends a copy, they returned to him. Don Ugo left for Rome at the 15th hour. The commission of the Prothonotary is to receive and send to the Emperor the information which the Imperialists will give against the Duke, and his justification, and the Emperor will then appoint judges. "Ex arce nostra Portæ Jovis." Milan, 11 June 1526.

Copy, Lat., pp. 3. Endd.

11 June. **2240.** GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

There is no news since he wrote last, except that don Hugo de Moncada, the new ambassador to the Pope, has arrived at Milan on his way to Rome with full commission for concluding peace between the powers of Italy and all Christian princes. Sends a copy of a fourth or fifth part of the catalogue of Greek books in the Pope's library. Will send the whole as soon as possible. Rome, 11 June 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add.

11 June. **2241.** CHR. DE SCHIDLOWIJEZ, Palatine and Chancellor of Poland, to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Met James, the falconer of the duke of Norfolk (Novofoch), who said he had been sent to Denmark to buy falcons, but, finding none, had come hither. Showed him hospitality. There are no falcons here. Though passionately fond of the sport, has sent away almost all his own, as there is no place fit for practice; but hearing from James that the King also delights in falcons, sends the few he has left. Has been accustomed to send falcons and sakers (*herodii*) to the late emperor Maximilian, the late king of Hungary and Bohemia, the present Emperor and the present king of Hungary and the archduke Ferdinand. The great saker (*gerfalcon*) is so rare that there is not such a good one in Poland. It does not fly from the fist, but on high, and kills not only wild ducks (*anetas*), but cranes and other large birds. It is none the worse for the injury to one claw. The other four falcons are young ones from an approved nest. Begs to be informed if they arrive safely. Philip Bijschow or Joannes de Werden will forward letters to him. If the King wishes for more falcons next year, he should send a man at the beginning of spring, or the end of Lent, to Cracow, of which city he is governor, and he will do his best to provide them. Dantzic, 11 June 1526.

Signed: Christophorus de Schidlowijecz in Sezmieron (?) ac in Magna Opatow Palatinus et generalis capitaneus Cracoviensis ac Regni Poloniae summus Cancellarius, tum Swadiensis Sochaczoviensis Gostinensis ac Novæ Civitatis, &c., terrarum præfectus.

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

11 June. **2242.** CHR. COO.

R. O.

Obligation by Andrew Growte, of London, merchant and owner of *Le Mary de Grenewich*, now in the port of London, and Peter Yong, of Ratclyf, Middx., for the payment of 21*l.* to Chr. Coe, Esq., at Christmas. 11 June 18 Hen. VIII.

Vellum. Signed and sealed.

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12 June. 2243. TAYLER to WOLSEY.

Cal. D. ix. 219.

B. M.

Ellis, 2 Ser.

i. 337.

Since Cheyne's departure, 27 May, has had little occasion to write. The president of Roan came to the King at Angoulesme, 5 June, and made such good relation of the King and Wolsey they could not be "satiated" to talk with him. On the 8th, went to Court, when "the King caused me to stand at his chair bolle while he dined," and took Tayler after dinner to the window, "and with affectionate heart and joyous countenance told me that the President had brought him such tidings from his brother, the King our master, and your Grace, that him seemed perfectly to know both your kind hearts." He professed he would maintain this new amity; for "having true and faithful amity with the King's grace, he cared not for all the world." It is a great comfort to Tayler to hear all these good reports from England.

There is one called Villers, who was a prisoner in the Tower, who does not fail to show to Francis and others the goodness and the liberality of the King, and the high wisdom of your Grace. The hostages who have come home do the same. Sicilians, Neapolitans, Almains and Italians have been with me, "praying to God that the king of England might [be] their lord and king. And, doubtless, if there were as [full] coffers as hath been, the King's highness might facy[lery] be lord of all the world." It is publicly reported by the Nuncio that the King has sent aid to Hungary; so every man gives the King the name *Defensor Fidei*, "to the great reproach of the Emperor, the which suffereth his own sister to be in so gr[eat] danger of captivity of the Turks."

The Viceroy has presented to the King De Pratto as his successor. At the presentation, the King told the Viceroy that a gentleman had brought letters from the Emperor in favor of Bourbon's servant to pass into Italy, which the King would not allow, and hanged a man who was bribed to let him escape. Was told by the Pope's nuncio that the King was sorry he had allowed don Hugo de Monchado to pass into Italy. On the 9th, as Francis was hunting, his horse fell, "and conyting in the fall to help and save himself, fell on his left arm; the which, betwixt the elbow and the wrist, the small bone was put out of joint, and the wrist of the hand also." "The physicians keep well the ague from his Grace, that there is no danger." Visited him on the 11th, and he showed me his hand greatly swollen. He eats and sleeps well. Angoulesme, 12 June. *Signed*.

Mutilated, pp. 3. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

12 June. 2244. EDMOND HARVEL to RUSSELL.

R. O.

Wrote five days ago by post, and also by Victor a Porcase, who goes "by journey pace." Gave him "the recayt of taking of fytche, with certayn semente thereto appropriated, with a payre of glovis perfumed," which things he has bid Farmer give to Russell. All Italy is preparing for war. All manner of munitions have lately left Venice. They have made much money by "tances" and making procurators, three of whom have lent the Signory 12,000 and 14,000 ducats each for four or five years. The Venetian army is 10,000 foot, 1,000 men-at-arms, and 500 light horse, beside those who remain to guard the towns. The Pope has at Placentia 8,000 foot and 600 men-at-arms. 10,000 Swiss are daily expected. The army will assemble in eight days. The Venetians are very earnest about the expulsion of the Spaniards, and spare neither cost nor diligence. It is rumored that Andrea Dorea has occupied Savona. The Spaniards withdraw into Cremona, Pavia, Lodi, Alexandria, and other castles, which they have victualled; but having the people of the duchy as enemies they will not prevail. The Pope has 60,000 ducats in Crema to pay the Swiss. From Hungary, hears of

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nothing but the 300,000 men whom the Turk has there, a force able to ruin all Christendom if these wars continue. Offers his services. Asks him to deliver the enclosed with speed. Venice, 12 June 1526.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: Mag. viro Dño Joanni [R]ussello equiti aurato, [uni]co patrono suo optimo, Londini. *Endd.:* Mr. Harvel to my Lorde Russel, from Venyce.

13 June. 2245. JOHN DA CASALE to [VANNES].

R. O. Extracts from letters of the prothonotary Casale, dated Venice, St. P. VI. 537. 13 June.

Immediately on his arrival at Milan, Moncada went to the castle, and wrote to the Imperial ambassador here and to the Signory. The ambassador told the Signory that Moncada was sent by the Emperor to settle the affairs of the duke of Milan, and would go straight to the Pope; and that the Emperor was very anxious for peace. He asked them to send instructions to their ambassador at Rome accordingly, which he hoped would please the Pope and every one else. He said that Moncada had heard that the Emperor was a good deal spoken against at Venice, and that forces were being prepared there, and he wished to know their mind.

They replied that they desired peace for the common good, and on account of the Turk; that they thought it necessary to be in arms. The bishop of Bayeux, on being asked, was undecided, because the French king had made the Nuncio and the Venetian agent swear that the treaty should not be disclosed. The agent of the duke of Milan asked for a distinct answer as better for his master.

Casale advised that no answer should be given. He pointed out, 1st, that nothing could be done without the concurrence of France and England; 2nd, that their intentions are evidently bad; 3rdly, that nothing could result from these practises except the loss of the castle of Milan, and giving the enemy time to prepare. He, therefore, advised them to say that as they did not know the details of don Hugo's offers, and he was going to the Pope, they would write to their ambassador at Rome to answer them.

This advice pleased many, but the larger council called *Pregay* was summoned to deliberate, who next day sent for us, the ambassadors; but the answer agreed on did not please us, and opinions were again asked. Most of them agreed with Casale, but many thought the answer should be that there was close connection between the Pope, the French and English kings, and the Signory, and nothing could be treated about the common affairs without common consent. Today, June 11, another council will be held to determine about the answer. Will send news immediately after. Wishes to know what he is to do.

Letters came next day, which were read by the Milanese ambassador. Don Hugo entered the citadel at the 19th hour, June 6, but first proclaimed to the Duke by a drummer that the Emperor had sent him into Italy with commission to dissolve the blockade, restore him, and receive his justification, which was only asked for to satisfy Bourbon, to whom the duchy had been promised; but the Emperor had found out his innocence, and would restore him. The Duke replied that he had always been faithful to the Emperor, that he hoped his innocence would be manifest to all, and he asked the Don to set him free, who replied he could not without consulting the Pope. In two days he intended to leave for Rome. The prothonotary Caracciola had gone to examine Moron about the Duke's innocence. The Duke has written to his ambassador that Don Hugo will free him if he will promise to serve the Emperor, but he hopes to gain his freedom another way.

The Doge said he would answer the Emperor's ambassador as Casale had advised. Told him to beware of making the kings of France and England suspicious. The Doge had told him that it was expedient for the King to

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JOHN DA CASALE to [VANNES]—*cont.*

act openly now. Answered that he had no commission for this; but advises the King to join the league.

The bishop of Lodi writes that he finds many difficulties among the Swiss. The Venetians have large forces. The Pope has a body of men who hate the Spaniards. Gives their numbers.

Lat., pp. 8. In Vannes' hand.

13 June. 2246. GIBERTO to GAMBARA.*

Lettere
di Principi,
I. 201.

The enclosed is the duplicate of a letter which I wrote to you the other day, and in which I did not inform you what [commission] was brought by Don Ugo [de Moncada], or of his negotiations with the duke of Milan. We since learn that the Emperor's ambassador at Venice had presented to the Prince (Doge) credentials from Don Ugo, declaring the goodwill of the Emperor towards the duke of Milan and Italy, to whose peace and quiet he devoted all his thoughts, and that Don Ugo had ample powers to arrange everything: and desiring the Signory to send powers to her ambassador here, and that a suspension of arms should be agreed to in the meanwhile. The Prince took time to consult with the ambassadors of the Pope, France and England. His answer was, that, on the siege of Milan being raised, the rest of the differences should be discussed, but even then nothing could be done without the knowledge and consent of the kings of France and England and the other confederates.

Don Ugo is to be here in two or three days, if he departed from Milan on the 10th, as he intended; but, however ample may be his offers, the Pope will give him no decisive reply without the consent of the allies, and will not cease to make preparations. His Holiness would much have desired to have taken the opinion of the King and the cardinal of York on this subject. He will say that if the Emperor desires peace he must restore the French king's sons, be contented with reasonable conditions, pay what he owes to the king of England, relieve the duke of Milan and Italy of his armies, and procure for the Church its accustomed respect in his dominions. If the Emperor offered the world to the Pope, the latter would not accept it.

Letters have been received from the duke of Milan, giving an account of the conference, and stating that Don Ugo's speech was very humble. The Venetians have their 10,000 infantry and all their men-at-arms in readiness. Within six days the Pope's entire army will be at Piacenza. The bishop of Lodi is expected with Swiss. If they delay, the number of Italian infantry shall be increased. Solicit that the English ambassadors [in France] may have commission to join the Nuncios and the Venetian agents in urging that speedy aid be furnished by France. The largeness of the Emperor's offers is a token that the French king is not listening to the Spanish intrigues, and that the Imperialists feel their weakness. We intend to cut off all their succors of men and money. It is probable that, finding the Pope unmoved by their promises, they will enlarge their offers to the French king, who must not agree to any condition which would leave the enemy's greatness unimpaired, knowing that enemy's disposition; nor must he do anything without the consent of the confederates. The preparations must not be intermitted. Urge the King and Cardinal to use their authority to prevent the French king from yielding to the artifices of others or to affection for his children, whom he will recover in the end, perhaps a little later, but with more glory. I write to put you in mind of the many things which the

* This letter is headed thus: "Alli Nuntij Apostolici in Francia; et al Gambara, mutatis mutandis." The letter to Gambara, however, seems to be given, and extends as far as the end of this abstract, where the words "Hactenus Proth." occur. Then follow some additional paragraphs addressed to the Nuncios in France.

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French ought to do first, so that you may be in time to get them solicited by England. It would be an advantage if they were merely assured that they have done well, and given much pleasure to the King; and this will encourage them to proceed much better in the rest. I commend myself to the Cardinal my lord, and to the usual lords and friends. Rome, 13 June 1526.

Ital.

13 June. **2247.** GIBERTO to the BISHOP OF POLA.

Lettere
di Principi,
I. 198 b.

Is directed by the Pope to write to France and England what it seems advisable to say to those Kings, exhorting the French king not to listen to any overture from the Emperor. Rome, 13 June 1526.

Ital.

13 June. **2248.** FOR SIR THOMAS MORE.

S. B.

Licence to export 1,000 woollen cloths. *Del.* the More, 13 June 18 Hen. VIII.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 28.

14 June. **2249.** [HUGO DE MONCADA to the EMPEROR.]

Vit. B. VIII.
103.
B. M.

"Exemplum literarum [Domini Hu]gonis ex Senis
xiiij"

Wrote from Pavia by a noble in the retinue of the Adelantado of Granada, on the 4th instant, and from Milan on the 9th, where he remained until Sunday to compose the differences between the citizens and the Marquis and Antony de Leyva.

Arrived at Sienna on the 14th. Was well received by the citizens, who were in great fear. Told them that the Emperor was contented with them, and would protect their city. They said these were only words, and they wished for some palpable remedy; for they saw the Imperial army occupied in defending itself from the Pope and Venetians, and they were sure that a force of 10,000 foot was being prepared against them, under the count of Pitiliano, with the Pope's sanction. The Pope was the Emperor's declared enemy. All Italy was crying out for death to the Spaniards, but he refused them any assistance except words. They are much afraid, but are well disposed. It would be a great pity to lose the city. Advised the Emperor to assist them. Has no money himself, and he would not be obeyed if he wrote to Naples. Saw count Guido Rangon at Fiorenzuola, 12 miles from Pavia, as he could not travel without the Count's safe-conduct. Count Boschetus was in the room, having just come from Rome. Asked why they were sending forces to Placentia. They said, because the Imperial army had occupied the duchy of Milan. Said that might be settled without arms, for the Emperor did not wish to deprive the Duke of his state. At Bologna Vitellius came to see him. It is said that he is raising men. Count Guido's troops were going towards the Po. Joannino de Medicis is captain-general of the infantry.

The Pope has declared against the Emperor, so that there is no longer need to dissimulate. Advises peace. Thinks these military movements are intended to produce negotiations. The duke of Suessa thinks otherwise. If there is no hope of peace, the Emperor must make speedy provision, if he does not want to lose everything. Thinks if this is done at once, that the Pope will be the first to repent. Wishes the 4,000 Spaniards, about whom he wrote from Milan, to be sent to Porto Ercole or Naples as soon as possible. The Emperor should also prepare a fleet. The duke of Ferrara came to him at Reggio, and complained that the Emperor had spoken of restoring Reggio and Ribera to the Pope.

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[HUGO DE MONCADA to the EMPEROR]—*cont.*

The cardinal Colonna, the cardinal of Sienna and the duke of Camerino have sent to him at Sienna to offer their services to the Emperor. Sends a copy of letters from the duke of Suessa. All the roads by which letters can be sent are stopped.

Lat., pp. 5.

15 June. 2250. CINQUE PORTS.

R. O.

1. Inquisition taken at Winchelsea on Thursday, 14 June 18 Hen. VIII., before Sir Edward Guildford, constable of Dover Castle and admiral of the Cinque Ports, touching an assault, and certain articles found upon the seashore; viz., a boat; 5 silver bedestones, value 3s.; 1,000 nails, value 3s. 4d.; a doublet of Bruges, 14d.; an old tawney coat, value 2s.; a coverlet of tapestry work, value 5s.; and two towels (*mappas*) of diaper, value 2s., &c. Also a sail bonnet, value 2s., belonging to a Spanish ship lost on the coast; 5 barrels of tar, value 11s. 8d.; and a barrel of pitch, value 4s.; a hat and a Spanish cape, value 2s.

R. O.

2. Inquisition taken at Hastings, Friday, 15 June 18 Hen. VIII., before Sir Edward Guildford, constable of Dover Castle and admiral of the Cinque Ports, concerning certain hogsheads of claret found in a boat upon the high seas, near Hastings, on 20 Nov. 16 Hen. VIII., and other boats and articles found since, including a sail called a "brill," 2 anchors, 1 cable, 3 prosayles (foresails?), with tackle, &c."

R. O.

3. Modern copy of the preceding.
Pp. 3.

R. O.

4. Indenture, dated 15 June 18 Hen. VIII., between Sir Edw. Guldeford, constable of Dover Castle, warden of the Cinque Ports, and admiral of the Narrow Sea from the Horseshoo in Essex to Beauchief in Sussex, on one part, and the towns of Hastings, Bulverhithe, Pevensey and Seaforde, Sussex, on the other, that Sir Edw. shall have one third of all wrecks and fyndells at sea, and one half of those on the shore, and shall have the first choice of buying the other portion at a fair price.

Modern copy, p. 1.

15 June. 2251. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 67.

B. M.

"Ill. ac R., &c. Post ultimas [literas] scriptas ad D. v. R., quæ datæ fuerunt xi. hujus mensis, nil novi ad mei notitiam devenit. Pontifex curat omni diligentia ut suus exercitus coadunetur et jungat se exercitui Venetorum, quod creditur facturum intra decem dies, et ut asserun[t] uterque est in majori numero quam conventum sit. Interim lanziknechti Cæsaris continuant obsidionem arcis Mediolani et reliquis exercitus Cæsaris est vicinus Mediolano. Aliqui sperant Cesareos succubituros; aliqui dubitant. Ego, licet hæc mea non sit professio, sum de his qui dubitant, nisi videam ex Gallia motum aliquem, saltem in Italiam: utrum autem illi id facturi sint, licet ita promiserint, nescio an pro certo teneri possit. Dubito, prout semper dubitavi, quod nisi Rex noster et D. v. R. manum apponant, moderenturque hujus negocii habena, manutenendo, viz., eos in opinione servandi fæderis, et incitando eos ad aliquam demonstratione[m] qua Itali animentur, et amovendo a Pontifice dubitationem quam puto eum habere, quod Galli, vel ut filios recuperent, vel alias, sint variaturi vel tepide proceduri, tandem res non bene procedent. Volui quod sentio ad D. v. R. scribere, non ut instruam Minervam, sed u[t] debito meo satisfaciam. Unum non omittam, communem esse hic opinionem, conclusionem fæderis solum Regi nostro et D. v. R. deberi, et quod nisi

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oratores Angliæ, qui sint apud Regem Gallorum, plus quam viriliter instetissent pro dicto fœdere, adhuc nihil factum esset; et ita mihi a pluribus Cardinalibus et aliis gravibus et magnis viris dictum est, cum commendatione Regis nostri et D. v. R. usque ad sidera.

"Fertur communiter quod cito erit hic don Hugo de Moncada, missus a Cæsare, [u]t aiunt, cum amplissima potestate ad componendas res Italiæ, et ita ipse per nuntium Cæsareum, qui est Venetiis, Venetis significavit, qui prout et Pontifici videntur esse intentionis protrahere responsum donec super hoc intelligant mentem Regis Gallorum, ad quem jam super hoc scripserunt. Si quid succedet, significabo D. v. R., cui me," &c. Rome, 15 June 1526. *Signed.*

Cipher, undeciphered; mutilated.

Vit. B. VIII. 86.

2. Duplicate of the preceding. *Signed.*

B. M.

Cipher, undeciphered; mutilated.

15 June. 2252. RIC. PACE to LORD DARCY.

R. O.

Harvy, the bearer, hath informed me of your great kindness "unto him in his cause of marriage," and I doubt not that ye will continue in the same. But, for the love I bear him, and for his good qualities, I desire you "to help to make the hastier end in this matter of love, to the which love, as we read in old books, nothing can be more displeasing than delay and tracte of time. And I will desire my good lady, your bedfellow and my wife,* (humbly commending myself unto her,) to put also her hand to this matter for the speedy advancement of the same, according to the desire of the said master Harvey; for whom I am the more desirous to write, and specially to ladies, because that he, at his being at Tournay, did declare himself both a true lover and an honest man, as the slyde* can well testify." London, 15 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

16 June. 2253. For JOHN RUSSELL.

S. B.

To be secretary and clerk of the signet to princess Mary, in Wales and in cos. Worc., Heref., Salop, Glouc., Chester and Flint, with same fees as Peter Newton or Hen. Knight. *Del.* Westm., 16 June 18 Hen. VIII.

17 June. 2254. TAYLER to WOLSEY.

Calig. D. ix.

221.

B. M.

Wrote on the 12th, enclosing letters from Rome. Received, on the 14th, Wolsey's letters, by the gentleman that brought the mules. On returning thanks to Madame for the same, she answered "they were not half so much worth, as your Grace had made thanks both by your present letters and also by messengers; but she was right glad they pleased the King's highness and your Grace, and she would daily study what things might be other to your Grace pleasant or else to your ease, for because your Grace is occupied in so great business." On the 15th, the Grand Master told him a messenger had come from the Emperor, and that Tayler and other ambassadors should be present at the Council. Were sent for on the 16th. Found there Vendôme, Lautrec, Robertet, and others. Were informed by the Chancellor they were to be told everything that came from Spain, seeing that it was by desire of the Pope and Venetians that he had kept the Viceroy so long, "more for his own sake, and for such kindness as he had found in him wh[en] he was *captivus*, than for any other respect;" that the King had sent to the Emperor, proposing a general peace, and the restoration of his sons for a sum of money, allowing Italy to be at liberty, and

* These expressions are exactly given.

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TAYLER to WOLSEY—*cont.*

paying the king of England the money he owes him. After a long interval the Emperor returned an unfavorable answer; and, seeing he is preparing for war, Francis desires to know the opinions of the ambassadors whether the passage to Italy should be more strictly guarded. He trusted the ratifications of the league would come, though they had not yet.

A sad and discreet man, come lately from the Pope and Florentines, Robertus [Caracci]olus, made answer that there should be no failure of men or money on the part of the Confederates. The Chancellor said, that Moncada boasted he would order the Pope at his pleasure, as soon as he spoke with him. The Nuncio said that was not likely, for as soon as the Pope heard of Moncada's coming, he had written to have his passage stopped; on which Moncada was compelled to return to Spain, and all the passes were more strictly kept. Tayler said he had no commission for this purpose, but would write home for instructions. Angoulesme, 17 June. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 5. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

17 June. 2255. JOHN TAYLER, ARCHDEACON OF BUCKS, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

After packing up his letters, the Nuncio and Venetian ambassador came and showed him that they had received from the Pope and the Signory the confirmations of the league of Italy, and they wrote with their own hands the following news.

Thinks "they say with the most," but he hears that the Spaniards and Imperialists are more in number and more valiant. Angoulesme, 17 June.

The Venetians had near Crema, on the 10th June, 950 men-at-arms, 800 light horse, and 8,000 foot, and were expecting in eight days 3,000 foot and 300 light horse. The Pope had at Placentia 400 men-at-arms, 300 light horse, and 4,000 foot, and was expecting within ten days troops to complete his quota. The duke of Milan stands firm, and is expecting assistance. *Signed.*

P. 1. The latter paragraph in Latin. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

17 June. 2256. TAYLER to JOHN JOACHIM.

Cal. D. ix. 224.

B. M.

One Nich. de St. Martin lately arrived here with letters in his favor from queen Mary and the duke of Suffolk, and also from the King to my Lady. Part of his business concerns the farming of offices connected with the French queen's dower by George Hampton. Thinks this strange, for when Joachim was here he alone had any authority in the matter, and he left Sebastian de Salvago to represent him. Wishes to know if he has still anything to do with it. Sends commendations to and Francis. Angoulême, 17 June. *Signed.*

Lat., mutilated, p. 1. Add.: Mag^{co} D. Jochino Chr. Regis oratori apud M^{tem} Angliæ residenti.

18 June. 2257. TAYLER to [WOLSEY].

Cal. D. ix. 225.

B. M.

Was visited today by all the Pope's ambassadors and the ambassador of Venice, who showed him letters from the Pope to the nuncio in England "of the confirmation of this holy league of Italy," of which he considered the King and Wolsey authors. They were commissioned to thank Tayler and Cheyne, if he had been here, for soliciting it, and to promise that Tayler's services would be remembered if hereafter he asked any favor of his Holiness. They said Francis and Madame were much pleased with this confirmation, and the former had authorised Mons. Capin, the Pope's agent, to receive money at Lyons for the hire of the Swiss. The King has deter-

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mined to publish the league at a solemn mass on Thursday next. On their asking Tayler to be present on this occasion, as they had been when Francis swore to the peace with England, Tayler promised to be ordered by Francis in the matter. Angoulesme, 18 June 1526. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 2.

18 June. **2258. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.**

R. O.

"A remembrance of such orfres as be delivered to Stephen Humble and Thomas Yong, broiderers," 18 June, to Wolsey, for his college at Oxford.

P. 1. Endd.

19 June. **2259. GIBERTO to ROBERTO ACCIAIOLO, [Nuncio in France.]**

Let. di Principi, I. 207 b.

Is writing to the Prothonotary (Gambara) in England to use every effort to gain all possible aid in money and otherwise, and, with that King's authority, to cause the French king to be urged promptly to execute his promises. Acciaiole is also to write to the Prothonotary, and procure such assistance from England as seems necessary, in order to favor the Pope's designs, and to keep the French king and the other lords from listening to the Emperor's overtures. Rome, 19 June 1526.

Ital.

19 June. **2260. GIO. BATT. SANGA to GAMBARA.**

Let. di Principi, I. 209.

I believe that all your letters before those of the 22nd and 27th ult. and 4th inst., which were received yesterday, came safely to hand; but I do not know for certain, because this was Guicciardini's business while he was here. After his departure, I wrote to you on the 10th and 12th, informing you of what had been done up to that time. If the letters from Rome have been delayed, it was not the fault of Leonardo Spina, who is a faithful servant to the Pope, and who has always transmitted yours with diligence. Do not go to the expence of sending your dispatches by post, except when you have something important to communicate, for the little money we have is being expended gloriously. "Now that the altars are uncovered," you may cease writing in cipher, except very secret matters, which ought not to be many. As the letters will be sent by way of Switzerland, where the posts now are, they will risk no peril of miscarriage. Leonardo shall be reimbursed for the money he has spent down to the present time, on demand being made here by his agent.

Don Hugo [de Moncada] came two days ago, with the duke of Sessa, to speak to the Pope. The discourse was long, and full of the affection which the Emperor bore to his Holiness, and of his great desire for the quiet of Italy and universal peace. It stated that he (don Ugo) had brought most ample powers to agree with all parties, and that peace or war rested with him. The Pope's reply was, that he had done all he could to pacify Italy, and to bring the Emperor to reasonable terms, but the actions of the Imperialists had compelled him to take up arms, which he would not lay down until the Emperor left Italy free, restored the French king's sons on fair conditions, and paid what he owed to the king of England, to whose Majesty he ought to attribute the greater portion of his aggrandisement, and to whom he owed so many obligations, so as to remove every cause of future discord among Christians. The Pope added that, even were he inclined to do so, he could not make a separate agreement without the consent and satisfaction of the other confederates. Notwithstanding, don Ugo told his Holiness he would return next day, and asked him to consider the matter well in the meanwhile. He returned accordingly, and said the Pope's reply seemed very hard, and used many persuasions to obtain a more favorable

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GIO. BATT. SANGA to GAMBARA—*cont.*

decision. Finally, he offered that, if the Emperor's honor were formally preserved, his Majesty would do whatever the Pope pleased, both as to leaving the duchy of Milan free, and arranging his differences with Venice; and that he would immediately remove his army from the duchy, provided his Holiness and the other powers of Italy would contribute a portion of the moneys which were requisite for its payment. The Pope, although quite resolved to accept no overtures from the Emperor, took time to consult with the ambassadors of the other princes, especially with those of our king and yours. So, having today summoned them before him again, he has determined to break off this negotiation by saying that the ambassadors will write to their princes, without whose counsel nothing can be done.

The King and the cardinal of York, therefore, can no longer be in doubt as to the Pope's intentions. If he has done little hitherto, it was not from want of heart or will, but because he was not sure of having such good allies as now he has. Nor can I express how greatly your letters have encouraged his Holiness, seeing that his Majesty and the Cardinal rest well satisfied with the Pope's proceedings, and that, in addition to the confirmation of their promises, the Cardinal expresses his willingness to become hostage and surety that the French will not fail to perform all they are bound to do. The Pope eagerly accepts this offer, and warmly thanks the Cardinal for it; for if reason and the French king's promise left him in no doubt as to his Majesty's perseverance, much more will the authority of the King and Cardinal tend to make the French king constant in rejecting the great offers which the Emperor will make him. By this course the French king will preserve an immortal name, and obtain better terms when peace is made. He ought, therefore, to make active preparations for the war, and attack Flanders or Spain. These considerations will not be overlooked by the Cardinal, but it will do no harm to remind him of them.

The Pope's forces, exceeding 8,000 men, are now at Piacenza. The Venetians have an equal number. As the castle of Milan was in great straits, the offer of the bishop of Lodi and the warder (*castellano*) of Mus to treat with the Grisons for 6,000 or 8,000 foot was accepted; but the matter has not been very successful. We will not fail to solicit the 10,000 Swiss whom the French king, by letters of the 4th, promises to send. I hope, therefore, that everything will enjoy a happy success, and redound to the glory of the King and Legate, who first raised this aspiration [for the liberty of Italy] when they made peace with France,—who gave rise to the league, which has chiefly been conducted by them,—and who will bring about the repose of Italy and Christendom, and a universal peace; and Italy, formerly oppressed, will attribute to them, in great measure, her salvation and liberation.

The Pope received the utmost satisfaction on learning the protestation which the King intends to make to the Emperor; and, in accordance with the Cardinal's counsel, I am writing to the Legate (Salviati) in Spain, or, if he should have departed, to the Nuncio (Castiglione), to unite with the King's ambassadors and those of the confederates in performing the office which the Cardinal recommends [*i. e.*, in making the protestation].

I have spoken with the Pope as to the manner of the reformation of the League, which is to be made there (in England). His Holiness believes this reformation will not be different from the league which was concluded in France, with the exception of the express nomination of the King, and some one additional article such as his Majesty may please, the articles already concluded remaining unaltered in substance. It is certain that the King's sole authority lends very great support to the Italian enterprise; but now that the King and Cardinal have done so much, they could complete our happiness by extending to us pecuniary assistance. If they waged war on

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Flanders, they would divert the Emperor's attention from Italy. Should they be unwilling to make war openly before the protestation has been made in Spain, they can at least aid us secretly with money, for "a treasure" will be required to conduct the enterprise actively. Although it has only just commenced, the Pope out of his poverty has disbursed 100,000 ducats already. The humanity of the King and Cardinal, and the many benefits they have rendered to Italy, make us expect all aid from them. Cause the promised supplies of troops, money, and ships to be solicited in France in the King's name, as also the attack on the frontiers by the French king.

Your testimony to the good offices of the bishop of Bath is very gratifying to the Pope. Thank him on the Pope's part, and communicate to him all his Holiness's desires, which he promises to further with the King and Cardinal; and kiss his hands in my name. You will have received the duplicate of the mandate which was sent when we were in doubt whether the negotiation of the conclusion of the League would have to be carried on in England. Whether his Majesty consent to become author or protector of the League, the Pope is contented, and readily accepts whatever the King pleases.

There are so many things to thank the King and Cardinal for, that I had almost forgotten to state the Pope considers himself greatly obliged to them for their contribution for the preservation of Hungary, the peril of which is increasing. We continue to receive advices of the great preparations which the Turk was making of troops and money. The Pope has sent 50,000 ducats to Hungary. Beseech the King and Cardinal to put into effect what, like real princes, they have appointed for the succor of that poor kingdom, as an example to others to do the same.

I should not have believed that the complaint of the Pope's taking Andrea Doria into his service would have reached so far as England, or that Giovanni Gioachino [di Passano] particularly would have taken it so much to heart, being, as he is, a friend of the signori Fregosi. The French king, without paying him, still commands his services as before. He is now here, preparing for the enterprise of Genoa, where it is proposed to replace the archbishop of Salerno [a Fregoso]. If the Archbishop had been dispatched from France with the galleys which are at Marseilles, by this time an attempt would have been made to revolutionize that territory. If the enemy were deprived of the aid of Genoa, they would be undone, and excluded from all hope of succor.

I send you the breve of the confessional which you requested. The reminder which the Cardinal gives as to retaining the Viceroy (of Naples) in Savoy had better be made to France, in order that the French may prevent his departure thence. If the Viceroy came, even without bringing money, he would be better able to find means to procure some than these Spanish commanders, who have not, like him, power to sell, and to do many other things. On the 15th the people of Milan made a fresh insurrection against the Spaniards and lanceknights who are besieging the castle. You will have had letters from Roberto Acciaiuolo [nuncio in France]. Write amply to him and to us of everything. Rome, 19 June 1526.

Ital.

19 June.

Lettere
di Principi,
I. 212.

2261. SANGA to the BISHOP OF POLA.

The intention of the king of England to declare war against Spain is not promptly carried out by sending heralds, nor does he show so much eagerness in the matter as France. It is true that they proposed sending ambassadors to make the protest jointly with the other ambassadors, and that they request the other powers to write to their representatives to act in concert, which has been done. These things are all very fine; but they do

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SANGA to the BISHOP OF POLA—*cont.*

not give us that present and effectual aid of which we now have need.
Rome, 19 June 1526.

Ital.

19 June. 2262. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.viii. 69.

B. M.

Was preparing to give him a long account of what has occurred since he wrote on the 15th, when, hearing of an opportunity of sending through France, he has thought it right to give a summary for the present. Received yesterday Wolsey's letters of the 31 May and 5 June. Don Hugo de Moncada arrived the day before, *offering conditions of peace to the Pope, which the latter said he could not accept without consulting his confederates. He accordingly consulted with the French, Venetian, and English ambassadors, and it was determined not to delay the proceedings in Lombardy. Don Hugo then proposed that the castle of Milan should be placed in the hands of the prothonotary Caracciolo, the Emperor's ambassador at Venice, who was Leo X.'s nuncio when Wolsey went to Flanders; that the question whether the duke of Milan had done wrong should be referred to judges chosen by the Pope, and on his innocence being established his duchy should be restored to him. His Holiness laid these propositions before the ambassadors today, and it was again resolved that they should be disregarded.* Letters have been intercepted from Milan to the Imperialists here, stating that the people had three times risen up against them. Will write more at length tomorrow. Rome, 19 June 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., cipher, mutilated, pp. 2.

Ib. f. 68.

2. Decipher of the foregoing.

Mutilated, pp. 2.

20 June. 2263. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.viii. 87.

B. M.

"Ill. ac R. &c. Præter ea quæ communibus literis continentur pauca sunt dicenda. Hoc autem tacendum non putavi, viz., quod indi[es]
. . . exercitus Pontificis et Venetorum, sed præcipue Venetorum, lente aliquantulum in Lombardia procedere videtur; hoc autem, quoad Venetos, propterea causari audio, quod judicent sine auxilio et favore Gallorum non posse secure a[d] manuum conserctionem devenire; quo vero ad Pontificem etiam inde causari puto, non tamen ut audio, quod si concurrerent Veneti, per eum propterea staret. Itaque existimo hos exercitus parum facturos donec sentiant Gallorum equites gravis armaturæ, vel saltem Helvetios, quorum in Italia adventum Rex Gallie curaturus est, montes descendisse; et eo magis hoc credo quod putant Pontifex et Veneti ducem Mediolani non esse in eo periculo in quo se esse dixit, immo posse adhuc obsidionem per plures hebdomadas sustinere; de quo quidem duce conqueruntur Pontifex et Veneti, asserentes quod ex hac sua fictione coegit eos immature et præcipitanter, Gallis non expectatis, arma sumere; ex quo successit quod lente processum fuit et debilitat, unde audaciam sumpserit Cæsarei; quod si veritatem, ut debebat, dixisset, ipsi simul cum Gallis eodem tempore in castra venissent; quo viso verisimiliter Cæsarei, ommissa obsidione arcis Mediolanensis, in aliquem locum se retraxissent, resque eorum satis ulterius, quam processerint, processissent.

"Sunt itaque res in hoc statu. Licet dicunt et Pontificem et Venetos, quantum possint accelerare, ego puto, si verum sit ducem Mediolani posse adhuc obsidionem sustinere, sicque moram per aliquas hebdomadas non causaturam ut arx illa perdat, magis expedire ut ad manuum conserctionem non deveniatur. Omisso namque quod plura sunt his exercitibus capitu,—habet enim Pontifex tres capitaneos, et vulgare est dictum tot capita

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tot sententiæ;—omisso hoc, inquam, (præsertim quia misit Pontifex quendam Florentinum, cui multum tribuit et cui omnes capitanei se parituros promiserunt, de quo Pontifex dubitare non videtur, propterea quod non minus de eorum causa quam suæ S^{ti} agitur,) eorum exercitus ex Italis confectus est, quorum auctoritas, ut verum dicam, licet Italorum a nonnullis annis citra pauca fuit propterea quod bella in ea ab ultramontanis, Italis non admissis, facta fuerunt, sicque exercitati non sint, et tamen etiam in his, ut novit D. v. R., auctoritas multi facienda est; at exercitus Cæsareorum non solum ex ultramontanis sed ex consumatis militibus consistit, non habent tot capita, nullam sperant nisi ex victoria salutem. Hæc omnia ita mihi dubiam ex parte confœderatorum victoriam faciunt ut putem sine Gallis Helvetiis magis expedire quod supersedeatur, quam ut ad prælium deveniatur. Bene verum est quod si tempus interponatur poterunt munire Cæsarei civitates, quas tenent, commeatibus. Populi, ex innata varietate et etiam ex fatigatione, forsitan cum Cæsareis convenient. Omnia sunt seriatim cum Pontifice examinata, qui magis tendere videtur ut procedatur, quamvis multum cupere videatur ut veniant Galli et Helvetii, jusseritque ut instantissime rogemus D. v. R. ut hoc curare dignetur. Deus faciat ut quod melius est pro confœderatis succedat, quod sperandum, est, cum causa eorum justissima sit, secus autem in Cæsare.

“Non omittam dicere D. v. R. quod, ut alias scripsi, qui sciunt conclusam confœderationem id solum Angliæ tribuunt, aperte dicentes, quod nisi oratores Regis Angliæ viriliter apud Regem Gallie instetissent ipse Rex conclusionem fœderis per multum tempus procrastinasset; omnesque putant, et præsertim Pontifex, in his tepide processisse et procedere. His itaque sic stantibus, præsertim cum S. D. N. in eadem opinione perseveret, ostendatque quod adhuc non omnino se tutum de Rege Gallie teneret, nisi auctoritas S. Regiæ M^{ti} et R. D. v. interveniret, cui pro certo tenet Regem Gallie omnino tributurum, puto non ab re futurum si D. v. R. non solum ex mente Pontificis, continue sua solita dexteritate et agilitate, suspensionem hanc tollere conetur, sed etiam Regem Gallie animet et excitet [et] tepiditatem, quæ forte a nimia erga filios affectione, quod a forti abesse debet, procedit, ab eo tollat, efficiatque ut ita in actionibus suis se gerat, quod confœderati ejus exemplo viriliorem animum induentes, hilarius et animosius procedant.

“Dum autem essem in sermone cum S. D. N. de oblatis sibi per Hugonem de Moncada, dixissemque quod nec via belli nec alias potuisset plus S^{ti} sua habere quam sibi oblatum fuerit, tamen quod magis volebat fidem suam servare quam totum mundum habere, ego postquam ejus sinceritatem et fidem laudaveram, subjunxi, quod præter id quod decebat suam S^{tem} fidem servare, illis præsertim qui nunquam ei defecerant, prout est Regia M^{ti}, etiam id facere ei expediebat, et quod non putaret ullo modo Cæsarem secum bene procedere, sed ad hoc tendere, ut quoquo modo possent eum in præceps traherent; si enim S^{ti} sua in sententiam eorum se trahi permetteret, ita ut confœderatos derelinqueret, nullo modo verebar quin Rex Gallie cum Cæsare, quomodocumque posset, concordaret, et S. noster Rex neglectus * a Pontifice cum illis conveniret, ex quo majus sibi præjudicium succedere potuisset, quam afferre voluisset utilitas commoditasque quæcumque sibi per Cæsarem oblata. Admisit quod dixi, replicans tamen quod non metus sed honestas et debitum in promissorum observatione eum continebat.

“In his quæ superioribus diebus S. D. N. nobiscum discussit super tentatis per Hugonem, licet status rerum videretur mihi exigere ut ita responderetur prout responsum fuisse per communes scribitur, non tantum propterea alienum ab officio meo visum est, ut quantum in me esset conarer conclusionem universalis pacis illi reservari qui illius principii auctor fuit. Cum itaque dubium non sit principii universalis pacis a particulari pace inter Regem nostrum et Regem Gallorum cæpisse, et successive ex concluso fœdere, quod etiam opera Regis nostri et D. v. R. successit, incrementum

* f. 79*.

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GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

succedisse, decens videtur ut etiam conclusio ipsius pacis Regi nostro et D. v. R. reservatur, illique plus honoris pertinet qui plus laboravit, quique majori se periculo exposuit, et qui ob bonum publicum majorem sibi in privatis jacturam intulit. Si itaque res ad hoc tendere videbo quantum mea imbecillitas et insufficientia patietur debito meo satisfaciam. Alia non occurrunt," &c. Rome, 20 June 1526.

Cipher, mutilated, one leaf separated from the rest.

Vit. B. VIII. 73. 2. Decipher of the foregoing.
Mutilated.

20 June. 2264. GIBERTO to GAMBARA.

Lettere
di Principi,
I. 215.

Last evening I sent you a duplicate of the enclosed, by way of Venice; but I expect it will arrive after this. This morning don Ugo returned to the Pope, and received the same reply as before, that the Pope would do nothing without the participation of his confederates. We shall pursue the war with vigor, hoping for aid from the King, but of a better sort than is indicated in the letters which the cavalier (Gregory) Casale brought to the Pope today, and which state that the King will be content to contribute 25,000 ducats per month, on receiving security that the money will be repaid him. But this loan, although a great convenience, for which we should be much obliged to his Majesty, is not such as is required by the necessity, the enormous expence and the poverty of the Pope and of Italy, which is exhausted, owing to past wars. It would be a great misfortune to us if that fountain of the King and Cardinal's liberality, which has ever so bountifully succored their other confederates, should be denied to him who will feel himself more deeply obliged than any one before. Insist on better [terms] and on a free [gift], when money comes thence; and let it come speedily, anyhow.*

As I did not know what Guicciardini wrote to you when he sent the mandate, in order to learn how to reply to you touching the re-construction of the League, I inquired the Pope's opinion, of which I have informed you in the other letter. In any change which may be made no heavier burden is to be laid on the Pope than that to which he is bound by the conclusion already made. With regard to the King's honor, whether he choose to be [nominated as] author or protector [of the league], his Holiness will take care that he shall be fully satisfied. In the hope that his Majesty will contribute, not a loan, but a gift, towards this enterprise, an article has been inserted that, on the liberation of Italy, a state of 30,000 ducats [yearly revenue] in the kingdom of Naples shall be given to his Majesty, and one of 10,000 to the Cardinal, as some token of gratitude, and as an eternal memorial of their beneficence; though it is regarded as certain that neither his Majesty nor the Cardinal have any other object than their own honor and glory in doing good to Christendom according to ancient custom, and in succoring poor oppressed Italy.

Some days ago the Auditor (Ghinucci) obtained a dispensation for the nephew of "Monsignor Linanien" (the bishop of Lincoln?) I do not know whether it is the same as that mentioned in your letters; but if it be another affair, I will see that his Lordship is contented in this matter also. Thank him for every opportunity which he gives me of rendering him service, and of showing the respect in which I hold him. Commend me to him and to the other lords and friends whom you know.

This letter has been delayed; the courier ought to have left two days

* In the original: "Però V. S. insti per meglio, et gratis, quando ne venghino danari, e subito, quocunque modo."

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ago. Since the first insurrection the people of Milan have remained in arms, although the Spaniards have endeavored to pacify them. Some negotiations have taken place between them. On the 18th, as the signor Antonio da Lieva was passing through Milan, he met a gentleman who did not take off his hat to him;* and, being incensed at this, he caused him to be murdered. Such cruelty aroused the wrath of the populace, who in great fury took up arms, hastened to the Corte Vecchia, where stood a guard of 100 Neapolitan infantry, who were all massacred, with numerous other Spaniards and lanceknights who were found scattered over the country. The populace could have done much more if they had had a head and counsel; but fire being set to several houses by the lanceknights, the violence of the people ceased. The Spaniards have drawn nearer to Milan, and imprisoned some gentlemen who were influential with the people.

Yesterday don Ugo [de Moncada], for the third time, received a refusal from the Pope to make an agreement with the Emperor. He will depart for Lombardy, where they will diligently attend to their defence. On our part, we are not slack in making all preparations. I send you a copy of a letter which don Ugo wrote from Siena to the Emperor, showing the diffidence which the enemy have in their affairs, and that they intend to draw fresh troops from Spain into Italy, feeling sure of not being molested in any other quarter. Endeavor to obtain the authority of the King and Cardinal in soliciting the French to send us the promised supplies of men and money, and the fleet, which is very necessary for the Genoese enterprise, and to keep all these seas so well guarded that no great armada nor any ships may be able to bring troops from Spain. Above all, cause France to be urged to make brisk war on Navarre and the borders of Flanders, in order that the Emperor may have to attend to his own defence. I am writing to M. Roberto [Acciaiuolo] on the subject, but I know how much the authority of the King and Cardinal can do to cause the French to come speedily, besides the obligation which they are under to do so by the confederation, which the Pope observes *ad unguem*. If, also, money be sent us from England, we shall be happy indeed. Rome, 20 June 1526.

Ital.

20 June. **2265. FRANCIS I.**

R. O. Commission to John Joachim for a treaty of mutual obligation with Rym.xiv. 177. England. Angoulême, 20 June 1526.

Lat. Signed and sealed.

21 June. **2266. SANGA to the BISHOP OF POLA.**

Lettere
di Principi,
i. 216 b.

Among foreign aids I count on that of England, whence, as you write in yours of the 16th, more would be obtained than was asked for. This is not exactly the case; for although that King says he intends to aid us with 25,000 ducats a month, yet he demands good securities that the money shall be restored; so that, in fact, we should be spending our own. But the Pope has written to England in order to obtain it as a gift, if possible; if not, in any other manner. These remedies, however, are too long delayed. Rome, 21 June 1526.

Ital.

21 June. **2267. TREATY OF PEACE.**

R. O.

Proclamation by Francis I. of the conclusion of a treaty for the attainment of universal peace, between himself, Clement VII., Henry VIII.,

* "Che non gli fece baretta."

1526.

TREATY OF PEACE—*cont.*

conservator of the treaty, André Gritti, doge and the signory of Venice, and Francisque Marie Sforce duke of Milan, leaving a place for Charles V. and other potentates. The Swiss are intended to be comprised. Angoulesme, 21 June 1526. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Endd.* : Copia proclamationis S. legæ.

21 June.

2268. LEWIS OF HUNGARY to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. F. III. 86.

B. M.

Ellis, 2 Ser.

I. 341.

Has often written of his danger from the Turk, who is now only three or four days march from Nandoralba. Is not sufficiently powerful to resist him. All his hope is in the aid of Henry and other Christian princes. Begs for immediate help. Buda, 21 June 1526, 10 Lewis II. *Signed and sealed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

22 June.

2269. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 80.

B. M.

The Pope says he has letters from Milan, stating that, a noble of Milan having been slain in the streets for disrespect to Anthony de Leva, there arose a tumult, in which 600 were slain, principally Spaniards. "Ex his videtur quam dispositus sit populus ille ut Hispanum jugum excutiat si modo ei assistatur et faveatur; ut enim scit D. v. R., vana sunt fundamenta in populis si capite careant. *Quæ etiam pontifici dixi, hortando S^{tem} suam ut celeriter suum exercitum Mediolanum appropinquare juberet, idemque ut Veneti efficerent curaret, ne si mora interponeretur, populus ille, vel seductus, vel alias deceptus sententiam mutaret, aut forte, tarditatem auxilii seu succursus suspicans, ad aliquam cum Cæsareis concordiam deveniret, quæ postea duriorem faceret provinciam per confæderatos susceptam. Quod S. D. N. se omnino curaturam promisit, credoque eum non defuturum, cum (ut verum fatear) per omnia, quæ extrinsecus videntur, aperte constet S^{tem} suam in hoc negotio sincerissime procedere.*

"*Dixit etiam Pontifex interceptas [a] suis fuisse literas Hugonis de Moncada ad Cæsarem hinc scriptas, quibus significat suæ M^{ti} res suas non posse in Italia deterius succedere quam succedant, hortaturque Cæsarem ut omnino, quo citius fieri possit, mittat x. vel xij. milia pedites ad aliquem portum Januensium vel Senensium, utrique enim cum Cæsare sentiunt, et quod ut celerius subveniat et suis spem det, utque id magis lateat* confæderatos, non omnes simul sed divisim et separatim eos mittat.* Ex his autem inferre videtur S. D. N. Cæsareos non esse intentionis *ut in Italia confæderatis cedant, sed potius ut resistent*: item Cæsareos non timere *ut ultra montes molestentur cum, si id dubitarent, non cogitarent de mittendo huc novos milites, quos non possent hic manuteneri, si etiam ultra montes bellum sustinere haberent.* Quare voluit ut hæc D. v. R. significarentur, ad hoc, ut ex sua prudentia et sapientia posset juxta rerum exigentiam providere, voluitque per nos ad eam scribi videri S^{ti} suæ curandum ut *quam celerrime fieri possit sentiat et videat Cæsar Regem Galliæ se ibi ad bellum accingere, immo ipsum bellum jamjam sentiat, idemque fiat ex parte S. Regiæ M^{ti}; si enim viderit bellum sibi a Gallia et Anglia moveri, cessabit a mittendo milites in Italiam, sicque omnia hic absque difficultate ad votum confæderatorum succedent.*

* f. 83.

"*Dixit etiam quod habuerat literas quibus ei significabatur pervenisse ad confinia ducatus Mediolani sex milia pedites Helvetios ex his quos S^{ma} sua et Veneti jamdiu in Italiam venire sollicitaverant; ex quorum adventu sperabat Venetos qui hoc spectantes aliquantulum tepide procedebant, animosius et viriliter processuros.* Quia vero dux Urbini, qui Venetorum

* *lateat* in the cipher.

1526.

est capitaneus, his diebus ut exercitui Pontificis se jungeret sollicitatus expresse dixerat se flumen cum suo exercitu non tranaturum nisi prius supradicti Helvetii advenissent, vel saltem Pontificius exercitus ad eum ivisset, ut simul flumen transnarent, S. D. N., licet, ut dixi, de adventu supradictorum Helvetiorum fuerit advisatus, ad tollendam tamen omnem difficultatem et occasionem moræ dicit mandasse suis capitaneis ut ad dictum ducem Urbini se conferrent, prout ipse petierat. Itaque non videtur dubitandum amplius quin brevi transnatura sint; quod quidem non solum opportunum sed necessarium videbatur, propterea quod dubitabatur a pluribus, si ulterius hæc conjunctio retardaretur, populum Mediolani ad aliquas conditiones cum Cæsareis deventurum. Hoc autem [is?] potissime D. v. R. significare volui, quia, cum non possit exercitus Pontificis Veneto se jungere, nisi aliquantulum retrocedat a loco, in quo ad præsens est, posset facile evenire quod Cæsarei qui nullam occasionem rebus suis favendi omittunt, ex hoc publicarent et famam divulgarent quod Pontificis exercitus in fugam esset versus. Dum Pontifex de his mecum ageret dixit, 'Volo omnibus confederatis aperte innotescere *nihil a me omitti quod possit capto negotio prodesse; nam ex eo quod mandavi meis capitaneis ut ad capitaneum Venetorum irent, videtur quodammodo me Venetis cessisse. Tamen hoc non curo ut omnis occasio scandali et periculi tollatur.*' Alia non occurrunt, &c. Rome, 22 June 1526. *Signed.*

Cipher; mutilated.

Vit. B.VIII. 81. 2. Decipher of the above. *Mutilated.*
B. M.

2270. The KNIGHTS OF RHODES.

Otho, C. IX.
45.
B. M.

1. Georgius, Priest of Rhodes, to the Grand Master.
Regrets the wretchedness that has fallen upon them. The Rhodians are still faithful to him, as they always have been. The Janissaries and the Rhodians have proposed to him the restoration of Rhodes to the Christians, on these conditions; *sc.*, that the Janissaries have a perpetual pension, themselves and their sons; that he shall procure for the Rhodians, and confirm it by a bull from the chapter, a total exemption of the tax upon wine; that they shall have liberty to elect their metropolitan, so that no Latin bishop shall have authority in the Greek metropolis. The bulls to be delivered to Francis Mossurus for the writer. All things are ready for the surrender of the island. There are not more than 300 Janissaries there. Six vessels and three galleys are to be sent with munitions to the shores of Candia, Salamo, Scarpanti, and he will fix a day for their entry into Rhodes. On a Friday at noon, when the Turks are at their devotions, the gates of the town will be thrown open, and the Christians admitted. It must not be known that the ships are intended for Rhodes. He did not dare commit this secret to writing at Rhodes, and therefore sent Francis Mossurus, a Rhodian priest, who ministers to the Holy Apostles. The answer is to be sent to the same priest in Candia. Begs him to be very secret, as their lives and all depend upon it.

Dated at the head of letter: "1525, die xx"

Lat., mutilated, pp. 4.

R. O.

2. Abstract of the Pope's letter to George, a servant, of Rhodes.
He praises those of the religion, and George's endeavors; exhorts the Janissaries to persevere, showing them the rewards they will obtain both from God and man; engages by his brief to furnish all that George had demanded, and authorizes him to promise the Janissaries and the Rhodians whatever he thinks necessary to obtain possession of Rhodes. Finally sends him his blessing, and bids him give it to the Janissaries and the Rhodians.

Lat., p. 1. In Vannes' hand. Endd.: "Nova Rhodiana."

1526.

June.

2271. ANTONIUS BOSYUS, KNIGHT OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.
R. O. *ambasciatore*. i. John king of Portugal to Henry VIII.

Antonius Bosyus, knight of St. John, has delivered Henry's letters concerning the affair of Rhodes. Henry's good will causes the King to hope for victory. John's ancestors, especially his father, were greatly devoted to the Order. Is harassed in many parts by the enemies of the Faith, but will give 15,000 ducats of gold.

Copy, in Bosyus' hand; p. 1. Add.: "Andriquo Angliæ et Franciæ Regi, Domino Ibernæ, &c., mihi amantissimo havunculo ac fratri". Endd.: 'Rex Portugalliæ in favorem prioris et fratrum ordinis Sancti Johannis Jeroſm.'

ii. Bosyus to [Wolsey].*

Wolsey has always shown favor to the Order, and caused the King, the Defender of the Faith, to write to the Pope and other princes. As he is departing hence very soon, prays for an answer from the King to the letters of the Pope, the Emperor, the king of Portugal and the Grand Master, and for letters to the duke of Savoy, in favor of the Order and especially of this business, mention of which is not to be made to the Venetians and Florentines. Prays Wolsey to commend the cause to the Most Christian King and his mother the Regent, or at least to let all the participators in this work know the good will of the King and himself. *Signed.*

Hol., p. 1.

22 June.

Vit. B. VIII.

84.

B. M.

2272. GHINUCCI and GREGORY CASALE to WOLSEY.

The Pope is highly rejoiced at his letters, and the account he gives of the negotiations, showing Wolsey's great wisdom and experience. He has been greatly grieved at the invasion of Hungary, but much comforted by the promptitude of the King. If other princes would do the like, who have hitherto done nothing, Hungary might act upon the offensive instead of the defensive. The Pope has contributed 60,000 ducats. If other princes do not follow this example, he will take care that the King's readiness do not prove prejudicial to himself, and that his money be not wasted, for it would not be decent that he who is farther away, and is less concerned, should be more burdened. Although, therefore, the presence of a nobleman, as proposed, is not required, should he come, they will do their best to serve him. The army of the Turks consists of 300,000 men in two divisions; one intended for Hungary, the other for Transilvania. A great part of it is inefficient. On the subject which the Grand Master of St. John's has announced to Wolsey, the Pope has heard something from his agents, and thinks it might succeed if it be done secretly and with great dispatch. The Pope does not require to be thanked for the bull. Has sent part of a catalogue of the Greek books. Will have the rest sent shortly. There was a person selected who might have served Wolsey's purpose for his colleges. Whilst the bishop of Bath was here, and when he left, he was in correspondence with one of his friends on the subject.

There has been a new insurrection in Milan, about 600 people killed. The slaughter would have been greater if the mob had had a leader. When the German troops began to burn the town, the Milanese consented to lay down their arms. Rome, 22 June 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

22 June.

R. O.

2273. ITALY.

1. Extract of letters from Sir Gregory, 22 June.

It is the public opinion that the Legate is the only cause of the good state of

* "Reverendissime ac Illustrissime."

1526.

Italian affairs now the Venetians and the Pope are in such despair. Since his departure and secret instructions, has heard nothing from the Legate about the offers and demands made to the King, and therefore did not dare to hasten the capitulation. There was, indeed, no opportunity for so doing; for in the first capitulation made in December, the Pope was very difficult to manage, and in the last one, when the French asked that the same capitulation might be sent as formerly, the Pope acted so quickly and secretly that there was no time to do anything. If the King wishes anything to be expressly concluded in the capitulations, he must treat with the French, that they may defer sending money, even if they have sent the cavalry, until the details are settled to his satisfaction. Is very anxious to know if Wolsey is seeking the ruin of the Emperor by means of the Pope. Will regulate his conduct by the Datary, who is resolved to prevent any Imperialist from treating for concord with the Pope, and to prevent the Pope from listening to such overtures. The slowness of the French king in sending forces is probably from a hope that the castle will be lost, and the present Duke driven out, and he will then suddenly place duke Maximilian there, who will adhere to the French party.

Albert de Carpi informs him that, as to the article for assigning to Henry a certain state over the kingdom of Naples or the duchy of Milan, the French king wishes the former, and not the latter; for if they gain that kingdom, he may recover his children by restoring it. If a pension is proposed, would not advise it to be assigned on that kingdom alone. It is generally thought that Antonio de Leyva will not leave Milan whilst alive, as he is violently in love with a lady there. The Pope distrusts Jo. Joachim, and thinks he will do him harm with the king of England; the more so, because he said to the Nuncio that it would be just for the Pope to restore Parma and Placentia to Francis, and Modena and Reggio to the duke of Ferrara. Should advise Joachim not to speak too plainly to the Nuncio.

Lat., pp. 3.

R. O.

2. Extract from letters of the Prothonotary, dated Venice, 22 June.

The forces of the Pope and Venetians have advanced boldly. At Milan the people have tried to drive out the Spaniards, but unsuccessfully. Many were killed on both sides, and the Spaniards sent many prisoners to Pavia. In spite of their opposition, Pustella left the castle with 3,000 foot and as many horse, and went to meet the Swiss, intending to relieve the castle. Sufficient Swiss have not yet been raised, as a great personage was there to raise 10,000 for the French king, but now the affair will be done jointly. Last night all we ambassadors were sent for to the Senate, because the Venetian leaders had asked the Papal captains to cross the Po with them, and then cross the Adda, and march straight to Milan. But the Pope preferred to cross a little higher up, and approach Milan on the other side, of which the Venetians disapproved, and the time was wasted in these deliberations. Seeing the Venetians full of courage, wrote to Sir Gregory to persuade the Pope to consent to their plan, which was done. Told them there was no doubt that the king of England would press the execution of the treaty on the French, as he had pressed its conclusion, and that victory or disaster depended upon time. Has received from Rome the same news which Wolsey sent from England. Cannot express the joy of the Venetians at the King's constancy and zeal for the treaty. They place their whole hope in him and Wolsey.

Don Hugo has arrived at Rome, and, with the duke of Sessia, made the same offers to the Pope as he did to the Venetians, with the exception of a few threats. The Pope answered boldly, saying that he would consult the ambassadors,—who advised him to reply to the Don as follows: *sc.*, if Hugo proposed peace, offering to liberate the duchy and disband the army, the Pope

1526.

ITALY—*cont.*

should say that he must first agree with the kings of England and France and the other allies, and liberate Italy, and then it would be easy to procure peace, which alone his Holiness wished for. The Imperialists returned, and offered the Pope to free the duchy, but said that, for the honor of the Emperor, the Duke must go to Cremona, and the prothonotary Caracciola, a friend of the Duke's, to keep the castle at the discretion of judges elected by the Pope, who should give sentence that the Duke had not transgressed. He should then immediately be restored to his castle, the cavalry return to Naples, and the foot to Hungary to fight against the Turk, and their wages should be paid. These offers, the Pope said, pleased him, but France and England must first be consulted. The Imperialists were troubled at this answer, and said the Pope ought not to refuse peace or engage in foreign affairs, and that he would do a great deal if he looked to his own affairs and those of Venice; and secretly made great offers about Ferrara and other neighbouring places. But the Pope insisted he could do nothing without the allies, but would refer to the ambassadors; which the Imperialists complained of, as being too hard.

Some of the Pope's attendants urged him to accept these offers, because some of the places near the Emperor were in danger, saying also that concord between France and the Emperor was in the power of the latter, on account of the children, and that if the Pope knew what was being treated between them secretly, he would surely not refuse; but it was of no avail. His Holiness sent for the bishop of Worcester and Sir Gregory, and told them to send an account of this to the King. They answered that they would do so as soon as the Spaniards began to make good what they offered. The Datary will do all he can to prevent the Pope from listening to such offers, and he has become bold, and nothing is hoped from him but good.

Letters from France say that it is determined to send 500 lances to Italy, and that 10,000 Swiss will come down to Verea. The Venetian secretary proposed their descent at Bergamo, but Lautrec thought there were too many rivers in that direction. At Ivrea they will meet the French horse and Italian foot. The French have already sent 30,000 ducats to Switzerland, and will send 10,000 more. They have determined to send 6,000 of their hired infantry, for St. Pol refuses to come with cavalry alone. It was determined that the archbishop of Salerno should go to Marseilles, where the King's galleys and Andrea Doria were, whom the King wishes to carry on the war in his own name, and he desires also 3,000 foot to be sent to Genoa.

D. Gregory writes from Rome that Renzi offered the Pope his sons to be killed if he did not take Barcelona with 4,000 foot and a fleet. He will give up the affair of Sicily unless the number is doubled.

Lat., pp. 4.

[22] June. 2274. GHINUCCI and CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit.B.viii. 75.

B. M.

Received four days ago Wolsey's letters of the 31 May and 5 June. The Pope was highly pleased with their contents, and praised God that there was one king left who could and would help the interests of Christendom.

"Ad particularia autem deveniendo, Pontifex plane fatetur et cognoscit faderis conclusionem, quæ in Gallia facta est, et a qua tranquillitatem rei Christianæ et hujus sanctæ Sedis quietem proventuram non ambigit, cura, diligentia et industria S. Regis et D. v. R. ad effectum deductam fuisse, cum ante manus appositionem ipsius Regis et D. v. R. aperte videret Sanctitas sua res longe tepidius illic processisse, teneatque pro certo quod sine ipsorum opera res adhuc conclusæ non essent. Quod vero D. v. R. scribit de mandato Pontificis istuc mittendo, missa sunt duo diversis viis [et] jam elapsi sunt xl. dies et ultra; unde sperat ea istuc pervenisse.

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Quod autem scribit de reservatione condecensis loci pro S. nostro Rege in fœdere, nominando eum protectorem, &c., ac remittendo iudicio ipsius Regis redemptionem* solvendam pro liberatione filiorum Regis Gallie, sua Sanctitas dicit locum reservatum esse, prout D. v. R. dicit, et hoc per capitula in Gallia conclusa, quæ jamdiu istuc mitti mandavit, poterit D. v. R. videre; quæ quidem si in concernentibus Regiam M^{tem} ita ampla non sint, prout sua S^{tas} vellet, dicit D. v. R. mirari non debere, propterea quod ipsa capitula eo tempore facta fuerunt, quò non potuit Pontifex et Italia plus facere, ut omnia bene novit D. v. R., quæ nunc poterit istic res ad id quod sibi videbitur reducere. Quod autem concernit protectionem semper sua S^{tas} in hoc non solum consensit sed instetit, judicans ex eo non solum ornamentum sed et auctoritatem maximam provenire fœderi; et quod spectat ad taxam solvendam pro liberatione filiorum Regis Gallie, in quantum hoc ad S^{tem} suam spectare posset, ut id arbitrio Regiæ M^{is} et D. v. R. remittatur. In quantum autem D. v. R. in suis literis innuit velle ut Itali contribuant in expensis faciendis per S. nostrum Regem, non solum in defendendo quæ Regia M^{tas} ad præsens possidet, sed etiam in acquirendo quæ præterit sibi deberi in Flandria, videtur suæ S^{ti} quod non sit conveniens, cum in eisdem literis videatur declarari, quod Rex noster velit sibi caveri de restituendo viginti quinque milia ducatorum, quos quolibet mense contributurus est, et nihilominus velit sibi assignari pensiones alias ei oblatis super regno Neapolis et ducatu Mediolani; unde videtur velle Rex noster etiam expensis Italiae suum recuperare; et tamen si Itali suum recuperent vel defendant, nihil in hoc contribuat Rex noster, propterea quod vult pecuniâ sibi restitui, et non solum restitui sed de restituendo cavere.

“Nos autem circa hæc replicavimus ea quæ nobis subvenerunt, et quantum potuimus conati sumus ostendere petitionem Regis etiam circa hoc esse iustam et decentem, sed cum semper Pontifex nobis ostendere conaretur non esse æquales in hoc Italiae et Regiæ M^{is} conditiones, tandem reduximus nos in hoc, quod non erat novum quod Regia M^{tas} et D. v. R. circa hoc petebant, cum ea omnia per ante essent cum Matre Regis Gallorum,† asserentes talia ab Italia eidem matri oblata fuisse eis o ta fuisset et solum oblata peterentur. Post omnia hinc inde discussa et diligenter examinata, conclusum est quod Pontifex copiose super his et aliis scribet ad suum istic oratorem, eique sufficientem commissionem dabit ad omnia; quod cum nobis videatur nil aliud significare quam quod omnia istic remittantur, et quod omnia ab ejus arbitrio pendere habeant, prout etiam per plures literas ipso Papa sic mandante scripsimus, visum nobis est non ulterius instare.

“Tandem pervenit Hugo de Moncada, jam sextus est dies, et pluries cum Pontifice locutus fuit; in primo congressu, de concordia inter Cæsarem et Italos egit, solum per generalia et absque eo quod ad particulares conditiones aliquas descenderet, sed in (?) hoc solum laboravit, ut scilicet Pontifici persuaderet, concordatis rebus Italiae, non posse dubitari quod universalis pax non sequeretur. Ad quæ cum sua S^{tas} respondisset non posse se jam fœderi ligatum absque consilio et consensu confœderatorum aliquid facere, et quod eis consultis sequenti die ei responderet, vocavit Gallorum et [Venetorum] oratores et nos, omniaque per ipsum Hugonem dicta et per suam S^{tem} replicata nobis exposuit, conclusumque fuit, ex omnium voto, ei respondendum esse, non posse nos circa hoc aliquid inconsultis nostris principibus respondere, verum quod ipse Hugo melius et particularius mentem Cæsaris declararet, et ea declarata omnes nos ad nostros

* The word *redemptionem* is taken from the decipher, the original being here mutilated in the margin. The syllable *tam* is visible in the next line before *solvendam*, but does not occur in the decipher.

† The cipher reads, “*per ante u⁴*”:—the decipher, “*ante per essent cum Matre Regis Gallorum.*” There does not seem to be much lost in either place.

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GHINUCCI and CASALE to [WOLSEY]—*cont.*

principes scriberemus, sperabamusque nullo modo fore ut per eos staret, quin ad universalem pacem deveniretur.

"Rediit itaque sequenti die Hugo et audito S. D. N. responso ad particularia devenit, offerendo, viz., in primo discursu dimittere Franciscum Sfortia in ducatu Mediolani, certis tamen mediis, id est, ut arx deponeretur in manibus prothonotarii Caraccioli, et per peritos communiter eligendos cognosceretur causa sua, utrum viz. Dux ipse contra Cæsarem peccasset necne, et quod per illos determinaretur ratum esset; quibus per Pontificem tanquam frivolis et etiam captiosis rejectis, ut ipsemet Dux arcem teneret et periti per ipsummet Pontificem eligerentur, per ipsum Hugonem oblatum est, subnectendo etiam quod ipsi exercitum eorum, dissolverent, equitibus in regnum Neopolitanum reductis, et peditibus in subsidium regni Hungariæ missis; quibus tamen peditibus stipendia petebat dari, communibus ipsius Cæsaris et Itolorum expensis. Tandem relictis etiam his, nobis omni[bus] per Pontificem et re examinata, conclusum est Hugoni respondendum esse, prout prima vice conclusum fuerat, et in specie diceretur quod nullomodo Pontifex ad aliquam concordiam deveniret absque expresso Regis Galliæ et Regis Angliæ consensu. Hoc itaque responso per pontificem Hugoni dato, postquam pinguiore etiam conditiones suæ S^u obtulerat, quoad res Italicas, cum Pontificem semper in proposito inter nos concluso perseverantem invenisset, cœpit exandescere, conatusque est ejus S^u persuadere quod ab officio suo discedebat, futurisque esset causa multarum cœdium, logicis argumentis probare conando, quod expediebat universali pace, ut res Italia, etiam omissis aliis, concordarentur, tum quia, eis concordatis, nullum erat dubium quin Cæsar cum Rege Gallo concordat, propterea quod nunc non coactus vel metu inductus, prout nunc videretur, sed ex libera voluntate et generositate ad pacem cum Rege Gallorum devenire videretur, et quod officium pontificis erat, ut ad pacem deveniretur, etiam promissa non servare.

"Tandem Pontifex, licet non logicus, bene respondit ad argumenta sua et quo tenderet bene cognoscere ostendit; sicque in prima resolutione remansit, quod, videlicet, consuleretur Rex Galliæ et Rex Angliæ, et hinc sine eis nihil fieret. Quæ omnia, tum quia ita nobis visum est officium nostrum exigere, tum etiam quia ita a nobis petiit S. D. N., D. v. R. significare volumus, subjungendo quod sua S^{ua} dixit nobis, [et] etiam rogavit, ut ad D. v. R. scriberemus quod S^{ua} sua non posset via belli, etiam si omnia ei ad votum succederent, plus quoad res Italiæ consequi, quam quod ei per Hugonem oblatum fuerat; innuendo etiam quod ultra nobis dicta etiam alia particulariter ei obtulisse non modici momenti, et quod etiam si multo plura ei offerrent et darent quam ipse cogitare posset, nullo modo sua S^{ua} data est aures, immo servatura est confœderatis omnibus fidem suam, etiam si putaret† per ‡ et res suas in ruinam ituras. Propterea etiam petebat et cupiebat correspondentiam in confœderatis invenire, inter quos Regiam M^{tem} primum reputabat, e[t] si adhuc ipsum fœdus non intrasse sciret; de quo quidem, tum ob filiales oblationes pluries Sanctitati suæ factas, tum ob effectus ipsos, quos in suum et hujus Sanctæ Sedis beneficium honorem et exaltationem experta erat, nullo modo dubitabat, sed pro ea affectione, qua ipsum prosecuta est et prosequabatur, proque sollicita et diligenti cura quam ipsum Regem nostrum et D. v. R. suscipere videbat de persona ac dignitate sua, ac auctoritate et libertate dictæ Sedis conservanda et manutenenda, cupiebat sperabatque ut Regia M^{tem} et D. v. R. non solum curarent, sed ob meritum eorum apud omnes auctoritatem cum effectu facerent, ut S^{ua} suæ*

* Sine. This word is omitted in the original, and is supplied from the decipher.

† Pateret in decipher.

‡ per et; sic in cipher. Query, per id or periturum et?

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sincere et libere ab omnibus corresponderetur; quibus hoc subnexit etiam S^{ta} sua quod nullo modo tantum in rebus his processisset, quantum processit, nisi persuasiones Regiæ M^{ad} et D. v. R., spesque indubia, quam de eorum bonitate et religione concepit, eum ad hoc induxissent.

"Quod attinet ad bellum Pontifex jam paravit exercitum, et in majori numero quam teneatur, estque in confinibus ducatus Mediolanensis. Venetos etiam dicunt idem fecisse, nihilque restat faciendum nisi quod certis fluminibus per pontes tranatis, simul se uniant et jungant, ad quod nil aliud expectatur quam nonnullorum Grisonum adventus, pro quibus jam diu scriptum est, et quos ad reputationem exercitui dandam multum facere putant. Hi quum advenerint, et etiam prius, si commoditas se obtulerit, non obstantibus practicis Hugonis et aliorum, Cæsareis sejungent et captum provinciam prosequentur. Quod si Rex Galliæ juxta conventiones quingentas lanceas mittat, decem milia Helvetios, et pecunias, scil. quadraginta milia ducatos, circa quæ jam bonum principium esse datum, per literas quarta hu[jus] mensis ex curia Regis Galliæ Pontifici significatum est, nullus dubitat quin certa et secura victoria, quam alias multi non ita certam putant, subsequatur. Alia non occurrunt," &c. Rome, . . June 1526. Signed.*

Cipher; mutilated.

Vit. B. viii. 70.
B. M.

2. Decipher of the foregoing, with several verbal alterations.
In Vannes' hand; mutilated.

23 June. 2275. GIBERTO to GAMBARA.

Lettere
di Principi,
i. 221.

After the insurrection of the people of Milan, of which I wrote to you yesterday, the Imperial captains brought their troops under the walls of the city, which was compelled to come to terms, and receive the army within, paying its expences for many days. The enterprise has thus become much more difficult. The Pope is greatly troubled at this, especially as there is no certainty of obtaining aid from France; and today he heard that the archbishop of Salerno, who was at Lyons, had up to the 17th received no commission to set forward for the Genoese enterprise, and that the King (Francis) would not resolve on this, or anything else, till a certain reply came from Spain. Again I urge you to cause the supplies to be solicited in France with the authority of the King (Henry) and of the Cardinal. Remind them that the Pope has gone so far in the expectation of these supplies, that it would be a great dishonor to them to leave him in peril, as he certainly will be, if not better assisted than hitherto. The cardinal of York told you that he would be hostage and security to the Pope for the French king; therefore it is all the more reasonable that the Cardinal should solicit the French king not to fail in sending the promised succors, without which this enterprise cannot succeed, and Italy will fall into hopeless servitude. It is easy to imagine how the Emperor intends to act towards the King and Cardinal, seeing how little gratitude he exhibited on the late victory, which, after God, he ought to have attributed to his Majesty. The King and Cardinal will surely render us aid on their part, as they have always done in the necessities of Italy and the Holy See. The enemy are increasing their troops, money, and reputation. We hear they were expecting Bourbon at Genoa from day to day, and that fresh lanceknights are being raised in Germany for Italy. Rome, 23 June 1526.

Ital.

* Here occurs a caret in the original, with a mark of reference, but there is no insertion in the decipher.

1526.

23 June.

2276. CLEMENT VII. to CHARLES V.

Vit. B. IX. 123.

B. M.
Baronii Ann.
xxx. p. 556.

Remonstrating with him for the injuries inflicted on the states of Italy and the Church by the Imperialists. Rome, 23 June 1526.

*Lat.*Add. MS.
2,103, f. 76.

2. Copy.

B. M.

23 June.

2277. For the ABBEY OF ST. GERMAIN, SELBY, York.

P. S. b.

Petition of Rob. Barley, sub-prior, and the Chapter, for the King's assent to the election of Rob. Selby as abbot (presented by John Hartley) *vice* John Berwyk, deceased. 23 June 1526.

24 June.

2278. GIBERTO to ACCIAIOLO, Nuncio in France.Lettere
di Principi,
I. 221 b.

The duke of Urbino requested the Pope's captains to cross [the Adda] in order to join the Venetian army, but our captains thought that the rules of war required that the Pope's army should cross the Po while the Signory's army crossed the Adda, as they would thus be able to unite more speedily. The captains accordingly sent certain proposals by count Roberto Boschetto. On this account the Venetians unreasonably entertain a suspicion that the Pope is not proceeding with vigour. The Signory has spoken about the matter to the ambassadors of France and England, who will perhaps have given information of it. The Pope would be greatly annoyed if this doubt as to his intentions, and a suspicion of dissension among us, should take root in the King's mind. If the ambassadors have prudently refrained from writing on the subject, you are by no means to mention it.* Urge on the supplies, and when you forward my letters to the prothonotary Gambara, write to him in what condition the preparations are, in order that he may get England to hasten the French. I believe Messer Jacomo has written to you that it would be well to give orders to scrutinize the exchanges of Lyons for Italy, in order to deprive the enemy of all means of obtaining money. Rome, 24 June 1526.

*Ital.***2279.** GIBERTO to GAMBARA.

Ib. 222.

I am writing to M. Roberto Acciaiole to acquaint you in what state the supplies are which we expect from France, in order that you may be able to judge whether it would be advisable to get [England] to solicit them. Rome, 24 June 1526.

Ital.

24 June.

2280. [GIBERTO] to the BISHOP OF POLA.Lettere
di Principi,
I. 223 b.

Endeavor to forward my letters for France, England, and other parts, in security, as I do not write in cipher. Rome, 24 June 1526.

Ital.

25 June.

2281. GIBERTO to GAMBARA.Lettere
di Principi,
I. 223 b.

We have expected letters from the Venetian camp announcing the arrival of the bishop of Lodi with 6,000 Grisons and Swiss. By letters of the 19th, his coming is more doubtful than ever, and the enterprise more

* The words "Hactenus commune Protho." occur here, signifying that the previous portion of the letter was also written to the prothonotary Gambara.

1526.

difficult than anticipated. It is requisite that you cause those aids, of which I have written before, to be solicited in France, whence letters of the 10th promise us a thousand good things. Urge the French to make haste; and if the King and Cardinal are willing to lend us a hand, now is the time. The sooner they assist us, the more effectual will be their aid. Rome, 25 June 1526.

Ital.

25 June. **2282. ITALY.**

R. O.

"In literis die xij."

They contain the charge of the Imperial ambassador, and the presentation of his letters of credence from don Ugo to the doge of Venice, chiefly about the good mind of the Emperor to the duke of Milan and the Italians.

Reply of the Doge: That they should first raise the blockade of the castle of Milan, and then speak of the rest, especially as no answer can be made without consent of the kings of England and France and the other confederates. The Pope intends to tell don Hugo, if he comes, that nothing can be done without the participation of the confederates; but meanwhile he will not desist from his preparations. He desires to have the advice of the King and Wolsey as to his answer, beyond what he intends to say, viz., that if the Emperor desires peace, he must restore the French king's sons, be content with honorable conditions, satisfy the king of England, free the duke of Milan and Italy from the dread of his power, by withdrawing his army and by allowing proper respect to the Holy see in papal territory.

Letters from the duke of Milan state that don Ugo told him that the Emperor did not wish to be unjust, but only to learn the truth. For this he thanked don Ugo, and asked, as a proof, that he would withdraw the blockade; which, Ugo replied, he could not do till he had been to Rome. The Duke afterwards wrote in cipher that Ugo was humble enough to say that if the Duke would promise to be the Emperor's servant, as before, he would instantly remove the army; but the Duke owes so much to the Pope, the king of England, Wolsey, and the other confederates, that he would not do anything by himself, but that he could not hold out much longer. The Pope has sent word to him to be of good courage, and to think that he lives or dies with all Italy, which exposes itself to open danger, and uses all diligence to send him aid. Wolsey must be requested to bid the English ambassadors in France encourage the King to fulfil his promises. The Pope thinks that such large offers would not be made in the Emperor's name, unless he saw that Francis was on our side, and rejected all practices. Still larger offers will probably be made, but Francis should refuse any terms that make his enemy more powerful, and show the Emperor that he will listen to nothing apart from the other confederates. Meantime he must carry on his preparations as if there was no practice between him and the Emperor, who will not cease to try to separate the confederates, and to make them negligent in their preparations. By watchfulness and firmness the Emperor will be obliged to take their terms. Henry and Wolsey must persuade Francis to beware of the Emperor's cunning, and to moderate his affection for his children, whose recovery, though it may be slower, will be more glorious. The Datary commends himself to Wolsey.

From letters of June 19.

They contain don Ugo's proposition to the Pope, full of Spanish boasting; the Pope's answer; Ugo's second proposition, more humble; and the Pope's answer thereto. He asks the King and Wolsey to induce Francis to fulfil his promises, and to make war against Flanders and Spain. The Legate and Nuncio in Spain are enjoined to act as the English ambassador advises. He begs the King to assist them with money,—secretly, if he cannot openly,—considering his glory in aiding his allies, the poverty of the Pope

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ITALY—*cont.*

and Italy, the 100,000 already spent, and the 50,000 sent into Hungary, especially as the Emperor may send the succor mentioned in the intercepted letters. He asks also for aid for Hungary. The Pope thanks Wolsey "de permissione facta et constitutione sui in obsidem," which Francis will observe for his part.

The 20th.

The Pope answers Ugo again. His Holiness wishes to prosecute the war, hoping that Henry will assist, and that Francis will fulfil his promises.

The 22nd.

The Pope replies again to Ugo as before. He begs the King and Wolsey to urge Francis to forward the promised aid and money; to send a fleet with archbp. of Fregosi to Genoa, not so much to attack it as to prevent the Emperor from succoring it by sea; and to make war on Flanders and Navarre.

The 23rd and 25th.

He makes the same requests. All his hope is in the King and Wolsey.
Lat., pp. 5.

26 June. **2283.** WANDSWORTH, SURREY.

R. O.

Lease by Thos. Strangways, controller of Wolsey's household, to Will. Wylson, of two mills under one roof at Wandilsworth, Surrey, at a rent of 18*l.* a year, payable quarterly, the lessee undertaking also to grind as much corn as shall be baked in the bakehouse adjoining the mills, as often as the bakers and "forners" of said bakehouse think needful, and to pay 3*l.* extra rent if at any time the bakehouse be unoccupied. Dated 26 June 18 Hen. VIII.

*Draft, pp. 3.*26 June. **2284.** For THO. PALMER, Sewer.

S. B.

To be chief porter of Calais, with 2*d.* a day for an under-porter, on vacation by Chris. Garneys, who succeeded Sir Rob. Wotton, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 26 June 18 Hen. VIII.

27 June. **2285.** [SIGNORY OF VENICE to their AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND.]

R. O.

"In literis 24 Junii."

Wrote on the 14th to bid him thank the King, and especially Wolsey, for his services about the conclusion of the treaty, for which their republic will always be bound to him. Beg him to induce the King to enter as soon as possible, as principal contrahent, &c., as he has often offered to do, for neither the Pope nor themselves are able to supply what the treaty requires.

Have appointed Luigi Armario general of the fleet, which will set out in two days for Corfu (Corphoum), thence to Genoa, with 13 galleys. Are informed that the Archduke of Austria has engaged lanzknechts to join his army, and attack a portion of their territory. Have been accordingly obliged to recall their troops, and to fortify their towns at great expence. Have 15,000 foot, 1,000 men-at-arms, and 1,000 light horse, with whom they hope to prevent the Germans from joining the Emperor's army. Everything will be easy if the King will help.

Heard this morning that the rustics in Germany have defeated the nobles, killing about 4,000 of them, among them D. Georgius Pransperg (Frendsberg), who has not been found.

From letters of June 27.

Besides the above he must tell the King and Wolsey that their capt.-

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general took Lodi on the 24th, killing 600 Spaniards. At night stormed the camp, putting to flight the marquis del Guasto, and pursuing his troops for 10 miles. The Pope's army yesterday crossed the Po to join theirs. The ambassador whom they had chosen being in bad health, they have put in his place Doctor Marco Antonio Venier, who will start soon.

Lat., pp. 2.

27 June. **2286.** NEWSTEAD PRIORY, SHYRWOOD.

Congé d'élire on the death of Willm. Sandall. Westm., 27 June.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 1.

28 June. **2287.** BALLASTING in the THAMES.

R. O. Grant, by Henry duke of Richmond, as admiral of England, to Thos. Spert, yeoman of the Crown, of the office of ballasting of ships in the Thames. As in vol. II., No. 3459. Sheriffhutton, 28 June 18 Hen. VIII.

R. O. 2. Indenture relative to the above. Same date.
(*Two counterparts.*)

29 June. **2288.** ITALY.

R. O. "Ex Angolem, Nuncii S. D. N. die 29."

Tonight D. Capino left by post. He will have at Lyons 40,000 cr., with which he will go to Switzerland. If it is considered that the men hired by the Pope and Venetians are not enough, he will hire 10,000 more. Hears from Italy that the army of the Church has assembled at Piacenza nearly 800 heavy-armed horse, and as many light, and will join the Venetian forces in six days. The latter were in the town of Chiaro (*Clari*), equal in number to our men. They were waiting for 10,000 Swiss, hired by themselves, and did not expect those hired by the French king to be in time, as the citadel of Milan is in the greatest necessity, and assistance can no longer be delayed. They intended, when the Swiss arrived, to cross the Adda, and go towards Milan. The Spaniards are as yet united, and show an intention to fight, but would not stay if our men went nearer to them, as the citizens and rustics are against them, and they are in consequence short of provisions. There are daily disturbances in Milan.

Lat., p. 1.

30 June. **2289.** GIBERTO to GAMBARA.

Lettere
di Principi,
I. 227 b.

By letters of the prothonotary Casale from Venice you will have learned that, on the night of St. John's Day, at the break of day, the Venetians, according to a treaty with Lodovico Vistarino, entered into Lodi, in which was Fabritio Maramau with about 800 foot, part of whom were disarmed, and part resolved to unite with the Venetians. The Spaniards made two attempts to recover it, but without success. If we had the supplies from France, we should very soon see Lombardy free. The Switzers whom the bishop of Lodi was to have brought are not arrived. Although our army is the greatest, it cannot give battle to a veteran army; yet it will proceed to the succor of the duke of Milan. The Spaniards have all retired into Milan, with about 3,000 lanceknights; in Cremona they have about 1,500 foot, being lanceknights and Italians. The count of Lodrone is in Pavia with 1,000 lanceknights. They also have troops in Como, Alexandria and other places. The loss of Lodi grieves them. If the French supplies come all will succeed prosperously, now that we have the victory almost in our hands.

We have had letters from France of the 19th, full of very fine words, but to no purpose. The Emperor is remitting 70,000 ducats to Genoa, and every

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GIBERTO to GAMBARA—*cont.*

day gives him time to send more money and troops, in order to prevent the capture of that city, which is so well provisioned that we cannot attack it without assistance; but if the French galleys come, we should certainly gain it. Those cursed negotiations which the French king has carried on with the Viceroy have kept back everything from us. These last letters, however, state that the King was about to dismiss the Viceroy; but the Emperor, seeing the perilous state of his affairs in Italy, will make fresh proposals, and perhaps the French king will listen to them. Contrive that the authority of the most Christian king (Henry), and the ardor possessed by the cardinal of York, may be employed to incite his Majesty (Francis), not as if they distrusted him, but as knowing the necessity of the case.

On the 27th our armies united under Lodi, and went to encamp near Lodi Vecchio. I send a duplicate of my last, to which I have nothing to add. Don Ugo [de Moncada] departed four days ago to the territory of the Colonnas. I believe he will go into the kingdom [of Naples]. The duke of Sessa presented the hackney yesterday,* but without the 7,000 ducats for the Neapolitan tribute. The Pope said he accepted it "pro parte, et pro parte non." Then the Duke publicly requested licence to go into the kingdom, and the Pope granted it. He will probably depart tomorrow. The Neapolitans and Colonnas greatly desire this, and compel us to incur expences, in order not to be unprepared. We shall obtain a complete victory if the French king does what he is bound to do, and if there come from that king (Henry) and the Cardinal only the least part of the aids which they have afforded in other enterprises without so much profit [as in this], but rather with loss. I cannot see why that which the Cardinal has so often promised us is delayed so long; for the Pope has acted on the numerous offers of the King and Cardinal, and the Venetians have done the same. Rome, 30 June 1526.

*Ital.***2290. UBERTO DI GAMBARA to WOLSEY.**

Vit. B. viii. 62.

B. M.

Will understand the Pope's alacrity by his four answers to don Hugo; sc., that the Emperor must restore the children to the French king, pay his debts to England, deliver Italy, dissolve his army and protect the honor of the Holy See in his kingdoms.

As the Pope is poor, and has incurred a debt of 180,000 ducats for the expedition against the Turks, and the present war is likely to continue long if Bourbon should come to the Spaniards, and the Archduke send a force of lanzknechts, the Pope hopes that the King will not be less liberal with his Holiness than he has usually been with his confederates in the defence of Christianity, not by lending, but by contributing money, which God has blessed him with for such holy works. The French king must be urged to make war upon Flanders to prevent Germans being sent into Italy, and by a war upon Navarre and Spain compel the Emperor to keep his forces at home. He should dispatch the promised aid speedily into Italy by land, and the archbishop of Salerno by sea with a fleet to tempt Genoa to rebel. He must not be allowed to hold any secret practise with the Emperor; and, for that reason, some nobleman must be sent to him. The veteran army in Italy will thus be dispersed before it can receive assistance from the Emperor. This is no more than the Pope deserves for the sacrifices he has made; and he will be exposed to great danger should the Emperor send a power into Italy, as he will do if he is not employed at home. As Rome is close to Naples, the Colonnese, the enemies of the Church, will

* i.e., as tribute from the Emperor for Naples.

1526.

join the Spaniards with their followers and the people of Sienna with a party of the Roman commonalty, which chiefly consists of Spaniards and Germans, and foment war in the vitals of the Pope, who will thus be compelled to recall his forces from Lombardy, and abandon Rome. If Germans and Spaniards land at Porto Ercole, they might, with the assistance of the Siennese and the Genoese, gather a large force, do great injury, possess themselves of Milan, and, in fact, the whole of Italy. These evils can be met by the suggestions already made. Excuses himself for notifying to Wolsey the danger to the Pope, and the remedy thereof.

Signed.

Lat., pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: Rmo., &c. Card. Eboracensi, Angliæ legato, &c.

2291.

GRANTS in JUNE 1526.

June.
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GRANTS.

4. Robt. Robsun, salter, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Windsor Castle, 4 June 18 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

5. Tho. Dykes. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Christiana, late wife of Wm. Dykes, one of the five daughters of Sir Ric. Salkeld, deceased; also, all reversions on the death of Elizabeth, late wife of Sir Ric. Cholmeley, and John Salkeld, deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 5 June 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 19.*

6. John Henchman, ironmonger, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. *Del. Hampton Court*, 6 June 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

15. Rob. Smith, of Colchester. Pardon. Windsor Castle, 4 June 18 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 15 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 28.*

17. Ric. Croke, D.D. Grant of the pension which the abbot elect of Lanthorn is bound to give to a clerk nominated by the King. *Teste*, 17 June 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

26. John Anlaby. Grant of the manors, &c. of Bolyngrove and Fremantill, marches of Calais. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 7.*

26. Geo. Moris, of London, merchant. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Windsor, 15 June 18 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June.—P.S.

26. Edw. Thorne. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Christ. s. and h. of Henry Thorne; and the same to Tho. Stucley, John Fortescue, John Danells, Wm. Wydeslade, Geo. Viell, Nich. Thorne, Geo. Pyne and John Arescole, sen., lately seized along with Wm. Denys of Orlegh, deceased, to the use of the said Henry and his heirs, of the manor of Thorne, Devon, held of the King as of the honor of Barnastapol, parcel of the duchy of Exeter. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 16.*

27. Chris. Villers. Reversion of the

office of steward of the Princes Fee, Leic., granted to Everard Derby by patent 23 Sept. 1 Hen. VII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 June 18 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

Vacated on surrender by Villers after coming to the office, 30 March 24 Hen.VIII., in order that a new patent might be made to him and Tho. Vyllers.—*Pat. p. 1, m. 11.*

28. Ric. Lee. Licence to alienate the manor of Great Delce and land in Little Chetham, Kent, to Sir Rob. Wyngfeld, Sir John Gaynsford, Sir Ric. Whetell, Sir John Cornewales, Eustace Sulyard, and Edw. Hawte. *Westm.* 28 June.—*Pat. 18 Hen.VIII. p. 2, m. 4.*

28. John Newyngton, mercer, of London. Protection; going in the suite of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 8.*

28. Ric. Pollard, of London, leatherseller, *alias* John Shere. Pardon for stealing 24 woollen caps of various colors, value 32s., the property of Tho. Cheverell, haberdasher, a pair of woman's hooks, of silver, partly gilt, value 5s., one piece of linen, called a rayle, value 2s., and one neckhandkerchief of Sypres, value 12d., the property of Tho. Bowyer, grocer. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

28. W. Woodforth, yeoman usher of the Chamber. To be bailiff of the lp. of Stuton, Linc., *vice* John Jacson, deceased. Greenwich, 11 June 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June. P.S.—*Pat. p. 2, m. 14.*

28. Ric. Stokke, of Hanley, Worc., Normanton, Derby, and Westminster. Pardon. Otford, 25 May 14 Hen.VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 Jan. 18 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

29. John Reder, clk. Presentation to the perpetual chantry at the altar of St. John the Baptist, in the chapel next the church of Aldermar, on "le charnel," London dioc., *vice* Reginald Duplege, deceased. *Del. Westm.*, 29 June 18 Hen.VIII. *Endd.*: "At Woodstock, 15 Oct. 15 Hen.VIII. per Tomson."—S.B. *Pat. p. 1, m. 10, and p. 2, m. 19.*

1526.

2292. SCOTLAND.Calig. B. VII.
81.

B. M.

St. P. IV. 449.

"The instructions given by our Sovereign Lord to his familiar servitor, Patrick Saintklare, to be showed to his dearest brother and uncle the king of England, and to my lord Cardinal."

1. That James has taken the government into his own hands. To repair the misrule of the Borders he has come to Melrose, and desires the king of England will charge all his officers to resist and expel Scotch rebels. 2. The Three Estates have devised that ambassadors be sent to divers realms to treat for the King's marriage; on which he desires Henry's opinion. 3. Is to request that Henry will solicit the king of France, through the great amity now between them, not to allow Albany to come to Scotland, under colour of embassy or otherwise. 4. To show that Albany, by support of France, keeps possession of Dunbar castle, notwithstanding repeated messages to him and Francis for its delivery. 5. That the letter sent by James to Henry in favor of Andrew D[r]ury was obtained from him, without his knowledge, by the abp. of St. Andrew's, then chancellor. He had already given letters to Dene John Maxwell for the abbey of Melrose, and remains of the same mind. 6. To desire the daughter and heir of the late Alex. lord Hume to be sent home to her mother, now wife of our Treasurer, the master of Glencorne. She was sent to England by her father, when pursued by Albany, to be kept by lord Dacre, and is now in Sir Chr. Dacre's hands.

ii. Annotations by Wolsey in the margin of the above, opposite each article.

1. Provision is made already to this effect by the duke of Richmond's council and the lieutenants of the marches. 2. The King should induce James to put off sending these ambassadors. By "divers realms" France is intended. Albany is daily endeavoring to promote a marriage with the daughter of Francis. The King will, doubtless, pay the greatest regard to James's honor for having consulted him on this matter. 3. Provision is made for this in the treaty with Francis, ratified by him since his return. 4. It is strange the Scotch lords suffer this. My lord of Bath might ask Francis to bid Albany deliver the castle. If refused, the king of Scots should for his honor try to recover it by force; which would not a little diminish the intelligence of the Scots with France. 5. The King has arranged with the Pope that no person be admitted to a promotion in Scotland except on letters from Henry and the king of Scots containing a secret mark. 6. Sir Chr. Dacres should be written to, to ascertain the circumstances, after which reasonable answer may be given.

1 July.

Lettere
di Principi,
I. 230.**2293. GIBERTO to DON MICHEL DI SILVA.**

I hope we shall within a few days have the king of England for a declared friend and confederate. Nothing stands in the way, but a protestation, which he wishes to be made in Spain before he declares himself. I hope he will aid us with a considerable sum of money. Rome, 1 July 1526.

Ital.

2 July.

R. O.

2294. ITALY.

From letters from the secretary of the Great Master of France, dated Turin, 2 July.

Has written in two letters about the loss of Lodi and the repulse of the marquis of Guasto, the occupation of the camp there by the Venetians, and the building of a bridge over the Po by the Papal troops for the purpose of plundering around Pavia. The enemy are so stupid, that though they are numerous and strong at Milan, they intended to leave the town to go to

1526.

Pavia; but the lanzknechts besieging them, heard of it, and, leaving the siege, arrived there before them, and shut the gates, saying they were enough to defend it; but he thinks they did it for the sake of getting the booty placed there by the Spaniards as well as by the Italians and Germans. The Spaniards then returned, but meanwhile the garrison of the castle had sallied out, obtained provisions, and cast down the enemies' works.

The Papal army has crossed the Po, and encamped near the Carthusian House at Pavia. The Venetians are at Marignano, about five miles from them, and 15 from Milan. After taking Marignano, St. Columbano and St. Angelo, with 8 guns left by the Spaniards at Binasco, the Venetians sent to ask the lanzknechts at Pavia to serve the league, offering them treble pay and all the booty in Pavia, and if they would not serve the league, made the same offers with safe-conduct to leave, if they would give up Pavia. They took three days to answer this, and it is thought they will yield the town. 800 Spanish and Italian foot arrived at Novara, either going to defend Alexandria, or else retreating. It was said that Bourbon has arrived at Savona with 6 galleys.

The Venetian and Papal troops are determined to fight the Spaniards when they have a chance.

One company of John de Medicis' army attacked and killed some Spanish gunners at Nuovo, about 30 miles from Milan.

Pp. 2, Lat. Endd.: Extractæ litterarum e Roma.

2 July.

2295. PROCLAMATION.Harl. MS.
442, f. 63.

B. M.

Proclamation made in the Court of Chancery, summoning commissioners of the peace, subsidies and sewers to appear in the Star Chamber on Thursday next. 2 July 18 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, p. 1.

3 July.

2296. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

R. O.

In his last letter, of which he encloses a copy, he informed Wolsey that the Pope's army had gone to the duke of Urbino, captain of the Venetians, intending to cross the river and go towards Milan with him. Meanwhile a Venetian captain, with 200 men-at-arms and 2,000 foot, was admitted into Lodi, which was held by Imperial infantry, on the night of June 24, St. John's Day, by a noble who was entrusted with one of the gates. A few who resisted were killed, the rest surrendered. The next night, some Imperialists from Milan came to Lodi, but did not succeed except in rescuing those who had taken refuge in the castle. Next morning the duke of Urbino entered the town with the rest of the Venetian army, and, while covering the Papal troops during their passage of the Po, bombarded the citadel. They then set out together for Milan, intending either to compel the Imperialists to fight, or to shut up themselves in Milan. They say the Imperial forces there are 300 men-at-arms, as many light horse, 6,000 Spanish and Almain foot, and 10 guns. They are repairing the walls, and strengthening it with outworks, and are extorting money from the townspeople by taking away their arms, and threatening to plunder the town. Bourbon's arrival at Genoa with six galleys has made them bolder. The Pope hears that the Emperor has given him authority to collect at Genoa 100,000 ducats for the war. The Orsini are raising an army to attack Sienna, which adheres to the Emperor, and lies between Rome and Florence. Rome, 3 July 1526. *Signed.*

News has come that Francis has gladly consented to the treaty, and has published it in France. The Pope and the Venetians will do the like next Sunday. Sends another "quaternio" of the catalogue of Greek books.

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

1526.

3 July.

Vit. B. VIII.

91 b.

B. M.

2297. [GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.]

"[Ill ac] R. &c. *Cæsarei instant trahant in partem eorum. Aliæ eti[a]m practicæ sunt ut inter [e]um et Pontificem fiat aliqua concordia, et Rex Gallorum videtur etiam in hoc auctoritatem suam interponere. Quid successurum sit nescitur. Bene verum quod persona Ducis, quæ in rebus belli valde est experta, magnam habet auctoritatem in Italia. Situs Ferrariæ, copiæ pecuniarum et tormentorum, quibus valde munitus est, multum faceret ad favorem et fomentum confederatorum. Don Hugo abiit quatuor abhinc diebus, et heri dux Suessæ. Romæ timent aliqui eos auxilio, præsertim peditum, hanc urbem armis molestaturos; tamen adhuc non videntur præparationes alicujus momenti. Alia non sunt dicenda, omnia enim sunt in præparationibus quibus Deus det bonum et facilem exitum. Ego ex causis per ultimas datas xx. Junii scriptas id censeo quod per eas censere scripsi ad quas me refero. Cupio tamen meo judicio non plus tribui quam mea tenuitas et ignorantia patiat, &c. Rome, 3 July 1526.*

Cipher, undeciphered; mutilated.

2298. ITALY.

R. O.

News from the Venetian camp sent to their secretary in France.

The *Proveditore* writes from Lodi, in the duchy of Milan, on the 26th of June, that on the day before, at dawn, lord Malatesta Baglione crossed the Adda by order of the duke of Urbino, and attacked Lodi on the side towards Milan, which was defended by 1,500 Spaniards. He took this quarter, and pursued the enemy into the middle of the city, where he killed and took prisoners the whole force. On the following night the citadel was surrendered to the Venetians. The Imperialists who were besieging Milan despatched the marquis of Guasto to relieve the city, but, finding within two miles of it that they were too late, they retreated. The Venetians pursued, killed and captured a great many of them.

Lat., p. 1. In Vannes' hand.

4 July.

Calig. B. I. 296.

B. M.

2299. The COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to the EARL OF CUMBERLAND.

Received his letter, dated Carlisle, 21 June, complaining of the Armstrongs committing a foray in England, and of the shelter of the Nixons. They have determined on the destruction of all thieves on the Borders, if England will do the same. Whenever robberies are done the wardens on both sides shall raise a power, pursue the thieves, burn their goods, take their "wiffis and barnys," and ship them to some foreign island; and all harborers of thieves shall lose their goods. Desires to know the king of England's mind, and whether he will consent to this arrangement. King James intends to leave Edinburgh on the 17 July for the Borders, to punish the thieves. Edinburgh, 4 July.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

4 July.

Galba, B. IX. 22.

B. M.

2300. JOHN HACKETT to WOLSEY.

Wrote last the . . . June. Has received no letter from him since. After many deliberations with the lords of Bruges, my Lady has commanded them to allow nothing contrary to the intercourse, reserving the right to adjudge between parties burgesses of the town. As soon as this was known, the burgesses caused kerseys and stockbreds to be sent for from Antwerp, and began to buy and sell without difficulty. Encloses the authentic copy of the Act.

Thinks Lylgrave has told him how the Tollenar of Ripilmond and the

1526.

[Master] of the Emperor's artillery wished to prevent the King's artillery from passing without paying custom and toll. Spoke to Hoghestraet and others of the Council, who, after a day and a half's deliberation, ordered Termonde, master of the artillery, to see that it passed free of toll, the King paying all other costs. Hopes it will arrive in England with the first good wind.

After dinner yesterday, asked my Lady about her departing for Wynnyn-dall, and if she had news that Hacket might send to Wolsey. She said her last news was from the Viceroy in France, before his departing for Spain; Italian matters are not going as well as she would, but she thinks that God does all for the better. Hoghestraet said he had received from France a copy of the alliance between the King, the Pope, the French king, the Venetians, &c., but he felt sure that the King would not permit anything that might turn to the displeasure or dishonor of the Emperor. Said he did not doubt that, unless the fault was in themselves, for the King was better disposed to keep peace than any other crafty prince. Asked Hoghestraet if he should follow the said [Lady]. He answered that my Lady had ordained that my lord of Palermo, with other lords of the Council, and Hacket, should meet her at Owdenarde on Saturday next. The French king is not disposed to fulfil all the articles with the Emperor. There is great labor on both sides to keep them friends. It depends upon the business of Italy. Bruges, 4 July.

Hol., pp. 3, mutilated. Add.: My l. Legatt. Endd.

5 July.
R. O.

2301. ARCHBISHOP OF COLOCZA to the KING OF HUNGARY.

Never could have thought that his words would have appeared so incredible as they must now do to the King. The report sent of the retreat of the Turks by his Majesty's ban of Jaycza is unfounded; on the faith of which the King had forgotten to provide for the security of the Archbishop. Learned from a spy three days ago, that the Turk on the Feast of the Visitation had entered Belgrade. More than 3,000 tents had been pitched on the banks of the Zaw. If his Majesty has any one who understands the ground and the house of the Beglerbeg, he will be able to understand how large a space is covered by the encampment of the Janissaries. The Turk is working with great fervor, and is only waiting for his guns and the Feast of Baryan (Easter) to push forward. His Majesty's intention not to allow the enemy to cross the Zaw can no longer be fulfilled. The King has sent in different directions and dispersed his forces. In Sirmisch there is nothing now to be found but the Turks and a few of the King's subjects. Cannot any longer resist the Turks, who have not only crossed the Zaw but the Danube.

As the month is exhausted, expects that the forces with the writer will disperse. Has no money to give them, and if he had the Church's goods there is no one to coin them into money, or to pledge them to. The Nazadistæ have nothing to eat, and without speedy relief will not be able to remain. There will be no resistance, therefore, to the navy of the Turks. Part of the forces had been sent out to reap and gather wood. The shepherds had been sent to tend the vineyards. The Rasciani in a body have left the harbour for want of proper instructions from the King. As the King has summoned all to Tholna, knows not what aid to call upon. Has no armed forces except the archbishop of Gran's (dom. Strigoniensis) and one or two others. The advance of the Turk is not marked by any disorders. The Turk thinks nothing of taking this castle, calling it only a snack (*pro gentaculo*). I hope in the Lord, if your Majesty make a proper provision, he will find it hard to digest at three meals and more (*quod et prandium et cœnam sub eo consumere posset*); otherwise he will certainly make a

1526.

ARCHBISHOP OF COLOCZA to the KING OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

snack of it. "Ex castra Waradinen. feria quinta proxima post festum Visitationis Mariæ, 1526."

Lat., pp. 3.

R. O. ii. Baron del Burgo to Clement VII.
Ital. translation of No. 2306. (See 10 July.) P. 1.

R. O. 2. Two other copies of § i.

7 July. 2302. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VIII. 90.

B. M.

Gives an account of a surprise on the 24th June by the Imperial and Venetian forces on Lodi; the attempt to recover it by the Imperialists, and a subsequent attempt by the duke of Urbino with the same forces on Milan. The Imperialists are encouraged by the advent of Bourbon, who has reached Genoa with six galleys, and he has been commissioned by the Emperor to levy 100,000 ducats in Genoa. The Orsini have raised a numerous army to besiege Sienna on the Emperor's part. News has come that the league has been published in France; the Pope will publish it on Sunday next. A Spanish captain has been killed at Milan, named S. +, and the 100 musketeers who were under him. Rome, 7 July 1526. *Signed. Apparently not his signature.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add.

7 July. 2303. ALBERT MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG.

R. T. 149.

R. O.

At the petition of John Elgin,* an ambassador (*mandatarius*) of the Scotch, grants to all Scotch subjects freedom to visit his dominions, and to carry on traffic there. Koenigsberg, 7 July 1526.

Lat., pp. 2.

8 July. 2304. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII. 92.

B. M.

After mass the league was published at Rome with great rejoicings, and a speech delivered on the occasion. Of the taking of Lodi, and the attack on Milan, and the number of the troops in the papal army. 7,000 Swiss are daily expected. The Spaniards keep in the town of Milan, and beleaguer the citadel. They hold Ticino, Alexandria, Cremona and other towns, and are in great distress; their only hope is in the veterans, who are confident from their former victories. The nobles of Sienna, who were driven out by the populace which favors the Emperor, made an attempt to recover it. Rome, 8 July 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2.

9 July. 2305. JOHN HACKETT to [WOLSEY].

Galba, B. IX.

24.

B. M.

Wrote last on the 4th. Has since received no letter from Wolsey. Yesterday came hither with the lord of Pa[lermo]. He said my Lady had news from the Viceroy, but it was kept secret. *But in a manner of confession he said they had heard from France that the obstacles made by Francis proceed from the comfort given him by the King and Wolsey; that the Emperor had required an extract of all the old and new contracts between him and Henry; that Henry had sent 15,000 ducats a month to assist the Emperor's adversaries in Italy; that a personage in the court says that Wolsey has written to my Lady, encouraging her to assist the peace with the French king; but at the same time he assists the Emperor's adversaries to make war. He begged Hackett to keep this secret; and he makes the same*

* In another copy the name is mis-read Cligny.

1526.

request to Wolsey, for they must now dissemble as they do here. Said he would not believe that *the King* or *Wolsey* had done or would do anything *contrary to the Emperor's welfare*, but whatever they did was for a good intent.

Has letters from Antwerp "that our ships with dord and gun-powder" left towards Zeland at 3 p.m. on the 7th.

When *the Lady Margaret* came hither, it was not known but that *Francis* was as ready to deliver to *the Emperor* the articles he had promised, as *the Emperor* was ready to receive them. *My Lady* had intended at the end of the war to visit all the principal towns in Henault and Flanders, for some good intent pecunial; but now that *Francis* has changed his purpose, and she expects war more than peace, she will tomorrow return to her house at Malynes. Owdenarde, 9 July 1526.

Hol., pp. 2.

Ibid. f. 24*.

A decipher by Tuke of the passage in cipher.

P. 1.

10 July.

2306. BARON DEL BURGO to [CLEMENT VII.]

R. O.

Copy of the letter of the baron Del Burgo, apostolic nuncio in Hungary, 10 July.

The Turk has been in Belgrade since the day of the Visitation of St. Mary. Most of his army has crossed the Save. They are carrying great quantities of lime and timber for building, as his Holiness will see from the accompanying letters of the bishop of Colocz. No order is taken here, and things are most desperate. This year so much only of Hungary will remain as the enemy choose to leave. They may take only what is between the Save and Drave, but next spring they will occupy the rest. Considers the case hopeless, as there is nothing here fit for war, and the enemy has everything. There are no captains, no money, no plans, no obedience, no ships, no provisions. The army has not yet assembled, but when it does assemble it will do nothing, as it is disorderly and without money. It will remain for ten or fifteen days, and then will separate to get food. What the Pope has sent, and intends to send, will not provide a small fraction of what is necessary. There is no hope but in God.

Lat., p. 1.

11 July.

2307. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII.

93*.

B. M.

The duke of Urbino, from whom so much was expected on the night of the 7th, has abruptly retreated, notwithstanding the protests of many, to the town of Marignano, ten miles from Milan, to his no small disgrace, as is generally thought. Rome, 11 July 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

11 July.

2308. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VIII.

154*.

B. M.

Address and endorsement of a letter from the bishop of Worcester to Wolsey. 11 July 1526.

12 July.

2309. JOHN TAYLER, ARCHDEACON OF BUCKINGHAM, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The King removed from Angoulesme on the 3rd July, to hunt and visit castles and gentlemen's places. He sent a message to Tayler by the Chancellor, directing him to go on to Poitiers for better accommodation. Learned that the King had received letters on 11 July from Henry VIII. Wonders there were none for himself. Encloses the news here in court. Hears also that the Venetians have taken Lodi, and slain all the Imperialists, and that the siege of the castle of Milan is raised. The Imperial ambassador came to Tayler on the 9th, along with a Spaniard who is going from the

1526.

JOHN TAYLER, ARCHDEACON OF BUCKINGHAM, to WOLSEY—*cont.*

Emperor to England, and desired Tayler to excuse him to the King and Wolsey for not fulfilling a promise by which he should have been in England before this. He has been dangerously ill by the way; but he said he had so good a message he hoped to please the King.

Did not confer with them long, as they were very inquisitive about things of which Tayler knew nothing, and would not have told them at any rate. Hears that the Swiss put off their going into Italy, which is a great drawback to this prosperous beginning. Does not think the Italians will join the Spaniards without them. All the Italians who followed Francis have left for Italy. The marquis of Saluce is gone thither as a captain. Tayler is commanded to go on to Towers. Has not heard from England since 18 May. Poitiers, 12 July 1526. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

12 July. 2310. WALTER BULSTRODE.

His will. Proved 12 July 1526. Printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 625.

2311. NORFOLK to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Came hither this afternoon. Thinks my lord of Oxford will not live 40 hours. Sir John Vere is gone tonight to his house, and will be with Wolsey tomorrow. Believes both he and the other party will be ordered by Wolsey in everything. Sir John will make suit to enter into the possession of this house, promising to give it up when Wolsey orders him. Norfolk's sister will make entire deliverance of the goods remaining in her hands. "The coming of master Synclere shall be nothing displeasing to her. Your matter of Blakamore is perfected, wherein Sir John Vere hath done his devoir." "At Henyngham, this Friday, at 5 at afternoon, going homeward to my poor house."

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To my lord Legate. Endd.

13 July. 2312. HENRY VIII.

Rymer xiv.
178.

Inspeximus of the obligation of Louis king of France, dated at Amiens, 29 Aug. 1475, to pay 50,000 gold crowns to king Edward IV. Westm., 13 July 18 Hen. VIII.

Lat.

14 July. 2313. CAMPEGGIO to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. viii. 93.
B. M.

Wrote the news three days since. Bourbon, after landing at Genoa, passed to Milan with a small band, and when our troops found they could make no impression on Milan, and were not joined by the populace, they resolved to retire, much to the dislike of the Papal commanders, on the suggestion of the Venetians, who are entirely guided in these matters "ex quodam eorum instituto." The Siennese nobles who have attempted to recover the town have thought better of it, and asked the Pope to interfere. He has succeeded, and henceforth Sienna will favor the Pope. Rome, 14 July 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

14 July. 2314. GHINUCCI and CASALE to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. viii. 94.
B. M.

"Ill. ac R., &c. S. D. N. heri vocavi[t oratores] Regis Gallorum et Venetorum et nos, et licet rerum Lombardiæ successum sciremu[s] nobis repetiit, dolendo perditam in parte auctoritatem sine necessitate, et asseren[do] parum perditum esse si modo vellent alii, quos concernit negotium facere, et quod poss[unt] et quod debent; de quo quidem se non dubitare dicebat, cum notum esset omnibus S^{tem} sua[m] in hoc periculo nunc esse

1526.

solum ob aliorum interesse, ex quo potuit rebus suis optim[e] consulere si voluisset confederatos negligere, sed potius voluit fidem servare quam proprium commodum attendere, contentaturque plus ut, salva fide, sibi periculum imm[ineat] quam si illa læsa quodcumque maximum commodum ei successisset; et in hac opinione inte[n]dit perseverare, etiamsi personam suam propriam cuicunque magno discrimini supponere coge[tur], sperans invenire decentem correspondentiam.

"His dictis et facto magno discursu [de hoc] negotio et petito ab unoquoque nostrum quid ei videretur faciendum, cum cujuslibet op[er]ationem intellexisset, et suam ipse quam in scriptis posuerat nobis legi fecit, cujus substa[n]tiam præsentibus introclusam ad D. v. R. mittimus, conclusum fuit quod ad [te]rrendum Pontificem in totum auctoritas proderetur, ex quo decreverat exercit. ab Helvetiis et Gallis ulterius Mediolan. non ire, ut saltem donec illi venerint aliqui[d] aliud facilius tentaretur, et hoc modo ostenderetur rem Mediolan. tentatam sub spe tumultus popularis, qui semper præsuppositus fuit; non successo, arte Cæsareorum qui populum armis spoliaveran[t], ad alia procedebatur. Fuit etiam conclusum quod si Veneti, ad quos hodi[c] super hoc scriptum fuit, venirent in sententiam ut regnum Neapolitanum nunc [ten]taretur, quod necessarium visum fuit omnibus ad divertend statim fieret numerus decem milium peditum, et cum eis mitteretur per terram unus ex capitaneis Pontificis, per mare autem molestaretur per triremes Venetorum, quæ sibi remanserunt, ultra eas, quas in mare Tirrenum pro rebus Januæ miserunt, et per triremes Pontificis et Regis Gallorum, si modo hæc in ordine jam sint, de quo dubitatur.

"Putant itaque hoc faciendo si aliud melius non succedat, saltem Cæsareos in necessitatem induci debere, ut pecunias quas ex regno colligere possent ibi exponant, nec valeant in Lombardia aliquid ex eis mittere, et causatis esse pro nunc, cum, postquam Galli et Helvetii venerint, intendant ex illo exercitu, qui magnus erit, partem in ipsum regnum mittere, qui aliis nunc noviter colligendis juncti satis erunt pro recuperatione regni, præsertim si domicelli illi ut spes est [si] negocium† viriliter tentari viderint, arma in favorem confederatorum sumpserint. Ex hac conclusione videtur satis provisum periculo, in quo videtur Pontifex esse, ob minas sibi per Cæsareos illatas; minati enim ei sunt se in Urbe bellum sibi facturos, nisi eos cautos reddat quod contra regnum Neapolitanum nihil tentabit. Si itaque habeant de eorum defensione cogitare, abstinebunt ab offensione aliorum, et tamen non propterea omittet S. D. N. quin de aliquo convenienti militum numero provideat, quo hic tutus esse possit.

* f. 97.

"Voluit S. D. N. hæc omnia per singulos* oratores suis principibus cum diligentia significari, rogarique eos ut cum [suorum] interesse agatur, cœptis ne ruant adesse, et favorem et auxilium juxta da[ta]tas sibi a Deo vires præstare velint, asserens se etiam ea significaturam, et ut s proprium aliquem virum propterea missuram, præsertim ad Regem Gallorum, quem calcaribus aliquid indigere, quamvis modestissime, Sanctitas sua innuit. Alia non occurrunt, &c. Rome, 14 July m.[d].xxvi." Signed.

Cipher, undeciphered. Mutilated. Add. Endd.

The leaves of this document are deranged. Another despatch has been inserted between them.

2315. [GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.]

Vit. B. viii. 95.

B. M.

"ex quo exercit. Pontificis et Venetorum decrevit nolle ulterius præsentare se cit nisi postquam venerint quingentæ lanceæ Gallorum et decem milia Helvetiorum, et ex consequenti videtur non posse in Lombardia ulterius aliquid fieri quod alicujus sit momenti, propterea videtur esse necesse ut non ulterius differatur negocium regni Neapolitani sed statim

† So in cipher.

‡ negieceum in the cipher.

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[GHINUCCI to WOLSEY]—cont.

ipsum regnum armis aggredi incipiatur, quod intendit Pontifex facere] cum exercitu decem milium peditum, et eo numero equitum qui colligi poterit cum classe competenti, ultra ea quæ pro recuperatione civitatis Ja[nuæ] designata est; quod faciendo recuperabitur auctoritas, tolletur hostibus modus colligendi ex dicto regno pecunias, et dabitur ei tanta suspicio et causa cogitandi de propriis quod parum poterunt cogitare de alia . . . propterea Pontifex requirit Venetos, tanquam eos qui ex vicinitate et . . . ione rerum maritimarum id commodius facere possunt, ut velin[t] statim parare classem triremium in eo numero quo possunt, e . . . ribuere in expositione pecuniarum pro equitibus et peditibus, donec Rex Gallorum super hoc avisatus etiam partem suam contribuat, quod eum statim ut h . . . intellexerit facturum non dubitat, tum quia de interesse suo non minus aliorum agitur, tum quia ipse scit S. D. N. et Venetos non posse per se ipsos solos portare tantum oneris. Requirit etiam Regem Gallorum ut si non miserit suas triremes statim eas mittere velit, provideatque pro rata sua pedites necessari[os] pro supradictis præparationibus, ad recuperatione[m] dicti regni, ultra quadraginta milium scutorum quæ nunc contribuit.

“Super his autem tam orator Venetorum quam orator Regis Gallorum proprium cursorem miserunt cum omni celeritate, scripseruntque ad eorum dominos dictas rationes quæ S. D. N. ad hæc movent, et alias quamplures quæ brevitatis [causa] hic omittuntur, quæ tendunt ad ostendendum necesse esse ita facere ad superandum Cæsareos; quod si non fiat in omnium dedecus et detrimentum cedit. Sperat autem Pontifex exercitum supradictum sufficere ad aliquam partem regni Neapolitani recuperandam, præsertim cum pro compertissimo habeat populos et etiam barones ex malis tractamentis Cæsareorum in eam desperationem adductos ut, qualibet occasione licet levi nacta, arma contra illos sumpturi sint, quod si aliud ad præsens non fiat, nisi quod regnum illud intretur, satis videtur esse pro nunc, cum intendant Pontifex et Veneti, postquam Galli et Helvetii, qui expectantur, pervenerint in Lombardiam, partem illius exercitus, qui ad præsens in Lombardia est, jungere huic exercitui qui de novo fit, et tunc magis intra regnum intrare et offendere, immo id in totum recuperare.

“Cum autem ex his quæ de novo emergerunt necesse fuerit de nova provisione pecuniarum cogitare, licet ea ad præsens inter S. D. N., Regem Gallorum et Venetos dividenda sit, videtur S^{ti} suæ quod etiam S. Rex Angliæ, pro sua benignitate et ad [bonum] publicum inclinatione, dignetur cum aliqua summa pecuniarum, quibus Deus M^{tem} suam] ob ejus religionem et bonitatem abundare fecit, hac urgenti necessitate im[mediate] subvenire, quod quidem ipsum S. Regem facile facturum, et R. D. Eboracen[sem], quæ apud M^{tem} suam, ob ejus prudentiam, pollet, auctoritatem in hoc interpositurum p cum in mentem suam reducit ipsum Regem, ipso R. D. Eboracensi potissim[e] curante et sollicitante, fuisse auctorem, hortatorem et fautorem [hujus] fœderis, scireque quod eorum monitis et suasionibus S^{ua} sua inducta fuit a viter factum concludendum et arma sumendum. Sperat it[aque] S. D. N. quod S. Rex Anglorum eadem prudentia et judicio, quibus eo temp[ore], quo nullum aptius et commodius unquam expectari potuit, ad nocendum ipsi Regi ne cum damno universali nimis vires Cæsaris augeret rancorem seu quo Regem Gallorum prosequi videbatur deposuit et ad præsens ob et remedium adhibet, ne Cæsar Italiæ dominio potiatur, eo enim potito nunquam a[m]plius a monarchia arceri posset, quod inter alia omnes concernentia, tam communiter quam particulariter, hoc etiam pareret, quod Rex Angliæ, qui nunc ab omnibus ut par est estimatur, reputatur et queri[tur], jam non amplius in aliqua existimatione esset, et ubi nunc per se i[psum] splendet, prout alii sub splendore monarchiæ sicut stellæ sub splendore solis laterent.

“Dum igitur spes est salutis, immo certitudo, omnimodo hii quos concernit

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imparte faciant quod possunt, non putat S. D. N. Regem ipsum sibi ipsi defuturum, non enim potest, stantibus rebus prout stant, aliis deesse quin sibi ipsi desit, fuit hactenus ab omnibus reputatum, quod re ipsa verum est, Regem Angliæ principium illud quod videmus spei libertatis Italiæ, et ex consequenti, reliquæ Christianitatis dedisse, si modo principium quod uniuscujusque rei potissima causa est juvet; quod sibi magis gloriosum, quod magis æternum parare potest. Et si alias pro aliena potius quam sua gloria nec periculis nec sumptibus pepercit, nunc pro propria gloria sperandum est *eum non solum alios, ne devorentur, paucis pecuniis auxiliaturum, sed etiam [h]ostem ut eos in propriis laribus, qui ab eo recognoscentur, dimittat armis coacturum.* Et hoc cum omni instantia petit S. D. N. a præfato S. Rege Angliæ, rogans etiam R. D. Eboracensem ut præfatam suam auctoritatem in hoc interponere velit, ex quo et apud Deum, cujus etiam causa agitur, gratiam et apud homines gloriam non vulgarem sibi comparabunt."

Cipher, undeciphered; mutilated.

14 July. 2316. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII.

98.

B. M.

The treaty has been published at Rome. Monday the 9th, news came of the Papal and Venetian army, and their attempt to enter Milan. They were beaten back by the Spaniards, and eventually retired; the duke of Urbino alleging that he had no confidence in the raw levies of the Venetians. The Papal officers opposed, asserting that they would stay where they were if the Duke with his forces "ad milliaris eis adesset." As he refused, they were compelled to retire, to the great danger of their soldiers and artillery, but for the great exertions of the Papal captains. They are now at Marignano. This will give great strength to the Imperialists, especially as Bourbon has entered Milan with 400 Spaniards and 100,000 ducats, which are to be sent to him by letters of exchange. It is thought that he will receive the citadel shortly from the hands of Francesco, as the defenders have nothing except bran and water. The poor Duke has lost his chance of compounding with the Imperialists. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Headed: Copia aliarum literarum sub dat. 14 Julii 1526.

14 July. 2317. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

Vit. B. VIII.

99.

B. M.

"Ill. ac R. &c. Scripsi ad D. v. [R. per] meas ultimas quæ datæ fuerunt die xi. præsentis mensis et sub magna brevitate in domo mea exortæ suspicionem in palatio S. D. N. conversari non possem quan decima ejusdem mensis exercitus S. D. N. et Venetorum, qui erat in Lombardia, postquam tentaverant intrare Mediolanum et, resistentibus Cæsareis, intrare non potuer[ant], inde discesserant et ad quendam locum dictum Marignano, qui inter Mediolanum et Laudem est, redierant, non sine magna detractatione honoris eorum et auctori[tatis] hujus fœderis apud omnes. Postea nil aliud successit nisi quod ipse exercitus se [con]firmavit animo et intentione, ut capitanei scripserunt, inde non disceden[di] et aliud negocium non aggrediendi, donec Gallorum lanceæ et Helvetii per ipsos Ga[illos] mittendi venirent, asserentes expresse quod non possent sine evidenti periculo a[liud] facere, ob defectum eorum peditum, qui in hac re se potius fœmineos quam viriles ostend[erunt]. Hoc autem cum aliquarum hebdomadarum tempus exigat, ut omnes dicunt, quantum honori [et] commodo fœderis conveniat relinquo cogitandum illis qui melius me hæc norunt.

"Quid per S. D. N. et oratorem Gallorum et Venetorum etiam nobis præsentibus super disceptatum et conclusum sit, cum per communes literas ad longum D. v. R. scripserim, opus non est quod frustra ego ei aures obtundam. Non omitam tamen ut debito meo satisf[aciam] dicere quod ex hoc successu, prout diminuta est auctoritas conf[œderato]rum, crevit

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GHINUCCI to WOLSEY—*cont.*

auctoritas et audacia Cæsareorum adeo q[uod] nisi superveniant vires Regis Gallorum et cito, ipsique se ostendant viriliter, et non prout hactenus fecerunt, tepide, negotium hoc suscipere, cred[o quo]d certa victoria quæ hactenus ab omnibus judicabatur, non solum fiet dubia, sed, utinam sim falsus vates, e contrario succedet; cum iudicio meo nullo modo perdita citra montes auctoritas possit, nisi medio ultramontanorum, recuperari. Accedit quod si Galli aliter non procedant quam hactenus fecerint, dubito Pontificem si saltem a Cæsareis tentetur, (timet enim, ut puto, repulsam si ipse tentet), omnem coloratam concordiam amplexu[ru]m. Non enim defuere qui jam ei suaserant, asserentes se id licite facere posse propterea quod Galli non servaverint promissa, et si in futurum eorum moram [et] frigiditatem celeritate et caliditate non compensent, satis vereor quod Pontif. tum quod ei id facere licere, tum quod expediret id, sibi persuadet, attento maxime quod ex sui natura non multum est virilis animi et minantur ei Cæsarei, etiam in Urbe, consilium huiusmodi amplectatur, quod forte hactenus retardatum est potius ex respectu habito ad Regem Angliæ et D. v. R. quam ad Regem Gallorum. Auget etiam in suspicionem hanc, non modicum, quod Pontifex post rerum contra vota successum et se solito timidiorem ostendit, et sæpe dixit se in hoc devenisse solum ut fidem servaret, et non ob suum interesse, cum optimæ sibi oblata fuerant conditiones pe sed solum ob interesse Regis Gallorum, quasi innuendo sincerius cum aliis [se process]isse quam secum fuerit processum. D. v. R. sua prudentia et co[n]silio quibus prædita est omnia considerare dignabitur.*

“Bona spes hab[etur d]e concordia inter S. D. N. et ducem Ferrariæ, quæ si succedat m[ultum] erit ad propositum, tum quia valet ille ingenio et armis, et instrumentis bellicis ac pec[uniis] non caret, tum quia ex situ civitatis et status sui multum posset nocere exercitui S. [D. N.] et Vene-torum, et ex consequenti prodesse potest; præterea talis est ut si Pontifex et Veneti confidere de eo velint, jam habent optimum ducem, cui cæteri omnes plane cessuri sint. Pontif. duce ob diversa capita multu[m] indiget hic exercitus. Alia non occurrunt,” &c. Rome, 14 July M.D.XX[VI]. Signed.

Cipher, undeciphered; mutilated. Add. Endd.

14 July.

2318. INCLOSURES.

Harl. MS.
442, f. 64.
B. M.

Proclamation to be issued by Sir Robert Brudenell and Sir Robert Broke, justices of assize and gaol delivery in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Hunts, Beds, and Bucks, ordering the throwing open of all lands unlawfully enclosed since 1 Hen. VII. of which any inquisition or office remains of record, and ordering the tillage of a certain portion. Westm., 14 July 18 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 5.

15 July.

2319. ERASMUS to QUEEN KATHARINE.

Eras.Ep.xxix.
41.

It is now two years since I promised Wm. Mountjoy, steward of your household, to write “De Institutione Christiani Matrimonii.” I have been prevented from completing my wish; and possibly, therefore, what is now written may, from my numerous interruptions, appear frigid; but wherein I have failed, you will be a living example by your piety, “vel sanctissimi vel felicissimi conjugii. Absit adulationis suspicio! Non tua bona, sed dona Dei in te, tum miramur, tum prædicamus.” I expect nothing less of your

* qui in the cipher.

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daughter Mary; for what is not to be expected of a daughter sprung from such pious parents, and educated under such a mother. Basle, idus Julii 1526.

Lat.

16 July. 2320. WOLSEY to TAYLER.

Cal. D. IX. 226.

B. M.

Since writing to him, has received from him several letters, the last being of the 30 June. His discreet conduct has given great satisfaction to the King and Wolsey, who are much gratified by the kindness shown him by Francis. No one desires the honor and welfare of that King more "than the King's grace his good brother doth." In presenting the King's recommendations, ye shall not forget humbly to have me also recommended. It has been urged by the Chancellor of Alençon and by De Vaulx that the proposed article, for neither King to make overtures to the Emperor without the consent of the other, is hard upon the French king. To remove which Wolsey had proposed certain obligations preventing England from taking any unfair advantage of its present relations with the Emperor. This proposition is approved of by the Chancellor and De Vaulx, and sent to France; but, strangely, no answer was returned until lately, when De Vaulx was authorized to conclude the reciprocal obligation, but after another sort than Wolsey proposed. He has, with the acquiescence of the King, made overtures of reciprocity as large and as ample as in De Vaulx's instructions, only in different terms. Shows in what way De Vaulx's instructions would have been prejudicial to Henry's interests. Sends two forms agreed upon between himself and De Vaulx, one marked  and containing a clause, *sc.*, *quod predictus illustrissimus Angliæ Rex non debet per se*, &c. In this, the league of Italy is not specially mentioned; in the other, where it is, a clause is inserted for the pension to be assigned out of the duchy of Milan.

Although either of these clauses is sufficient, De Vaulx could not take upon himself to conclude without knowing his master's pleasure. He promised to obtain an answer in eight days. Sends copy for Tayler to study. The King has altered his intention of sending an ambassador to the Imperial court to require the liberation of the hostages, the withdrawal of his army in Italy, &c.,—considering the distance, the loss of time, and the heat of the weather,—and has instructed his ambassadors already there to declare the King's mind; and he has appointed a gentleman, named Osborn Ichingham, who is acquainted with the country, to ride post.

Sends copy of the King's letters, written in French, so that the ambassador may not in the least digress from it. The King is of opinion "that there be secret matters which in time past have occurred between the King's grace and the said Emperor, of such nature, quality, and sort as his Highness verily believeth wo[ll] cause the Emperor deeply to consider and regard this the King's admonition and exhortation, and well to be ware or ever he denie or refuse the same." He shall read the copy to the French King and his ministers, taking care that he does not leave it with them, or let them take a copy of it, saying "it is not convenient to give out a copy of the King's letter sent to another prince." He shall add, likewise, if they ask him whether that is all, that the King has given other secret charges to his ambassador how to acquit himself for the desired purpose, which must not be communicated.

If he find the French king resolved on concluding one of the forms aforesaid, Ichingham is to be sent on diligently to the Emperor. If, however, he says that he will send to England shortly for this purpose, Ichingham must make short stages until the French king's instructions arrive; for it

1526.

WOLSEY to TAYLER—*cont.*

would be very inconvenient for him to reach Spain until the reciprocity is concluded. My lord of Bath will leave this in two days for the French court.

Has proposed a commission for revising the league of Italy, which he sends. Westminster, 16 July. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 12.

16 July. 2321. JOHN GOSTWICK to WOLSEY.

Calig. B. VIII.

164.

B. M.

Thanks him for his kindness to his brother (*germanus*) John Gostwick. Has been told by Cromwell, his patron, that Wolsey wished to see some of Gostwick's Latin letters (*me tuæ magnificentiæ literas propria lucubratione fictas editurum, easque tuæ benignitati placuisse expostulare*). Wolsey had given him a rectory. London, 16 July.*

P. 1. *Endd.* by (*Vannes?*). *Add.*: "Re^{mo}, &c., Cardinali, de latere etiam Legato."

R. O.

2. Grant by Wolsey, as bishop of Durham, to John Gostwyk, Thos. Swarde, and Thos. Crumwell, of the wardship of Ralph son of Ralph Swynowe, Antony son of Will. White, — Conyars, Francis son of Will. Kylingale, and Roman son of John Fetherstonehaugh.

Draft, Lat., pp. 4.

16 July. 2322. THE SUBSIDY.

Release to Edm. Whalley, abbot of St. Mary's, York, receiver of the subsidy in the province of York, of the following sums received by him; viz., 2,048*l.* 17*s.* 11½*d.* by indenture between him, Edm. prior of St. Bega's, and Ric. prior of St. Martin's, York, and John Heron on the other part. 1,903*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* of the first of two tenths from the clergy of the province; 1,435*l.* 8½*d.*, second tenth of do.; 6,002*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* of Jo. bishop of Carlisle and others; 3,678*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* of Thomas Dalby, archdeacon of Richmond; 3,483*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, of the first part of a fifth; 3,616*l.* 3½*d.* and ½ farthing, of the second part of that fifth; 110*l.* 2*s.* from Jo. bishop of Carlisle, of the same fifth; 3,000*l.* by the hand of John Jenyns, late of the above monastery; 20,000*l.* of Sir Hen. Wyat, treasurer of the King's chamber, by the hand of * Thos. Draper; 2,000*l.* from the same by Thos. Wyat, Esq.; another 2,000*l.* from and by the same; 2,000*l.* from the same by † Thos. Draper; 4,000*l.* by Geo. Lawson; 843*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 1,846*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* by Wm. Frankeleyn, clk. of the chancery of the bishopric of Durham. [Total, 57,968*l.* 6*s.* 9¼½*d.*] *Del.* Westm., 16 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

Pat. p. 2, m. 2.

18 July. 2323. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has not been to Wolsey, as he ought, because he and his household have been suffering with the sweating sickness. Has not sent him any red deer venison, as it is not wholesome in times of contagion; but if Wolsey please, he will come to him and send him his fee stag. If Wolsey will come into the forest one day next week, after Monday, and dine under a tree, so as not to come near any infected place, he would show him a stag or two, and make him some good sport. His wife sends "part of such houswyverye as she hath made." The manor of Guildford, 18 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*

* The year is quite uncertain. † "Rob. Draper" on the Signed Bill.

1526.

18 July.

Galba, B. ix.

25.

B. M.

2324. JOHN HACKET to WOLSEY.

Wrote last from Oudenarde on the 9th. Has since received no letter from Wolsey. Begs him to keep the contents of his former letter secret. Encloses two letters from capta^[in] Guyot to the King and Wolsey. He asked Hacket to recommend him to Wolsey; "and so I do, as far as please your Grace, and no farther." After sending of the artillery and powder, Lylgrave wrote to him to ask my Lady for licence for other powder not mentioned in the previous passports, and also for some of the merchant adventurers to export a few thousand bowstaves. My Lady referred it to her council, who, after three days' consultation, granted it. Mechlin, 18 July 1526.

Wolsey owes him the answers of five letters, dated the 14th and the 31st May, the 16th June, and the 4th and 9th of July, all sent to Mr. Wingfield at Calais, and thence to London to Brian Tuke.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. at f. 26.*

19 July. 2325. WOLSEY to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

St. P. i. 165.

I have received letters from your ambassadors from Rome, Venice, and elsewhere, and have with me John Joachim and others. I send you a summary of all communications, with copies of the most important. Though the Swiss men-at-arms appointed by Francis to serve in Italy were slack in setting forward, the Pope and the Venetians have not only taken Lodi and slain 700 Spaniards, but repulsed the marquis of Guast. The siege of the castle of Milan is dissolved, sundry towns taken, and more good feats done by the League. The Emperor's army is dispersed, with appearance soon to be defeated. Hugo de Moncada has made the Pope great offers, undertaking that the duke of Milan shall continue in his duchy; the Emperor's army to be sent to Naples, and the foot to the defence of Hungary. But the Pope remains firm to the League, and will enter into no negotiations without the consent of yourself and the French king. He begs, however, that you will enter the league, and become protector of it; secondly, that you will animate the French king in its behalf, as he has hitherto proceeded coldly. If the Pope and the Venetians conclude with the Emperor, Francis will find it more difficult to recover his children. Thirdly, they wish, if you be inclined to enter the league, that you would lend or give them a sum of money. I have satisfied them on all these three heads; and I shall despatch letters to the bishop of Bath, who has started already, and to Dr. Tayler. Matters are now in such train that the Emperor shall, upon intimation from your ambassador, have occasion to condescend to reasonable conditions; and so your Highness shall have the great merit of concluding a universal peace in Christendom. I send letters from Tayler and the Almoner (Lee) at the Imperial court, requesting they may be sent back to me. I send also a commission to be signed by you for the bishop of Bath. Westminster, 19 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add.

19 July. 2326. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Has given his token to the King, who is contented that Sir Wm. Morgan shall be made vice-chamberlain. Has spoken to him about sending a groom of the chamber to the king of Scots, but he says he has very few here fit for the purpose. He will, however, decide on one today, and send him to Wolsey tomorrow. Has not yet spoken about his own matter, but will do so as soon as he finds the King at leisure, and then bring Wolsey his pleasure. Guildford, 19 July.

The King approves of the order Wolsey has taken about lady Galthrop. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

1526.

19 July.

Vit. B. VIII.

101.

B. M.

2327. CLEMENT VII. to HENRY VIII.

Begs credence for John Baptista Sanga, whom he sends to the King at the present time. Rome, 19 July 1526.

Lat., vellum, mutilated. Add.

19 July.

R. O.

2328. GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.

The Pope is sending, on important matters concerning Christendom, J. Baptista Sanga, a very learned man, and much valued by his Holiness. Desires credence for him. Rome, 19 July 1526.

The Datary confides everything to Sanga. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. Add. Endd.

19 July.

R. O.

2329. LAURENCE GYLES to CROMWELL.

Sent him lately 6 doz. quails. Desires word by bearer whether his matter be at a point or not. Calais, 19 July 1526.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To his right trusty friend master Cromwell beside the Fryer Augustynes at London.

19 July.

R. O.

2330. SAVELL and DARCY.

"For the stresses of Hadilsay taken by H. Savell['s] servant, Costan Robinson."

"First, that parson Ardyngton and Charles Ilderton, afore four of the most honest tenants of the three Hadilsays, desire and charge Savell's servant from me in the King's name as steward of the honour to show unto me" by what authority he takes the said stresses. 2. That Oswald Grice, receiver and surveyor there, offered to deliver the farms to Henry Savell, and has bound himself to Darcy's steward, that if Savell can prove Suttell's title before the council of Pomfret, the duke of Richmond or my lord Cardinal, he will be ordered as the said Council command him.

Dated at the top: 19 July 18 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. In Darcy's hand.

20 July.

Vit. C. I. 36.

B. M.

2331. INSTRUCTIONS to the PRINCESS'S COUNCIL, dated 20 July 18 Hen. VIII.

1. To meet once a month at least, and consult on the health of the Princess, her virtuous education, &c.; taking into communication my lady Governess and the Princess, if expedient.

2. Leave to compound with offenders in the province; six to be a quorum.

3. Rewards for her servants within the same limits, out of the said forfeitures, to the amount of 300 marks;—on certain conditions, specified.

4. The murderer who has taken sanctuary at Beudeley "for slaying of his wife's father and mother" to have condign punishment unless the town can establish its right to sanctuary.

5. The harness at Cardiff to be safely kept; an inventory of it to be made by Sir Mat. Cradock, and delivered to the Princess's Council before August next.

6. To punish all persons who levy any comortha or other exaction, contrary to the King's former instructions.

7. To compound with and pardon outlaws in the said precincts.

8. To make proclamations for good order, if necessary.

9. To call before them all persons, spiritual or temporal, who claim lordships royal, binding them to the same conditions as were enforced by Henry VII.

10. To make inquisition for missing forfeitures.

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11. Quo warranto to be put in execution against all pretended sanctuaries and liberties.

Pp. 4. Copy in hand of 17th century.

Cott. App.
(No. 38.) **XXIX.**
51.
B. M.

2. Officers and councillors appointed to be resident about the person of my lady Princess in the marches of Wales :

Marquis Dorset, lord Master. Bishop of Exeter, president of the Council. Dr. Denton, chancellor. Lord Dudley, chamberlain. Sir Ph. Calthrop, vice-chamberlain. Lord Ferres, steward of Household. Sir Rauf Egerton, treasurer of Household. Sir Thos. Denys, comptroller. Sir John Style, treasurer of the Chamber. Mr. Sydnore, surveyor and general receiver.

Councillors : — Bromley, "Debite" justice of North Wales. Salter, "Debite" justice of South Wales. Crofts. Port, sergeant-at-law. Russel, secretary. Chr. Hales, attorney. Dr. Burnel, almoner. The lady Mistress that now is, with the rest of the gentlewomen. Dr. Federston, schoolmaster. Dr. Fynch, physician.

P. 1. Endd.

21 July.

2332. GIBERTO to the BISHOP OF POLA.

Lettere
di Principi,
i. 231.

No protest has yet been made to the Emperor, because we have been waiting, according to the French king's desire, for the king of England to send his herald, which he has not done. I doubt whether he ever will do so, as he apparently wishes to be judge of appeals. Rome, 21 July 1526.

Ital.

21 July.

2333. GHINUCCI to [WOLSEY].

Vit. B. VIII.
101*.
B. M.

After his last letters on the 12th, the news is that 5,000 Grisons are daily expected by the army, and 3,000 Swiss sent by the French king, and 7,000 more are expected in a short time.

The duke of Milan, on the 17th, about 4 o'clock at night, sent out of the castle 500 people, viz., children, servants, women, and others unfit for arms, who escaped safe to the Papal army, notwithstanding the opposition of the Spaniards. They said that when the Papal army and the Venetians approached Milan, the Spaniards had collected their baggage, intending to leave the town. The Pope, finding many difficulties, has sent Sanga to the King, to ask aid and advice. Sends another sheet of the catalogue of Greek books. Rome, 21 July 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1.

22 July.

2334. [WM. EARL OF] ARUNDEL to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Thanks him for the goodness he has at all times shown him. Sends him two bucks. Downeley, 22 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. : To my lord Cardinal's grace.

23 July.

2335. JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. IV. 504.

Received by Clarencieux at Melrose on the 19th July, Henry's letters, dated Windsor, 30 June. Thanks Henry for his anxiety for the protection of his person and authority. Has been so well supported by his lieges that the intended insurrection was suppressed. Sent lately Patrick Sinclair fully instructed of his mind in divers matters. Jedburgh Abbey, 23 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

† This letter is erroneously assigned to the year 1528 in the State Papers. The King was not at Windsor, but at Tittenhanger, on the 30th June 1528.

1526.

23 July. **2336.** ANDREA GRITTI, DOGE OF VENICE, to WOLSEY.
Rym. xiv. 179. Credence for Marc' Antonio Venier. Ducal Palace, 23 July

1526.

Lat.

23 July. **2337.** WIMBOURNE MINSTER.

R. O.

Evidences relating to the above, to 23 July 18 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 24, parchment.

24 July. **2338.** THE MINT.

S. B.

Commission to Tho. cardinal of York for increasing the sterling value of the coinage to an equality with the rates of foreign currency. *Del.* Westm., 24 July 18 Hen. VIII.

S. B.

2. Warrant for the Mint to execute such ordinances as the Cardinal shall appoint in performance of the above commission. *Del.* Westm., 24 July 18 Hen. VIII.

Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 1 d.

R. O.

3. Modern copy of No. 1.

R. O.

4. Statement to show that when the Mint Master receives to be coined 1 lb. weight of angel gold, valued at 23 carats $3\frac{1}{2}$ gr. with 30 small grains of alloy, worth in current money 27*l.*, by adding alloy in the proportion of one to eleven, it amounts to 29*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ f., of which 11*s.* is allowed to him for alloy and coinage. In return he gives the merchant 108 cr. of the rose at 5*s.*, really worth but 4*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., that is, 26*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, making a clear gain of 48*s.* 4*d.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ f., "which he taketh from the King and the merchant, contrary to right.

Pp. 3.

R. O.

5. Mem. concerning the shere: to demand of the jury how much they find that heavy groats vary from light in a lb. weight; and the same of crowns. Concerning the waste: how much the Mint Master takes for waste *malliarum*, after the comptroller hath allowed it. Concerning the three standards in the treasury bag, one silver and two gold: whether they are good and able to perform the words of the indenture.

P. 1. Endd.

R. O.

6. "Another" assay of silver, made on the same day (*die et anno prædictis*), before Wolsey and others, at the Tower; of silver coined between 1 June 14 Hen. VIII. and 26 Oct. 15 Hen. VIII.;—the King having ordained, by a warrant dated 31 May 14 Hen. VIII., that to encourage the importation of bullion those who brought it in should have an increased profit of 2*s.* on the lb.

A roll of paper.

R. O.

7. Accounts of Sir Henry Wyate, controller of the Mint, showing the weight of gold and silver coined at the Tower, in various years from 1 to 18 Hen. VIII.

24 July. **2339.** DUKE OF MILAN.

Vit. B. VIII.
102.

Stipulations by Fras. Sforza for the surrender of Milan to the duke of Bourbon. 24 July.

B. M.

Lat., pp. 2.

1526.

24 July. **2340. CARDINAL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.**

Rym. xiv. 179.

Quitclaim by Robert bishop of Chichester and William Flesshemonger, dean of Chichester, to the dean and canons of Cardinal's College, Oxford, of the monastery of Calceto, and the manors of Calceto, Sulham, Bourne, and Lymyster, Sussex, with appurtenances. Chapter House, 24 July 18 Hen. VIII. *Names of the Chapter given.*

Lat.

Rym. xiv. 180.

2. Quitclaim by Robert, prior, Anthony Wolney, sub-prior, and the convent of St. Pancras, Lewes, to the dean and canons of Cardinal's College, Oxford, of the manors of Stanesgate, Tillingham, Totham-Magna, and other places, with appurtenances. Chapter House, 24 July 18 Hen. VIII. *Names of the Chapter given.*

Lat.

Rym. xiv. 181.

3. Mandate to Wm. Shelley, sergeant-at-law, to receive the cognovit of the bishop and dean of Chichester, touching the quitclaim above mentioned. Westm., 25 July 18 Hen. VIII. With Shelley's certificate annexed, dated 5 Nov.

Lat.

Rym. xiv. 183.

4. Similar mandate to Shelley, to receive the cognovit of the priory of Lewes, touching the quitclaim of Stanesgate, &c. Westm., 25 July 18 Hen. VIII. With his certificate annexed.

25 July. **2341. FULLER and MUNDY.**

R. O.

i. Testimony by Thos. Hynman, grazier, now farmer of Grafton, Northampt., that five or six years ago he had offered to Thos. Fuller, citizen and mercer of London, to take a 12 years' lease of lands in the Isle of Sheppey, on terms which he would willingly accept now. 8 April 15 Hen. VIII.

ii. Letter of John Mayny to John Hales, baron of the Exchequer, dated 8 Aug. 16 Hen. VIII., touching the value of Fuller's lands in Sheppey, which Sir John Mundy has in execution, and which Mr. John Huntingdon offered to take.

iii. Testimony by John Denssell and John Mayny that Fuller, since the award between him and Sir John Mundy, has done all he could to make Sir John sure of all his lands in Sheppey, according to the indenture drawn up by John Hales, baron of the Exchequer, and that Sir John and his counsel have refused to accept it. St. Valentine's day, 16 Hen. VIII.

iv. Lease by Thos. Fuller to Thos. Hynman, late of Lubthorpe, Linc., grazier, dated 6 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII., of his lands in Sheppey for 130*l.* a year for 20 years; Fuller to keep the mansion, barn, and sea walls in repair.

v. Award by Rowland Philipps and Willm. Gooderyche, arbitrators between Mundy and Fuller. 25 July 18 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 3. Copies.

R. O.

2. By the decree of the lord Legate in the Chancery, Thos. Fuller owes to Sir John Mundy 1,059*l.* 7*s.*, from which the following deductions are to be made:—for certain lands valued at 85*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.* a year, which he has in allowance for 5½ years, 427*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; for ferme paid to the master of St. Katherine's, 66*l.* = 493*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

There is also a ferme which Mundy must pay to the prior of Christchurch, Canterbury.

P. 1. Enda.

1526.

26 July. **2342. CLERK to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Arrived at Calais safely on Monday morning last. Though the first night, coming to Dertford, Mr. Dean felt "somewhat grudgyd," it was but weariness, and in the morning he was merry and lusty. Heard at Canterbury of the deaths at Dover, and therefore made less haste till the ship was ready. Arrived there about 7 p.m. on Sunday, and took ship about eight o'clock with a fair wind; but when at sea it changed, and they were forced to land at Whitsond bay, in Picardy, six miles from Calais, at three a.m. Refreshed themselves as well as they could in such a village, and went to Calais "upon the villayns' marys without sadils or sterops." Had to wait till today for their horses, which were left at Dover for lack of shipping. Left Calais today at noon, and arrived this evening at Boulogne. Were met at the gate by the captain on horseback, who welcomed him with gay words, took him to his lodging, and sent him wine. After supper he came to see Clerk, who could get no news from him except that the French king was at Tours, and Bourbon at Genoa, without any number of soldiers, but he will not say whether he has done any feat. Will proceed on their journey tomorrow. Boulogne, Thursday, 26 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add.: To my lord Legate's good grace. Endd.

26 July. **2343. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

Has been here two days to put the place in order after the King's visit. Said in his former letter that the King intended to have stopped at Stanstyd and Southwike; but as the parish in which the former stands is infected with plague, he will go to Warblington, a house of my lady of Salisbury, two miles distant. Thence he will go to Porchester Castle, and next day to Winchester. Guildford, 26 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

27 July. **2344. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.**

R. O.

The King wishes him to be treasurer of the household, but has not told him how long he shall continue in the office of Guisnes, or how he shall depart from it. Supposes he will speak to Wolsey first.

Said that Wolsey wished to see him and Broke about the county of Guisnes, but the King told him to wait till he met Wolsey at the More.

Has a "snyte deere" for Wolsey. Asks whether he shall kill it and send it to the More or elsewhere. Guildford, 27 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

27 July. **2345. MARGARET OF SAVOY to HENRY VIII.**Galba, B. ix.
25.

Desires credence for the provost of Cassel, councillor and master of requests to the Emperor. Malines, 27 July 1526. *Signed.*

B. M.

Fr., p. 1. Add.

27 July. **2346. THE SAME to WOLSEY.**

Ibid. f. 26.

B. M.

The sieur Des Mares, being ill, and having business here, will return, and the provost of Cassel is going to take his place. Desires credence for him. Malines, 27 July 1526. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. Add. Endd.

27 July. **2347. LAURENCE STARKEY to CROMWELL.**

R. O.

Thanks him for his kindness, and hopes to make amends. Hears from Richard Banks that Cromwell is a special friend to lord Mounteagle, his master. He only wants three years to be of age. Hopes he will then

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repay those who have been kind to him during his minority. Supposes his fellow Banks has written to Cromwell for letters from Wolsey, that they may occupy the benefice of Wellyng, the demesnes of Horneby, Cateham, Farleton, and Horneby Park, as executors of the late Lord. Banks says also that he left a paper with Cromwell of wrongs done to Starkey by the bishop of London and the abbess of Syon, in which he asks his help. The Bishop has outlawed him and put in the writ, knowing that it was wrongfully done. Was bound for the late lord Mounteagle to Chr. Ursewyk for the farm of a benefice, which was paid for 18 years before his decease, but now the Bishop has sued him for it in Middlesex, and had him condemned in 30*l.*, and 4*l.* costs, of which nothing is due. Asks for his help. Sends 6*s.* 8*d.* in gold as a memorial, and will remember him better when his client Ric. Coupland comes. Horneby, Lanc., 27 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* : To Mr. Cromwell, one of my lord Cardinal's council.

2348. LAURENCE STARKEY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Was bound for the late lord Mounteagle to Chr. Ursewyk in several obligations, for two of which lord Fitzjames and Mr. Fitzherbert have awarded him and two others to be bound to Ursewyk's executors to pay 35*l.* at certain days, which bond must be delivered to the justices or vice-chancellors at Lancaster assizes, Monday after Vincula S. Petri. Other obligations are yet depending. Wishes to know Wolsey's pleasure, for if he does not keep his bond, it will ruin him. Hears that his adversary has laid an untrue information against him to Norfolk, to prevent him from keeping his day. The bearer will tell him how Wolsey bade him find surety to be forthcoming, and take the serjeant-at-arms with him, or go to the Fleet and take a keeper, and he should be set at large. Told Wolsey that the term was done, and the gentlemen of his country departed. Wishes him to ask Wolsey why he must find surety, for he knows not.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* : To Mr. Cromwell, councillor to my lord Cardinal's grace.

28 July. 2349. FITZWILLIAM to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Received at 11 yesterday, Wolsey's letter and a packet of others addressed to Henry, which he immediately took to him; but as he was going out to have a shot at a stag, he asked Fitzwilliam to keep them till the evening. On his return he read Wolsey's letter and the memorial in Latin, and declared the tenor thereof to Fitzwilliam and the Chamberlain; but the night being far spent, he said he would defer the reading of the Almoner's letter till the morning. His Highness is not sorry at the loss of the Spaniards, and thinks the Emperor's affairs are in as bad case as possible, and that it was great folly in him not to have known the King's goodness to him. In the morning the King told him that the lord Marquis was going to Wolsey with his letters. He said he perceived by the letters that the Emperor had deferred sending his ambassador, and that he would go by France, but that at his coming he would declare what would content the King; however, he thought the Emperor was deferring it till there was no other remedy, at which time he would deserve small thanks. He approves of the Pope's answer to Don Hugo's offers.

Writes without commission. Supposes the Marquis will tell him the King's mind. Guildford, 28 July.

Sends a letter from Dr. Wolman and the King's seal. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.* : To my lord Cardinal's grace. *Endd.*

1526.

28 July. 2350. TAYLER to [WOLSEY].

Cal. D.IX. 232.

B. M.

Osborn Ichingham arrived 24 July, bringing with him various papers. The preface of your "gracious letter I translated into Italian, that I might read every word thereof to the King." On the 26th, "because the King was in his pleasures of hunting, so that it was late in the night or he came to Amboise," went to the Chancellor, telling him that the King and Wolsey marvelled that the papers had not come. He said that Robertet had them already, but had taken them with him to his house at Blois. He said also that De Vaulx had sent two books "of the obligation reciproque,"—that the King had determined on the one *sine pensione*. Showed him a copy of the letter sent to the Emperor, with which he was well satisfied.

On the 27th, after dinner, the King had long communication with the Papal and Venetian ambassadors; which done, he took me to the window, and I read him in Italian the preface of your letters. On mentioning the mutual obligation, he said he was sending to England to declare his mind and content your Grace. Caused Ichingham to deliver the letters from De Vaulx. Offered to show his Grace the copy of the letter to the Emperor; but he said it needed not, as he had been informed of its contents by his Chancellor. He thought that the King "wrote very *clementer et mite* in the clause of intimation;"—that it should be done openly, for then the Spaniards would know their peril if the Emperor refused the King's counsel. Told him that the ambassadors with the Emperor had instructions for this purpose. He was very anxious for the King to enter the Italian league; and I think little will be done without it; for greater regard is had for England than for all the other contrahents. Has made great speed, and the post has promised me to be with your Grace in four days. Francis desires that Ichingham should return by this way to know how he speeds with the Emperor. Desires instructions as to this. Hears that the Pope is levying a new army besides that in Lombardy. The Venetians are preparing to keep the Straits and hinder the Archduke's reinforcements. Sends packets from Rome and Venice to Brian Tuke, and Peter Vannes. Amboise, 28 July 1526.

P.S. in Tayler's hand: Sent a packet of letters from Poitiers on the 12th. *Signed.*

Pp. 5, mutilated.

28 July. 2351. TAYLER to WOLSEY.

R. O.

After packing and delivering his letters, perceived that the Chancellor had not sent with the other treaties the article of the French queen's dower. He tells Tayler that Robertet has it, but it shall shortly be sent to Mons. Vaulx. Will speak to the King if there is any delay. If Wolsey would send a copy as he wishes to have it, Tayler would urge on the expedition thereof. Does not know the terms of the article. Amboys, 28 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: To my lord Cardinal's grace.

28 July. 2352. ITALY.

R. O.

From letters of the Prothonotary Casale, 28 July, Venice.

Before the duke of Milan had come to the Venetian camp, the Proveditor of the army advised him not to go to Como, as he had agreed, and he has therefore put it off. Bourbon had sent on a servant of his, but the Duke could not find out from him what he had brought to Como, and therefore suspects some trick. All the chiefs of the Venetian army have sounded the Duke's mind, whether he means to be really duke of Milan, and act with energy to recover and preserve his duchy;—in which case they will all help him, and he should send in his own name to Lodi; but if he had any other

1526.

intention, they, too, would change their purpose. He replied that he was bound in honor to go to Comò, that he would afterwards send to Venice and Rome, and follow the advice he gets thence. Many think the Duke does not wish to refuse the conditions offered by the Emperor, doubtful and bad as they are, unless the Pope and Venetians promise him something in case things do not succeed. The Venetians gave no answer to these proposals of the Duke's ambassador, saying that they could do nothing without consent of the confederates.

They have sent to the camp to know his plans, that they may send to France, and determine about duke Maximilian. Bourbon is trying to get into his power the bishop of Alexandria, who is in the castle of Cremona with several thousand crowns, but the Venetians will try and prevent it. It is thought that the Spaniards will not give up Comò to the duke of Milan, nor allow him to enter accompanied by troops of the league.

The Imperialists are fortifying their camp at Milan, and Bourbon intends to quarter the chief part of the forces in the suburbs. While the Proveditor of the Venetian army and the duke of Urbino were deliberating, the Duke said he would finish the whole business if they would give it to him. The Swiss were expected, and news had come that within 20 days the French king would attack Flanders, and that already protestations had been sent into Spain.

The Doge today sent for the ambassadors of the Pope and French king and Casale. Among other things he spoke much of the surrender of the citadel, which might have been prevented if the French king had performed his promises in time, as the others did, and if the king of England and the Legate had done what they promised when urging the treaty; but, notwithstanding this loss, the Duke hoped things would prosper if the allies would act with courage. The Doge advised the ambassador of the duke of Ferrara to make an agreement with the Pope, for if he commenced new practices against the Pope, the Venetians would regard him as an enemy. The duke of Milan, at his meeting with Bourbon, did not bind himself to surrender the castle of Cremona, which is still kept in his name. The French ambassador said to Casale, as if in joke, that the king of England had done nothing but make ineffectual demonstrations. Answered him seriously that the French king had not done what he promised.

Has declared to the Doge what Wolsey wrote, shown him a copy of the King's letter to the Emperor, and told him about sending most ample commissions, about which they said they had news from their secretary, but could not answer immediately, as they did not know what the King would do, but they would write to the Pope, and they wished to please Wolsey as much as they could.

They seemed displeased that the King promises nothing in his own name. They think sending the commissions is useless, if the King waits for an answer from Spain before entering the treaty, for by that time their affairs will be either in good case, or so bad that it will be difficult to help them, or they will meanwhile adopt some other plan, and not need to ask assistance from anyone.

Lat., pp. 4.

28 July. **2353.** JOHN CASALE, the Prothonotary, to WOLSEY.

R. O.

The signory are sending D. Marc Antonio Venier as ambassador to England, a man of the greatest authority, worth and learning, who leaves high offices at home and abroad to fulfil this duty. Begs that he may be kindly and honorably received. Venice, 28 July 1526. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

1526.

- 28 July. **2354.** ANDREAS GRITI, DOGE OF VENICE, to QUEEN KATHARINE.
 R. O. Asking credence for Marco Antonio Venier. Ducal Palace, 28 July
 Rym. xiv. 185. 1526.
Vellum. Lat. Leaden seal attached.

- 28 July. **2355.** WOLSEY to CLEMENT VII.
 Theiner, Thanks him for his favors. Being very anxious in promoting the
 p. 555. welfare of his college at Oxford, begs certain corrections and alterations in
 the Papal rescripts. London, 28 July 1526.
Lat.

- 28 July. **2356.** SIR ROB. WINGFIELD to WOLSEY.
 R. O. Wm. Bryswood, surveyor of the works and mayor, died soon after
 midnight. He has appointed Fitzwilliam, Wingfield and Robt. Fowler
 executors, and the lord Chamberlain supervisor. He has "been grudged
 and sickly" 10 or 12 days, but his friends did not think him in danger till
 after he had taken the sacrament yesterday.
 His friends did not know whether he had made a testament, and his
 ghostly father asked Wingfield to speak to him about it, as he thought he
 would die sleeping. Found him very weak, but he sent for the town clerk,
 who had written his will, and whom he caused to read it before Wingfield,
 his ghostly father, and Thomas, Robt. Fowler's brother. He added some
 legacies, signed it with his hand, and spoke to Fowler about the reckoning
 between himself and the King, which seems in good order. He cannot be
 so wealthy as it was thought. To his wife, who is with child, he has left
 only 100*l.* and some stuff, not worth much. To his two sons by Wingfield's
 niece, and his daughter by lord Berkeley's kinswoman, his present wife, he
 has left but 20*l.* each. He wills his lands and houses to be sold, and the
 money divided equally among his wife and children. None of the executors,
 except Wingfield, are here, nor the Supervisor. Wishes him to inform Fitz-
 william, as the lady is near of his kin. In the castle at Calais, 28 July 1526.
Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

- 30 July. **2357.** GHINUCCI to WOLSEY.
 R. O. After his last of the 21st inst., the duke of Milan informed the Pope
 St. P. vi. 541. and the Venetians that he should be compelled to surrender unless he was
 succored within eight days. On the 25th, according to his arrangement
 with Bourbon and others, reached the Papal and Venetian army, and came
 to Monza, where he will stay until the Spaniards put him in possession of
 Como. Two captains have been appointed to the castle of Milan. It is
 supposed that the Papal and Venetian army will draw off from Marignano.
 Rome, 30 July 1526. *Signed.*
Lat. Add.

- 30 July. **2358.** ERASMUS to BILIBALDUS [PIRCKHEIMER].
 Er. Ep. p. 944. Will easily receive satisfaction from Philip (*qu.* Melancthon?)
 Thinks it was William Nesenus that instigated Luther to write as he did
 against the King of England and against Cochleus. Is endeavoring to
 return the best thanks he can to Albert Durer, who is worthy of lasting
 fame. If Erasmus's picture does not correspond to expectations, no wonder;
 he is not the man he was five years ago. Describes his complaints. Basle.
 30 July 1526.
Lat.

1526.

31 July.

R. O.

2359. THE DUKE OF RICHMOND'S HOUSEHOLD.

"Hospicium ducis Richemond et Somerset apud London, abbatiam de Marten, Colyweston, Ebor., et Sherefhutton."

View of account of Geo. Lawson, the Duke's cofferer, from 12 June 17 Hen.VIII. to 31 July 18 Hen.VIII.

Total receipt, 5,345*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ q., obtained in stated proportions from Sir Hen. Wyot, Mr. Frankelyn, the abbot of St. Mary's, York (in loan), Sir Will. Parr, from the proceeds of the Duke's office of receiver of Middelham and Sherefhutton, and from the sale of cattle, hides, fleeces, &c.

Expenditure in diets, wages, and fuel, robes, alms, &c., 4,860*l.* 16*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
Balance remaining, 484*l.* 7*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ q.

Pp. 2, *large paper.* *Endd.*

July.

R. O.

2360. CLERICAL FEES.

Account of fees levied in different dioceses throughout England, from July 1525 to July 1526 (including one or two of May and June in the former year), for priests' orders, pluralities, matrimony within forbidden degrees, marrying without bans, non-residence of priests, capacities for monks, unions of parish churches, &c. Among the more interesting entries are: for a licence to remain in marriage contracted in ignorance within the third and fourth degree of affinity, 23*s.* 4*d.*; to hold a benefice at the age of sixteen, 3*l.*; to contract matrimony in fourth degree of consanguinity, 23*s.* 4*d.*; in the third and fourth, 26*s.* 8*d.*; where the mother of the bridegroom was godmother of the bride, 26*s.* 8*d.*; where a former wife of the bridegroom had been godmother of the bride, . . . (*mutilated*); for marriage without bans, 20*s.* Union of the churches of Folketon, York dioc., and Wemme, Cov. and Lich., during the incumbency of John Dakre, LL.B., of noble birth, . . . (*mutilated*), &c.

There are in all 110 cases, in all of which the names are given.

Pp. 6.

2361. LAURENTIUS BARBERUS to WOLSEY.

R. O.

Expatriates on his liberality to scholars personally, and in founding six lectures at Oxford. Asks to be appointed lecturer in philosophy, which he has studied for nine years.

Lat. p. 1. *Add.*: Omnium archiepiscoporum atque Cardinalium decori Laurencius Barberus, S.D.P.

2362.

GRANTS in JULY 1526.

July.

GRANTS.

1. Tho. Jones *alias* Johnson, of Southwerk, Surrey. Pardon for having killed Rob. Colbrande. *Del.* Westm., 1 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 19.

3. John Milborne, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. More, 2 July 18 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 July.—P.S.

4. The abbot and convent of Leiston. Inexpimus and confirmation of various early grants to the abbey from Sir Gilb. Peche, Nich. de Falsham, John s. of Wm. de Lyvermere and Matilda his wife, and Nich. s. of lord Hamo de Falsham. Westm., 4 July.—*Pat.* 18 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 3.

4. John Norreys, of Yatenden, Berks. Cancel of a recognizance for 900 marks.

Monastery of Cherseye, 4 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

4. Walter Nunne, of Whepsted, Suff., carpenter. Pardon for having killed John Box. *Del.* Westm., 4 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 18.

4. Sir Henry Pynago. Licence to import 100 tuns of Gascon wine from Bordeaux. Windsor Castle, 5 July 18 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 July 18 Hen. VIII. *Marginal note*: "J. C. rotulo Franco."—P.S.

4. James Vaughan, master of the horse to the Princess. Reversion of the offices of steward, chancellor and surveyor of the manors of Haverford West and Rowse, in the marches of Wales, granted to Sir Ralph Egerton 23 Aug. 10 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm.,

1526.

GRANTS in JULY 1526—*cont.*

July. 4 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 19.*

GRANTS. 4. Ric. Woleman, clk. Presentation to Amersham church, Linc. dioc., void by death. *Del. Westm., 4 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 10.*

6. Manor of Asshe, Hants. Commission to Arthur viscount Lysle, Sir Wm. Pawlett, Ralph Pexsall, Hen. Whyte and Ric. Andrews to make inquisition touching a petition presented by Eliz. West, widow, showing that Rob. Checheley, John Rogers, Hugh Bedill and Hen. Johnson were seized of the above manor, and enfeoffed John Morton, LL.D., John Paulet, Ric. Hill, then vicar of Fordyngdon (14 Edw. IV.), Peter Boyle, chaplain, Chris. Syngleton, Ric. Dagenall, and Wm. Bedwale, to the use of Sir Morgan Kydwelly and heirs, upon which a fine was levied (12 Hen. VII.) between Th. Baro, dean of Wynborne, and Wm. Fillok, pls., and Ric. Potyer or Fenys and Morgan Kidwelly, defs., who admitted the claim of pls. who granted the manor to Potyer for one month, with remainder to Kidwelly and Joan his wife, and afterwards to the said Potyer or Fenys and Elizabeth then his wife (the petitioner), and his heirs, who dying leaves a son and heir Edward. Sir Morgan Kidwelly now dying leaves Joan his wife in possession, when an inquisition was made at Molsont (21 Hen. VII.) before Tho. Daverichecourt, escheator of Hants, and 15 others named; the question being whether the manor of Asshe was not forfeited by attainder of Ric. III., to whose use Sir Morgan was seized; but by a patent of the same year Joan enters upon the manor as freehold, and so dies. *Westm., 6 July.—Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 1.*

6. Francis Browne. Exemption from serving on juries, &c. *Del. Westm., 6 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 18.*

6. John Hasyll, of Bury St. Edmund's, butcher. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Rob. Wingfield. Greenwich, 30 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 6 July.—P.S.*

8. John Petite, tailor, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. Calais, 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 8 July 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S.*

10. Tho. Hall. To be clerk of the Hanager, with an annuity of 40*l.*, and 18*d.* for every day he has to ride with the Chancellor. *Del. Westm., 10 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 25.*

10. Th. Wolff. Lease of the manor of Heydon, Essex, parcel of Buckingham's lands, for 21 years; rent 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del. Westm., 10 July 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 19.*

11. Ann widow of John Hopton, late comptroller of the navy and keeper of the newly-built store-houses at Ereth and Dep-

ford, and of the store-house at Portsmouth. Pardon and release. *Del. Westm., 11 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 11.*

11. John More. Inspecimus of,—i. A writ of certiorari, 8 Hen. VIII., concerning a plea, 27 Edw. I., before John de Berewyke and other justices in eyre at Cambridge, between the Crown and Tho. de Scaliaris and Eliz. his wife, claiming view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer, a gallows, and free-warren in Whaddon. ii. and iii. On the same matter. iv. Plea of the Crown in same suit, Cambridge, 27 Edw. I., where it appears that Tho. de Scaliaris relinquished the claim of assize, but maintains that of the other privileges, on the strength of a grant from Hen. III. to his father Geoffrey, in which the jury concurred. *Westm., 11 July.—Pat. 18 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 2.*

11. Ric. Page, prior of the church of Iderose (Ederose, Ivychurch). Presentation to Clutton church, Bath and Wells dioc., in the King's gift by the minority of Anne and Blanche, ds. and hs. of Edw. Willoughby. *Del. 11 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

11. John Tydder, haberdasher, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners. *Del. 11 July 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S.*

12. Owin Henshemam, clk. To have a perpetual chantry in Clebury-Mortimer church, Heref. dioc., vice John Taylor. *Del. Westm., 12 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 1, m. 30.*

12. Francis Pointz and Joan Browne, daughter of Sir Matthew Browne. Grant, in survivorship, of the manor of Maudeley, Staff., late of Edward duke of Buckingham, with reservation of knight's fees, advowsons, and villeins. Moore, 1 July 18 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 12 July.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 18.*

15. Tho. Leventhorp. Wardship of Humphrey son and heir of Henry Torell. *Del. Westm., 15 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Pat. p. 2, m. 18.*

16. Tho. Walker alias Watkyn, of Marton, Yorksh., wheelwright. Pardon. *Del. 16 July 18 Hen. VIII. "Teste," 14 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

16. Baldwin Willughby. Grant of the manor and park of Kyngshunt, Warw., late of Sir Simon Mountford, attainted. *Del. Westm., 16 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

Vacated on personal surrender, 4 March 25 Hen. VIII., that the manor might be granted to Simon Mountford.—*Pat. p. 2, m. 29.*

20. Maurice à Parry, yeoman for the King's mouth in the cellar. Grant of two tenements in Fenchurch Street and Distaff Lane, late of Wm. Meryman, deceased. *Del. Westm., 20 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

1526.

July.
GRANTS.

21. Rob. Seymour. To be steward of the lp. and hundred of Ambresbury, the lp. of Wynterborne Erle and hundred of Alworthbury, Wilts. Greenwich, 18 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 July 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 10.*

22. Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam and Tho. Englefelde, serjeant-at-law. Wardship of Wm. s. and h. of Sir Tho. Parr. Also release of 20*l.* of the annual rent of 161*l.* at which they hold the custody of the manor of Mykylton, Rumbald, Ovyngton and other possessions of Sir Tho. Parr to the use of his widow Matilda, by patent 6 Dec. 12 Hen. VIII., to them and Henry lord Marney, deceased.

Del. Westm., 22 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 2, m. 14.*

26. Rob. Byngleye, of Tottenham. Pardon for the murder of Jas. Fletcher of Tottenham. Guildford, 26 July 18 Hen. VIII.

26. Wm. Nooke, grocer, of London. Protection; going in the retinue of lord Berners, deputy of Calais. Oking, 26 July 18 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

26. Rob. Tyrwhyt. Licence to import 500 tuns of Gascon wine and Toulouse woad from Bordeaux. *Del. Westm.*, 26 July 18 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

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